

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

RECORDS  
OF THE  
GENERAL  
CONFERENCE

*Thirteenth Session*  
*Paris, 1964*

RESOLUTIONS

UNESCO

*Published in 1965 by the United Nations Educational  
Scientific and Cultural Organization, place de Fontenoy, Paris-7<sup>e</sup>.  
Composed in Unesco's workshops  
Printed by Joseph Floch. Mayenne*

UNESCO 1965  
*Printed in France*  
CPG.65/VI.13 A

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## A. Resolutions

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION,  
ADMISSION OF MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS  
AND ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

0.1 CREDENTIALS

The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting on 20 October 1964, set up a Credentials Committee consisting of representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Japan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

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

(a) The delegations of the following Member States:

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Madagascar
Albania	Ethiopia	Malawi
Algeria	Finland	Malaysia
Argentina	France	Mali
Australia	Gabon	Mauritania
Austria	Germany (Federal Republic of)	Mexico
Belgium	Ghana	Monaco
Brazil	Greece	Mongolia
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Morocco
Burma	Guinea	Nepal
Burundi	Haiti	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Honduras	New Zealand
Cambodia	Hungary	Nicaragua
Cameroon	Iceland	Niger
Canada	India	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Indonesia	Norway
Ceylon	Iran	Pakistan
Chad	Iraq	Panama
Chile	Ireland	Peru
China	Israel	Philippines
Congo (Brazzaville)	Italy	Poland
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Ivory Coast	Rumania
Costa Rica	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Cuba	Jordan	Senegal
Cyprus	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Korea	Somalia
Dahomey	Kuwait	Spain
Denmark	Laos	Sudan
Dominican Republic	Liberia	Sweden
	Libya	Switzerland
	Luxembourg	Tanzania
		Thailand

Organization of the session

Togo	Union of Soviet	Upper Volta
Tunisia	Socialist Republics	Uruguay
Uganda	United Arab Republic	Venezuela
Ukrainian Soviet	United Kingdom	Viet -Nam
Socialist Republic	United States of America	Yugoslavia
		Zambia

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members:

British Eastern Caribbean Group  
Mauritius  
Qatar

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

Holy See  
Western Samoa

The General Conference also adopted, on the first report of the Credentials Committee, at its second plenary meeting on 20 October 1964, the following resolution:

The General Conference,  
Recalling the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that "the attitude adopted by the General Assembly" regarding the representation of a Member State "should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies", and  
Recalling the action which the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly took on 21 October 1963 regarding the representation of China;  
Decides to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at its thirteenth regular session; and  
Finds that the credentials of the delegates of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure.

The General Conference also noted, on the second report of the Credentials Committee, at its thirty-fifth plenary meeting on 20 November 1964, that the following Member States, provisionally allowed to take part in the proceedings of the thirteenth session, had not subsequently submitted credentials in the form prescribed by Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference:  
Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Lebanon, Paraguay, Rwanda, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey.

The General Conference expressed the hope that all Member States would, in future, comply with the requirements of the Rules of Procedure regarding credentials.

0.2 RIGHT TO VOTE OF BOLIVIA, CHILE AND PARAGUAY

0.21/1 The General Conference,  
Considering the statements made by Bolivia and Chile concerning the measures they are taking to settle their arrears of contributions,

---

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, at the seventh plenary meeting, 23 October 1964.

## Organization of the session

Noting that these Member States have declared that economic and administrative circumstances beyond their control have created difficulties which have prevented them from settling their current contributions,  
Decides to authorize the delegations of Bolivia and Chile to take part in the votes at the thirteenth session of the General Conference;  
Requests the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the measures taken and the payments of arrears of contributions made by the two countries under consideration.

0.22 At its twelfth plenary meeting on 27 October 1964 the General Conference decided, on the report of the Administrative Commission, to authorize the delegation of Paraguay to take part in the votes at the thirteenth session under the same terms as those recorded under resolution 0.21 above.

### 0.3 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

0.31 The General Conference, at its third plenary meeting, 21 October 1964, adopted the revised agenda/l prepared by the Executive Board (document 13 C/l Rev.) after deciding by a separate vote to adjourn its decision on the inclusion of item 15.1.8 appearing on the revised provisional agenda.

0.32 At its fourteenth plenary meeting on 28 October 1964, the General Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include item 15.1.8 on the agenda in the following form:

15.1.8 Consideration by the General Conference of measures resulting from the Turkish Government's new legislative provisions relating to schools conducted by Greek minorities on the islands of Imbros (Imroz) and Tenedos (Bozca Ada) from 1951 until the application of these new laws, and of the educational situation of the Turkish minority in Greece, with a view to deciding whether action should be taken to secure the repeal of any measures detrimental to the education of the respective minority populations.

0.33 At its fifth plenary meeting on 22 October 1964 the General Conference approved, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the plan for the organization of the work of the session proposed by the Executive Board (documents 13 C/2 and 13 C/2 Rev.) on the understanding, as unanimously agreed by the General Committee, that every effort would be made, through strict adherence to the schedule of meetings and a possible limitation of the time allowed to speakers, to avoid having to extend the session.

0.34 The General Conference, at its seventh plenary meeting on 23 October 1964, on the report of the Nominations Committee, designated Belgium, Chile, Mali, Senegal, Thailand and Viet-Nam to be additional members of the Legal Committee ./<sup>2</sup>

### 0.4 GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fourth plenary meeting on 21 October 1964, elected the officers comprising its General Committee, as follows:

---

1. See Annex I.

2. See resolution 13.2 for the increase in the membership of the Legal Committee, and 12 C/Resolution 46 for the original membership of this Committee at the thirteenth session.

## Organization of the session

President of the General Conference: Professor N. M. Sissakian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)  
Vice-Presidents of the General Conference: H. E . Professor Paulo E . de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil); H .E . Mr. W. Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroon); H. E. Mr. Christian Fouchet (France); Professor E .P. Papanoutsos (Greece); H .E . Dr. Eugenio Matute Cafiizales (Honduras); H.E. Shri M.C. Chagla (India); H.E. Professor Luigi Gui (Italy); H. E . Mr. Toru Haguiwara (Japan); Mr. S .M. Sharif (Pakistan); H .E . Mr. S. Wierblowski (Poland); H .E . Dr. Ibra Mamadou Wane (Senegal); The Hon. S. J . Luyimbazi Zake (Uganda); Lord Bowden (United Kingdom); The Hon. William Benton (United States of America); H .E . Dr. J .M. Siso Martinez (Venezuela)  
Chairman of the Programme Commission: Mr. S. J. Cookey (Nigeria)  
Chairman of the Administrative Commission: H .E . Mr. B . Tuncel (Turkey)  
Chairman of the Credentials Committee: Professor J. Baugniet (Belgium)  
Chairman of the Nominations Committee: H .E . Dr. A. Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina)  
Chairman of the Legal Committee: Dr. Imre Szabo (Hungary)  
Chairman of the Reports Committee: Dr. Mohamed Awad (United Arab Republic)  
Chairman of the Headquarters Committee: Mr. B . J .E .M . de Hoog (Netherlands)

### 0.5 ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER STATES

#### 0.51 Admission of Malawi as a Member State of the Organization /1

The General Conference,

Considering that, on 4 September 1964, the Government of Malawi submitted an application for the admission of Malawi to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, this application was accompanied by a statement that Malawi was prepared to abide by the Constitution, to accept the obligations it entails and to contribute to the expenses of the Organization,

Considering that the Executive Board adopted, at its 68th session, a resolution recommending to the General Conference that Malawi be admitted to membership of the Organization,

Decides to admit Malawi to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

#### 0.52 Admission of Zambia as a Member State of the Organization 2

The General Conference,

Considering that, on 24 September 1964, the Government of Zambia submitted an application for the admission of Zambia to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, this application was accompanied by a statement that Zambia was prepared to abide by the Constitution, to accept the obligations it entails and to contribute to the expenses of the Organization,

Considering that the Executive Board adopted, at its 68th session, a resolution recommending to the General Conference that Zambia be admitted to membership of the Organization,

- 
1. Decision taken at the third plenary meeting, 21 October 1964.
  2. Decision taken at the twentieth plenary meeting, 31 October 1964.

Organization of the session

Decides to admit Zambia to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0.6 ADMISSION OF AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER : BRITISH EASTERN CARIBBEAN GROUP <sup>1</sup>

The General Conference,  
Considering Article II, paragraph 3 of the Constitution,  
Considering the request presented on 17 June 1964 by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,  
Decides to admit the British Eastern Caribbean Group to associate membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0.7 ADMISSION AS OBSERVERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

In conformity with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and on the recommendation of the Executive Board, the General Conference decided, at its fifth plenary meeting on 22 October 1964, to admit, at the thirteenth session, observers from the following organizations:

Carnegie Corporation	Ford Foundation
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Rockefeller Foundation

At the same meeting the General Conference decided to accept the Executive Board's recommendation that it should not invite 30 other non-governmental organizations, not placed in Categories A or B under the Directives for consultative relations with Unesco, to send observers to the thirteenth session as they had requested.

0.8 ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The General Conference, at its seventeenth plenary meeting on 29 October 1964, proceeded to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of fifteen members of the Executive Board.

The following fifteen candidates, having obtained the required majority of the votes cast, were declared elected on the first ballot:

H .E . Mr. Bernard Barbey (Switzerland)	Dr. Hans -Joachim von Merkatz (Federal Republic of Germany)
The Hon. William Benton (United States of America)	H .E . Mr. Daniel Lukas Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania)
H. E . Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil)	Mr. Alexandre Petrov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Bernard Dadie (Ivory Coast)	H. E . Dr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru)
H . E . .Mr . William Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroon)	H. E . Mr. Tatsuo Suyama (Japan)
Mrs. .Magda Joboru (Hungary)	H. E . Mr. Djahanguir Tafazoli (Iran)
H . E . Professor Athanase Joja (Rumania)	Professor Otilia Arosemena de Tejeira (Panama)
Shri P .N. Kirpal (India)	

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1. Decision taken at the third plenary meeting, 21 October 1964.

Organization of the session

0.9 TRIBUTE TO Mr. MICHEL MONTAGNIER

- 0.91 The General Conference,  
As it concludes the work of its thirteenth session,  
Recalling the most important part played by Mr. Michel Montagnier, Director of  
the Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services, in the organization of  
sessions of the General Conference and the solution of Headquarters problems,  
Regretting his absence,  
Invites the Director-General to convey to him its warm appreciation and its best  
wishes for a speedy recovery.

This resolution, submitted by the Administrative Commission, was unanimously adopted at the thirty-second plenary meeting, on the evening of 18 November 1964.

Michel Montagnier died on 19 November 1964 in the afternoon. The General Conference paid a solemn tribute to his memory at the close of its thirty-fourth plenary meeting, that same evening.



## II. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1965-1966/1

### 1. EDUCATION

1.1 International co-operation for the study and general advancement of education

1.11 Co-operation with international organizations

#### I 0 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations

1.111 Member States are invited to encourage the creation and development of national associations specialized in the field of education, and to facilitate their affiliation and active co-operation with existing international non-governmental educational organizations .

1.112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental educational organizations , to foster the co-ordination of their respective activities and to provide them with subventions and services as appropriate for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of education.

1.113 The Director-General is authorized to grant in 1965-1966 subventions not exceeding \$68,000 to international non-governmental organizations in the field of education .

#### II Co-operation with the International Bureau of Education

1.114 Member States are invited to apply the recommendations adopted by the International Conference on Public Education and to give to the Conference, in their annual reports on educational progress , an account of their achievements in applying those recommendations which the Joint Committee (Unesco/International Bureau of Education) has chosen for special reporting because of their importance .

1.115 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with the International Bureau of Education with a view to the advancement of education, particularly in organizing the International Conference on Public Education .

1.116/<sup>2</sup> The General Conference ,  
Having taken cognizance of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board, at its 68th session, with reference to the report by the Director-General on the proceedings of the XXVIIth International Conference on Public Education,

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1. Resolutions 1 . 111 to 5.91 adopted (unless otherwise indicated) on the report of the Programme Commission at the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth plenary meetings , 19 and 20 November 1964 .

2. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, 3 November 1964 .

## Programme and Budget

Realizing the difficulties entailed by the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 67th session - with which the Director-General complied - to invite to this Conference a State not a member of Unesco.

Confirms the decision of the Executive Board to request the Director-General to undertake, in agreement with the Director of the International Bureau of Education, the publication of all the records relating to the XXVIIth International Conference on Public Education, the documents issued after 13 July 1964 being contained in an annex;

Decides that, in order to avoid in the future the difficulties which characterized the XXVIIth Conference, invitations to future sessions of this Conference shall be extended to:

- (a) all Member States and Associate Members of Unesco,
- (b) the Member States of IBE which are also members of Unesco,
- (c) any other State which is not a member of either organization, provided:
  - (i) that it act in accordance with the principles set forth in the Constitution,
  - (ii) that neither organization oppose the invitation by a vote, the decision to invite, in the case of Unesco, being taken by a two-thirds majority of the Executive Board;

Invites the Executive Board to revise accordingly the invitation procedure prescribed in decision 3.3 .11 adopted by the Board at its 67th session;

Instructs the Director-General to convene in 1965, jointly with the International Bureau of Education, the XXVIIIth International Conference on Public Education, to resume discussion of the Agenda of the XXVIIth Conference.

1.117 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$15,000 to the International Bureau of Education.

### III. Co-operation with the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg)

1.118 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg) for the advancement of education.

1.1191 The General Conference,  
Recalling the discussions on the Unesco Institute for Education at its twelfth session,  
Being informed of the results of consultations between the Director-General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the future of the Unesco Institute for Education,  
Considering that the proposals arising from consultations between the Director-General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make it possible to maintain and reinforce the international character of the Institute and to preserve its character as a Unesco institute,  
Considering also that the agreement reached between the Director-General and the authorities of the Federal Republic, while reducing the financial commitment of Unesco, at the same time opens up the prospect of intensified international action by Unesco in the field of comparative education and meets the wishes of the Federal authorities that Unesco be fully associated with the Institute,  
Recognizing the value of the services that the Institute can render as a truly international centre for the comparative study of educational problems;  
Expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for its interest in preserving the Institute as a Unesco institute and for its assurance of greatly increased support for the Institute in the ten years following 31 December 1965;

## Education

Authorizes the Director-General to take steps to give effect to proposals agreed upon with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as a means of maintaining and reinforcing the international character of the Institute and of preserving its character as a Unesco institute; and  
Invites the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its fourteenth session on the progress of measures to that end.

- 1.1192 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$70,000 to the Unesco Institute for Education at Hamburg.
- 1.12 Education clearing house and advisory services
- 1.121 Member States are invited to establish and develop centres of educational documentation and information and to strengthen institutions of educational research for promoting national educational development and for contributing internationally to the solution of current educational problems.
- 1.122 The Director-General is authorized to maintain an educational clearing house service for the study of education and the exchange of information and materials in response to the needs of Member States and according to the requirements of Unesco's field programme, and in particular:
- (a) To carry out educational documentation and bibliographical activities;
  - (b) To foster the comparative study of educational problems with a view to strengthening institutions of educational research and to facilitating the exchange of experience between Member States;
  - (c) To diffuse technical information and materials relating to significant developments in education through Unesco publications, including "World Survey of Education" , "International Journal of Adult and Youth Education" , and through the educational press of Member States; and
  - (d) To participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States in the areas of educational documentation, research and teaching materials.
- 1.2 Priority fields of international action
- 1.21 Overall educational planning and administration

### I. Educational planning and administration

- 1.211 Member States are invited to develop and improve their planning of education, particularly through the expansion of planning services for the elaboration and systematic review of short and long-term education plans to meet the requirements of both economic and social development and the full development of the individual, including those who are handicapped, and through the strengthening of administrative services which are required to implement the plans.
- 1.212 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To promote training in, and research on, educational planning at the international and regional levels, through assistance :
    - (i) to the International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris);
    - (ii) to the Arab States Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel (Beirut) and to the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (New Delhi);
    - (iii) to the Regional Institutes for Economic Development and Planning,

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established by the United Nations Economic Commissions in Bangkok, Dakar and Santiago;

- (b) To help Member States in the formulation of general policies for planning the development of education at the national level through measures such as organizing regional conferences of Ministers of Education;
- (c) To assist Member States in establishing and improving their educational planning machinery, in preparing short and long-term educational plans and in carrying out research and training activities related to educational planning, as well as in strengthening the administration of their educational systems for the effective implementation of such plans; and
- (d) To study and publicize the experience of countries engaged in educational planning which will provide useful guide-lines for other countries.

1.213 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$350,000 to the International Institute of Educational Planning in Paris.

II. Co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association:  
co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank  
and other regional financing organizations

1.214 With a view to contributing to economic and social development in Member States through educational development programmes, the Director-General is authorized to continue to collaborate with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association by providing technical advice and services required in connexion with the financial assistance which these organizations extend to Member States in the field of education, and to collaborate with the Inter-American Development Bank and with other regional financing organizations on educational programmes in their sphere of interest (\$650,000).

1.215 The General Conference,  
Noting with satisfaction the prospects open for the development of education thanks to co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association,  
Considering that it behoves Unesco to afford these bodies the benefits of its experience and to provide the advisory and expert services necessary for drawing up the investment programmes,  
Considering that Unesco's participation in all international programmes of aid to educational planning and investment is inspired by the one aim of aid to development ,  
Being anxious to make full use of all the services offered by the United Nations system to Member States for the development of education, and in particular of those which will be made possible by the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and, in connexion therewith, the growing participation of the Special Fund in financing programmes;  
Invites the Director-General, without infringing the principle of programme unity and the integration of resources , to consider and develop criteria for the financing of operational activities designed to assist planning and investment in education.

1.22 Construction of educational buildings

1.221 Member States are invited to develop educational building programmes to meet their

## Education

needs as a part of their overall economic and social development, and in particular to establish, where appropriate, national educational building centres, and to ensure close co-operation between national and appropriate regional centres in matters relating to the development of techniques and procedures concerning educational buildings.

- 1.222 The Director-General is authorized to continue assistance to Member States in the planning and execution of their educational building programmes,
- (a) By maintaining within the Secretariat a central clearing house service for exchange of information in respect of educational building;
  - (b) By developing, in co-operation with Member States concerned and appropriate organizations, regional educational building centres, with particular reference to the centres already established in Asia (Bandung), Africa (Khartoum) and Latin America (Mexico City); and
  - (c) By exploring future development in the field of educational building, including the possibility of establishing, within the framework of Unesco) an International Educational Building Centre.

### 1.23 Teaching staff

- 1.231 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, in collaboration with the competent international organizations, activities designed to improve the pre-service and in-service training and status of teaching staff, and in particular:
- (a) To continue, in co-operation with the competent governmental and non-governmental organizations, the study of the factors which affect the professional, social and economic status of primary and secondary school teachers;
  - (b) To draw up, in close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and the International Bureau of Education, and in the light of the conclusions of the Expert Committee convened by Unesco in 1964, one or more preliminary draft international recommendations concerning the professional, social and economic status of teachers;
  - (c) To submit to the Executive Board, at its 70th session, proposals formulated after consultation with the International Labour Organisation regarding the procedure to be followed with a view to the final adoption of one or more international recommendations on this subject in 1966; and
  - (d) To provide, in co-operation with National Commissions and non-governmental teachers organizations travel and study grants for leaders of teachers organizations (\$74,000).

### 1.24 Reform of curricula and teaching methods : Science and modern languages

- 1.241 The Director-General is authorized, with a view to improving the effectiveness of education systems, to undertake activities designed to promote the reform of curricula and the development and evaluation of teaching methods and materials, and in particular:
- (a) To provide supporting services for the field programme in order that new methods and techniques may be more widely applied in Unesco-assisted projects;
  - (b) To organize experimental projects in the fields of science and language teaching, where new techniques are demonstrated and tested and training given in their optimum use; and
  - (c) To review progress in the development of curriculum reform and new methods in teaching science and languages so that significant experience may be more

## Programme and Budget

generally available to Member States; and to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request.

### 1.25 Higher education

1.251 Member States are invited to co-operate with the Secretariat in promoting the development and improvement of higher education and to facilitate international co-operation in the field of higher education.

1.252 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate international and regional organizations, to promote international co-operation for the development of higher education with a view to accelerating the social and economic progress of Member States:

- (a) By continuing the joint Unesco/International Association of Universities research programme in higher education with the financial assistance of private foundations and of such other bodies as he deems appropriate;
- (b) By undertaking studies and inquiries on the possibility and the advisability of improving the comparability and equivalence of certificates, diplomas and degrees; and
- (c) By providing Member States, at their request, with advisory services and assistance for the development of their higher education.

### 1.26 Continuing education for adults

1.261 Member States are invited to consider adult education, in its various forms and with its diversity of content, as an integral part of their educational systems and of their economic and social development plans, so that all men and women may, throughout their lives, have access to cultural media by means of which they can fill gaps in their knowledge, add to their own store of information, acquire attitudes favourable to progress in all fields, participate usefully and actively in family, civic and cultural life and in economic and social development, enjoy their leisure more fully, and attain wider international understanding; and to this end:

- (a) To develop the various forms of continuing and permanent education to meet the needs of adults, by establishing institutions and services, assisting appropriate institutions and organizations, utilizing information media and promoting international exchanges;
- (b) To give adult education its rightful place in their overall educational planning;
- (c) To allocate appropriate funds to adult education, in particular with a view to providing for the training of educators for this purpose, giving them a status consonant with their work, and furnishing the necessary premises and equipment;
- (d) To grant workers leave, paid if possible, necessary for their training in the framework of permanent education;
- (e) To foster co-operation between the various bodies concerned and to ensure that schools and universities assist in the task of adult education;
- (f) To encourage study and research and to assemble and circulate all appropriate documentation, in particular statistics and information concerning outstanding experiments and achievements;
- (g) To include adult education in international cultural co-operation programmes, especially at the regional level; and
- (h) To establish, where appropriate, within the framework of National Commissions, Special committees for adult education.

- 1.262 The General Conference,  
Recalling the statement made by the World Conference on Adult Education, held in Montreal, 21-31 August 1960, on the role and content of adult education in a changing world,  
Reaffirming the basic principles laid down in the conclusions of the Montreal Conference :
- That no previous generation has been faced with the extent and rapidity of change which faces and challenges today's world,
  - That adult education in the world today takes on a new importance,
  - That rapidly developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have their own special problems, and that adult education, including education for literacy, is an immediate need in these regions,
  - That countries which are better off have an opportunity of helping those which are poorer,
  - That it is not only in the developing countries that adult education is needed,
  - That adult education in all countries has become of such importance for man's survival and happiness that a new attitude towards it is needed,
  - That governments should come to accept adult education as a normal and necessary part of the educational provision for every country,
  - That there is a danger, particularly in the developed countries, that the education of adults may get out of balance by over-emphasizing vocational needs and technical skills ,
  - That men and women should continue to find, in the changing patterns of day-to-day living, full scope for maturing and flowering in an enriched culture, this and nothing less being the goal of adult education,
- Bearing in mind that the Montreal Conference strongly emphasized the necessity of more conscious planning and more concerted action at the international level,  
Noting with satisfaction that efforts have been made to give adult education activities a more significant place in the Organization's programme, and that the re-organization of the Department of Education has contributed to a better conception of these activities within the programme as a whole,  
Requests the Director-General to continue his efforts to strengthen the role of adult education in Unesco's programme and to make the Department of Adult Education more fully equipped to bear its responsibilities.
- 1.263 In order to promote and assist the development of continuing education for adults, the Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To make full use of the advice and assistance of the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education;
  - (b) To conduct inquiries and assemble information on institutions and services providing for adult education and on the status and training of adult educators in Member States, to encourage research and studies on programmes and methods of adult education and to publish relevant materials resulting from such studies;
  - (c) To assist Member States in the development of adult education, particularly the training of adult education personnel in developing countries, and the training of experts, educators, and other necessary specialists in the field of adult education; and to this end to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in these fields; and
  - (d) To participate in the activities of non-governmental organizations , upon request of the government concerned, in projects of international co-operation designed to meet the needs of developing countries in establishing or strengthening adult education services and institutions.

Programme and Budget

- 1.27 Adult literacy
- 1.271 The General Conference,

A

1. Having considered the Director-General's proposals concerning the experimental literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual launching of a world campaign, as contained in documents 13 C/5 Add, & Corr . and 13 C/PRG/4,
2. Recalling resolution 1937 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its eighteenth session, which was based on a report submitted by Unesco in document E/3 771 entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy", approved by the General Conference, at its twelfth session, and transmitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council,
3. Noting the resolutions adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa, at its sixth session, in Addis Ababa in March 1964, by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its twentieth session in Teheran in March 1964, and by the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries in Abidjan in March 1964; the recommendations approved by the Fourth Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions for Unesco in Bangkok in February 1964, by the Fourth Regional Conference of Arab States I National Commissions for Unesco in Algiers in March 1964, and by the Regional Conference on the Planning and Organization of Literacy Programmes in Africa held in Abidjan in March 1964; as well as the conclusions and recommendations formulated by the first meeting of the International Committee of Experts on Literacy, held in Paris in April 1964,
4. Convinced that:
  - (i) the eradication of mass illiteracy is one of the most important problems facing the world today,
  - (ii) illiteracy is a grave obstacle to social and economic development and hence that the extension of literacy is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of national plans for economic and social development,
  - (iii) while the eradication of mass illiteracy depends primarily on national efforts, international co-operation and assistance must play an important role in concerted action for the solution of this problem,
5. Noting with approval, in the light of the observations made during the course of its debates, the proposals for the world literacy programme set forth in document 13 C/PRG/4,

I

6. Decides to extend by all possible means the aid given to Member States for the elimination of adult illiteracy and to initiate in 1966 a five-year experimental world literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual execution of a world campaign in this field;

II

7. Invites Member States in whose territories illiteracy is still widespread to take appropriate urgent measures, within the framework of their national development plans, for the eradication of adult illiteracy, including the provision of adequate funds in their national budgets and the establishment and strengthening of governmental services and institutions for the planning and execution of



adult literacy programmes; to conduct the necessary research and studies, including linguistic research and the preparation of alphabets for non-written languages; to train teachers, supervisors and specialized personnel; to prepare educational materials and media; and to submit to international financing organizations proposals for the establishment of pilot projects linking literacy with continuing education and with technical and vocational training;

III

8. Invites Member States in whose territories illiteracy has already been virtually eradicated to contribute technical and financial assistance, as appropriate, to national efforts for the eradication of mass illiteracy in those countries where it is widespread, in particular to assist the extension of pilot projects in the countries chosen as experimental areas in the world literacy programme;

I v

9. Calls upon the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council, the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate international, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide Member States, upon request, with financial and technical assistance to support them in their national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy;

V

10. Instructs the Director-General to carry out the Experimental World Literacy programme, within the financial resources put at the disposal of the Organization for this purpose, and in particular,
  - on the national plane,
    - (a) To assist Member States, upon request, in drawing up national or local plans for the eradication of mass illiteracy and in preparing requests for assistance to experimental projects in this field for the consideration of Unesco, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate organizations;
    - (b) To collaborate with the international organizations concerned in making a selection of projects for the eradication of illiteracy in not more than eight countries to be progressively developed as experimental projects, and in obtaining financial and other support for this purpose;
    - (c) To provide assistance to Member States, upon request, in the form of expert advice, fellowships, equipment and any other appropriate services for carrying out national or local plans and experimental projects for the eradication of mass illiteracy;
  - on the regional plane,
    - (d) To organize regional conferences and meetings on the planning, organization and financing of adult literacy and to establish a team of experts to assist Member States in the planning and development of their national literacy programmes;

## Programme and Budget

- (e) To develop a network of regional and sub-regional centres and institutes to provide supporting services to national literacy programmes, especially for research, training and the preparation of teaching and reading materials by the strengthening or reorientation of existing regional centres or institutes and by the establishment of new ones if necessary;
  - (f) To develop pilot projects in the use of new methods and mass communication media for adult literacy and to carry out evaluation studies on the effectiveness of television, radio and programmed instruction for adult literacy;
- on the international plane
- (g) To collaborate with the organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to encourage their participation in the Experimental World Literacy programme;
  - (h) To make full use of the advice and assistance of the International Committee of Experts on Literacy established in 1964; and
  - (i) To collect analyse and publish statistics on literacy, to conduct studies on subjects directly related to the eradication of mass illiteracy, on the use of the mother tongue and the preparation of alphabets for non-written languages and to diffuse the results thereof and other technical information on literacy through appropriate means and publications;

## B

- 11 Bearing in mind resolution 1677 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations which invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to review the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world, with the object of working out concrete and effective measures at the international and national levels for such eradication,
12. Recalling its own resolutions 1.2531 to 1.2534 adopted at its twelfth session, and resolution 1937 on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its eighteenth session, as well as similar resolutions adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa) at its sixth session, in Addis Ababa (2 March 1964), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its twentieth session, in Teheran (17 March 1964), the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries held in Abidjan (17-24 March 1964), the decisions of the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America held in Santiago, Chile (March 1962) and of the third Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education convened in Bogota (August 1963)) as well as resolution 1032 adopted by the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-seventh session in Geneva (14 August 1964).
- 13 Taking note of the Director-General's report on the World Literacy Programme (13 C/PRG/4) and of the widespread support for the idea of a World Literacy Campaign which is brought to the attention of the Conference in this document,
14. Reiterating its concern at the magnitude of the problem of mass illiteracy, which continues to impede social and economic progress in many parts of the world and which calls for an intensive and accelerated world campaign for its solution ,
15. Convinced that the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world is a matter of the utmost urgency which should be given due priority in the planning and the execution of national plans aimed at promoting the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade)

16. Recognizing that national efforts to this end must be supplemented by intensified international action,
17. Convinced that the eradication of mass illiteracy requires the fullest support of public opinion and the active participation of the peoples of all countries
18. Believing that the launching of a world-wide programme requires a thorough study of the complex problems related to mass illiteracy and the active participation of governments at the highest executive level,
19. Considering that a World Congress of Education Ministers would help to achieve these aims and to assure among other benefits a full exchange of experience in this field,
20. Expressing its gratitude for the generous offer of his Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran to hold such a Congress of Member States of Unesco in Teheran)
21. Noting the statement made by the Head of the Iranian delegation to the effect that, in order to avoid a burden upon the budget of Unesco his Government is ready to assume the expenses necessary to its material organization,

I

22. Decides to convene and organize during the 1965-1966 period, in Teheran, within the framework of the World Literacy Campaign, a World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy to which the Member States and Associate Members of Unesco would be invited, with the following terms of reference:  
To consider:
  - (a) The problem of mass illiteracy, which continues to impede social and economic progress in many parts of the world;
  - (b) National plans for the eradication of mass illiteracy in countries where it is still widespread, and exchange of experience on the preparation and execution of such plans;
  - (c) The manner in which such plans for the eradication of illiteracy can more effectively contribute to social and economic progress and to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;
  - (d) How national efforts to this end can be supplemented by intensified international action; and
  - (e) How to ensure the fullest support of public opinion and the active participation of the people of all countries in a World Campaign for the Eradication of Illiteracy;

II

23. Requests the Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General and in the light of the above terms of reference:
  - (a) To fix the exact date) in consultation with the Government of Iran, for the convening of the Congress; and
  - (b) To establish the provisional agenda and the rules of procedure;

III

24. Decides that this World Congress shall be an international conference of States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Constitution and subject to the Rules of Procedure for the calling of such conferences;

25. Requests the Director-General to communicate the present resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to invite him to bring it to the attention of the General Assembly, at its 19th session, under its agenda item 42, "World Campaign for Universal Literacy".

DECLARATION BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO  
AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION (19 NOVEMBER 1964)

Eradication of Illiteracy in the United Nations Development Decade - An appeal to the nations

- (1) The presence in the world today of more than 700 million people who are unable to read and write and have therefore no means of communication by written language or access to the world of ideas in written language is a continuing challenge to the governments and peoples of all Member States who have dedicated themselves to the promotion of human progress in the United Nations Development Decade.
- (2) All the material achievements of the United Nations Development Decade will lose their lustre if millions of people in the world continue to grope for light and are not given the means to find it,
- (3) Not having the basic tools of literacy, half the adult population of the world is today denied the exercise of man's inalienable right to education, and is committed to live unaware of the new vistas that the advancement of knowledge, science and technology are rapidly unfolding to make man's struggle for freedom from want, hunger and disease less arduous, and to remain isolated even from its own common heritage enshrined in the moral, cultural and artistic achievements and the noblest aspirations of each nation.
- (4) The central purpose of development is to release the creative and productive energies of all humanity. This purpose cannot be achieved in darkness. It cannot be achieved so long as humanity is divided into those who possess and those who are denied the means that education and literacy provide for enriching this life and seeking new ways of knowledge, so long as the human mind is not freed of the intolerance, mistrust and fear that are born of ignorance.
- (5) This is an issue of vital importance not only to the developing nations who today carry the burden of illiteracy, but also to the entire international community, which cannot stand divided before the doors of its history.
- (6) Literacy is not an end in itself; it is a means for the acquisition of those fundamental skills through which education can develop and grow as a continuing and self-renewing process. It provides both the motive and the medium for self-development, attainment of new skills and ideas, and adaptability to a rapidly changing environment. As such, it is a factor of crucial importance in accelerating the social and economic transformation that the developing process implies. Therefore, literacy and adult education form not only an integral part of the programme of educational growth, but also a critical sector in the strategy of human resource development. Together with formal education, it is basic to a developing economic and social order. The eradication of mass illiteracy and provision for the maintenance and widespread use of literacy should therefore be treated in development plans as an

- essential complement of formal education and as one of the foundations of self-sustaining economic growth.
- (7) The magnitude of the task that needs to be carried out if illiteracy is to be wiped out, is as vast as it is urgent. So is the promotion of human welfare and happiness.
  - (8) The main responsibility for this task rests on the governments of Member States in which the incidence of illiteracy is acute. They have to mobilize the resources and constructive energies of the people and guide them to effective and determined action at the national and local levels. In this challenging undertaking, however, they will need and should be given a substantial measure of international assistance, which in its various forms, multilateral and bilateral, should be concerted and co-ordinated so as to secure the maximum benefits to States that are engaged in this task.
  - (9) Recognizing the interdependence of mankind, solemnly declaring that the doors of knowledge and history must be opened to all its members, the General Conference of Unesco appeals to the governments and peoples of all Member States, to social, cultural and political organizations, to trade unions and voluntary organizations, to men and women of goodwill everywhere, to aid, assist and support a world-wide movement for the eradication of mass illiteracy in the one and indivisible cause of human progress and fulfilment, so that through their united efforts this vital task may be achieved in the shortest possible time,

1.28 Youth activities

I. General

- 1.281 Member States are invited to make provision for various forms of education for young people, other than school and university education, and to this end in particular :
- (a) To encourage appropriate activities of non-governmental organizations and to develop suitable institutions and services;
  - (b) To ensure that youth education helps young people to take a more active part in civic, social and professional life and to make fuller and more creative use of leisure time;
  - (c) To provide for the training of educators and leaders and to give them a status appropriate to their work, and in particular to take all possible steps to provide pre-service or in-service training for educators of maladjusted youth, also enlisting the services of the National Commissions and special committees referred to in sub-paragraph (f);
  - (d) To provide the premises and equipment needed for youth activities;
  - (e) To assemble and publish relevant documentation and statistics; and
  - (f) To establish, where appropriate, within the framework of National Commissions, special committees on youth activities,
- 1.282 The Director-General is authorized to further the development of youth activities, and in particular:
- (a) To establish an International Committee on Youth which will assist him in the planning and execution of Unesco's programme in this field;
  - (b) To engage young people and international youth organizations in a programme for promoting international consciousness among, and action by, young people, focusing their attention on major problems of concern to mankind and the

## Programme and Budget

United Nations through the preparation and distribution of study kits, encouraging the execution of pilot projects and the exchange of experience between organizations through the system of associated youth enterprises., and collaborating with appropriate organizations in carrying out a study on voluntary service; to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request;

- (c) To take steps designed to promote among young people the ideals of peace, mutual understanding and respect between peoples and to combat the dangers of moral corruption of youth by encouraging constructive programmes to these ends through the press, cinema, radio and television;
- (d) To undertake studies on selected subjects of vital importance concerning young people and to publish relevant materials resulting from such studies;
- (e) To stimulate the work of organizations active in the field of physical education and sport, encourage co-ordination of their efforts and promote moral, civic and social education for young people through sport; and
- (f) To participate, upon request, in activities of Member States for youth, related to civic and social education and international understanding.

### 1.283 The General Conference,

Pursuant to the terms of resolution 1965 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its eighteenth session,

Having noted United Nations documents A/5445 and A/5669 relating to the discussions at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly regarding measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Welcoming the recommendation adopted on this subject by the International Conference on Youth (Grenoble, 1964),

Considering the importance of formulating for young people fundamental principles regarding the ideals of peace, mutual respect and international understanding,

Welcoming the decision of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1965 (XVIII)) to draw up an international declaration on the principles underlying the education of young people in the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Noting that the consideration and final formulation of this draft declaration will be continued as a matter of priority at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly on the basis of a draft declaration submitted by 26 States,

Congratulating the Director-General upon the support obtained for promotion of the education of young people in the spirit of international understanding and co-operation,

Emphasizing the value of the proposed formal Declaration on a subject so vital for the future of mankind,

Expressing the hope that this Declaration will be so drafted as to secure world-wide support,

Recommends the adoption of such a Declaration by the United Nations during the nineteenth session of the General Assembly and its implementation through specific programmes, by the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, governments and national and international youth organizations .

## II. Unesco Youth Institute (Gauting)

### 1.284 The General Conference,

Noting the view of the standing committee of the Unesco Youth Institute that the financial resources at the disposal of the Institute, taking into account proposed contributions from Unesco as well as income from other sources, will be

inadequate for the full execution of the Institute's international functions, and that efforts to obtain additional financial support from other sources have been unsuccessful,

Noting also the outcome of consultations between the Director-General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Unesco Institutes for Education and for Youth,

Paying tribute to the valuable services rendered by the Unesco Institute for Youth and its staff,

Authorizes the Director-General to provide in 1965 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$32,000 to the Unesco Institute in Gauting, it being understood that this is the final contribution by Unesco to the support of the Institute.

1.29 Equality of educational opportunity and education for international understanding

1.2911 Member States are invited:

- (a) To become parties to the International Convention and to apply the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960) and to take any legislative or other measures required for the implementation of these instruments in the territories under their jurisdiction;
- (b) To intensify their efforts to provide equal educational opportunities for all without regard to sex, race, or any other distinction, economic or social; and
- (c) To promote the further development of education for international understanding and co-operation, with special attention to teaching about the aims and work of organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by stimulating the organization of national programmes in this field and of experimental activities within the framework of Unesco's Associated Schools Project.

1.2912 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations :

- (a) To provide the services necessary for the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education;
- (b) To undertake activities designed to promote respect for the principle of equality of educational opportunity, with special attention to the equality of educational opportunity for girls and women;
- (c) To promote the further development of education for international understanding and co-operation, with special attention to teaching about the aims and work of organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by fostering experimental national programmes in this field and by extending Associated Schools Projects; and
- (d) To participate, on request, in the activities of Member States directed to these ends.

1.292 The General Conference,  
Reaffirming the belief, contained in the Constitution of Unesco and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in full and equal opportunities for education for all,

Considering that these opportunities must also be available to handicapped children and youth,

Noting that in many countries the provisions made for this purpose are unsatisfactory or non-existent,

Realizing the need for planning in the education of deaf, blind, cerebral palsied, mentally retarded and similarly handicapped persons,

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Concurring in the view expressed by the Executive Board (66 EX/Decisions, 5 .1.5 .II) "that highest priority in the education programme should be given to those areas of education, deficiencies in which constitute the greatest bottlenecks to economic and social development",

Invites Member States to take appropriate measures to safeguard the rights of education for deaf, blind, cerebral palsied, mentally retarded and similarly handicapped persons;

Requests the Director-General:

- (a) To give increase attention, within the framework of overall educational planning, to the education of handicapped persons by engaging in research and study of this problem;
- (b) To seek the co-operation of institutions already actively engaged in the education of handicapped persons in order to achieve optimal results in efforts to assist this category;
- (c) To give due consideration: (i) to the problems of handicapped persons in Unesco-sponsored projects for teacher training and free and compulsory education of (ordinary) children of primary school age; and (ii) to the appointment of a committee with instructions to work out an additional article in the "International Code of Education" concerning the right to education of handicapped persons;

Recommends that the Director-General bring to the attention of the International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP) and the regional centres and institutes of educational planning that the planning of the education of handicapped persons should be an integral part of all educational planning.

### 1.293 The General Conference,

Considering that, under Article I of the Constitution of Unesco, the purpose of this Organization is to contribute to peace and security 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 without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the fundamental principles proclaimed in resolution 7.81 adopted by the General Conference, at its ninth session, to ensure the free functioning of education, as well as in the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session,

Conscious that no effort should be spared to achieve these purposes,

Noting the points raised by the delegations of Greece and Turkey, while examining item 15.1.8 of the Agenda,

Invites the two Member States concerned:

- (a) To take the necessary steps to enable pupils in Greek schools in Turkey and pupils in Turkish schools in Greece to receive the education best suited to their respective cultural background and corresponding to their parents' choice;
- (b) To resolve all disputes existing between them in this matter, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and in accordance with the provision of resolution 7.81 adopted by the General Conference, at its ninth session, and, in particular to apply these principles with respect to schools situated in places under Turkish authority or in places under Greek authority; and
- (c) To ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.



- 1.3 Regional programmes for educational development
- 1.31 Africa
- 1.311 African Member States and Associate Members are invited to continue the implementation of the Plan for African Educational Development adopted in May 1961 by the Addis Ababa Conference, taking account of the recommendations formulated by the Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa (Tananarive , September 1962), by the Regional Conference on the Planning and Organization of Literacy Programmes in Africa (Abidjan, March 1964), and by the Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources (Lagos, August 1964) in particular:
- (a) By ensuring, at the national level, continuous planning of education and the integration of national education programmes in general development plans;
  - (b) By ensuring the training of national educational planners;
  - (c) By co-ordinating the national and international resources at their disposal; and
  - (d) By co-operating at the regional level within the framework of the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries.
- 1.312 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To facilitate the formulation of criteria and principles likely to assist Member States in planning the development of education at the national level within the framework of the Addis Ababa Plan, by preparing in 1965-1966, and if possible organizing in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, a Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries;
  - (b) To provide African Member States and Associate Members, at their request, with assistance in the field of educational planning and administration, particularly by participating, within the framework of the Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Dakar, in the training of educational planners;
  - (c) To continue arrangements for the operation of the Unesco School Construction Bureau for Africa, Khartoum;
  - (d) To assist African Member States and Associate Members in the pre-service and in-service training of teachers;
  - (e) To promote the development of national centres for educational information and research by assisting African Member States and Associate Members with a view to the improvement of teaching methods and materials, particularly by continuing arrangements for the operation of the Unesco Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Africa, Accra;
  - (f) To facilitate the access of girls and women to education, particularly by taking part in the establishment and operation of women's educational establishments and in the preparation of training programmes for African girls and women;
  - (g) To assist national centres and programmes of African Member States and Associate Members with a view to the preparation and implementation of adult education programmes bearing particularly on literacy;
  - (h) To grant aid to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the development of education within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations and under the various programmes with a view to normalization; and
  - (i) To carry out during 1965-1966 the three projects approved by the Executive Board at its 68th session, and, to this end, to extend to 31 December 1966 the period of implementation of the Emergency Programme of financial aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa,

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- 1.313 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To incur obligations, in 1965-1966, not exceeding the sums specified below, for:
    - (i) the Unesco School Construction Bureau for Africa in Khartoum: \$200,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Bureau will not be continued beyond 1972;
    - (ii) the Unesco Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Accra: \$296,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;
    - (iii) the African Textbook Production Centre in Yaoundé: \$40,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1965; and
  - (b) To provide grants-in-aid not exceeding \$27,000 and/or other services to the School Textbook Production Centre in Addis Ababa, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1966.
- 1.32 Latin America
- 1.321 Latin American Member States are invited:
- (a) To continue to implement the recommendations on educational planning adopted by the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, in March 1962;
  - (b) To assist in the operation of the Regional School Building Centre for Latin America, in Mexico City;
  - (c) To strengthen their action in the implementation of the Major Project in its last phase (1965-1966), in accordance with the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee for the Major Project at its fourth and fifth sessions;
  - (d) To associate themselves with the regional undertakings assisted by Unesco in Latin America, in connexion with the Major Project; and
  - (e) To make the fullest use of graduates of the centres devoted to the training of specialists in education and the specialists in community development (Associated Universities of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Santiago, Chile, the Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development for Latin America (CREFAL), and the Inter-American Rural Education Centre), and of educators who have benefited from fellowships under the Major Project.
- 1.322 The Director-General is authorized to continue :
- (a) To facilitate the formulation of guiding criteria and principles to help Member States in Latin America in planning the development of education at the national level by convening, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America, a Conference of Latin American Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning, as a follow-up to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (Santiago, 1962) and to make recommendations concerning the future programme of Unesco in the field of education in Latin America at the termination of the Major Project;
  - (b) To promote educational planning in Latin America by continuing co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago, through the Educational Planning Branch of the Institute, with a view to training specialists in educational planning and research; and by providing advisory services to Latin American Member States in the organization of their national educational planning offices and related services, and in the preparation and revision of long-term plans for educational development;

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- (c) To assist Latin American Member States in the development and execution of their educational building programmes, by continuing to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$180,600 to the Regional School Building Centre in Mexico City, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1973;
- (d) To implement the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, and to this end:
  - (i) to assist in improving the training of teachers in Latin American Member States by continuing to give technical aid to the Associated Normal Schools, by taking part in the operation of teacher-training colleges and of teacher-training projects, and by providing the services of experts;
  - (ii) to assist in training educational specialists and research workers, by continuing to provide assistance to the Latin American centres established at the Universities of Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Santiago (Chile), by participating in the establishment of Faculties and Institutes of Education, and by continuing to operate a programme of fellowships;
  - (iii) to continue to operate the Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development in Latin America, Patzcuaro (Mexico) in co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies concerned, the Government of Mexico and the Organization of American States, and to incur obligations in 1965-1966 not exceeding \$660,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972; to continue to co-operate with the International Labour Organisation in the implementation of the Andean Indian programme; and to provide assistance to national centres and to pilot projects designed to test methods and produce prototype materials for adult literacy;
  - (iv) to undertake the evaluation of the Major Project, according to the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee at its fifth session;
- (e) To promote the study, development and use of teaching aids and materials required for the improvement of curricula and teaching methods at the various school levels, and in particular to provide grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$117,000 in 1965-1966, to the Latin American Institute for Educational Films; to undertake negotiations with the host government regarding the future of the Institute and to report on the results of these negotiations to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session;
- (f) To organize , on an ad hoc basis, jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank, a meeting of experts on the development of higher education;
- (g) To provide the necessary supporting services for carrying out Unesco's regional educational activities by maintaining the Office of Education for Latin America established in Santiago; and
- (h) To continue negotiations on the proposal set out in document 13 C/PRG/3 (concerning the pilot Educational Documentation Centre for Latin America), with a view to submitting a report on this matter for consideration by the General Conference, at its fourteenth session.

1.33 Arab States

- 1.331 The Arab States are invited to make the fullest use of the training facilities offered by the Arab States Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel (ASCATEP) and the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development (ASFEC), and to ensure that graduates of these two training centres are employed in conformity with their abilities and fields of specialization,

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- 1.332 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To co-operate with the Arab Member States in the planning and development of their national systems of education, to convene a Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning in the Arab States, and to provide assistance to the Arab States Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel (ASCATEP);
  - (b) To assist the Arab Member States in the training of primary and secondary school teachers and educational documentalists;
  - (c) To administer, in co-operation with the United Nations and the participating Specialized Agencies and the Government of the United Arab Republic, the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development (ASFEC), and to provide assistance to Arab Member States in developing their adult education and literacy programmes;
  - (d) To assist the Arab Member States in the development of teaching methods and techniques, and in the production of educational materials, including textbooks; and
  - (e) To assume technical responsibility for the educational programme for Arab Refugees from Palestine, financed and administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and to provide the senior staff required by the Director of UNRWA to assist him in the planning and execution of the programme.
- 1.333 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$358,000 to the Arab States Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel (ASCATEP), it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972; and
  - (b) To incur obligations not exceeding \$592,000 in 1965-1966 for the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972.
- 1.34 Asia
- 1.341 Asian Member States are invited:
- (a) To continue the implementation of the Plan adopted by the Karachi Meeting in 1960 for the extension of primary education, taking due account of the observations made by the Meetings of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States, and to co-ordinate their national resources and the foreign aid at their disposal for the purpose;
  - (b) To collaborate in completing the National Long-Term Projections of overall educational development up to 1980, prepared with the assistance of the Regional Advisory Teams sponsored by Unesco and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) during 1963-1964, and in preparing an Asian model based on the above projections;
  - (c) To take appropriate steps to formulate and implement national plans for balanced educational development within the framework of overall economic and social development; and
  - (d) To contribute to the financing and operation of regional centres receiving aid from Unesco, and of the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia.
- 1.342 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To facilitate the formulation of guiding criteria and principles to help Member States in Asia in planning the development of education at the national level, by

## Education

such means as convening, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, a Conference of Asian Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning;

- (b) To continue to promote and assist long-term educational planning within the framework of economic and social development, by offering training facilities for the establishment or improvement of machinery for educational planning and administration; and by maintaining the Asian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration in New Delhi;
- (c) To continue to encourage and assist school building programmes by providing advisory services and training facilities, and in particular by maintaining the Asian Institute of School Building Research in Bandung;
- (d) To continue to help the extension and improvement of teacher-training institutions by providing high-level training facilities and advisory services; in particular by maintaining the Asian Institute for the Training of Teacher Educators in Quezon City;
- (e) To assist Asian Member States in planning and developing adult literacy and adult education;
- (f) To continue to give support to the national programmes of Asian Member States in fields such as school curricula and teaching methods and materials, especially textbooks and audio-visual aids; and
- (g) To continue to provide the supporting services needed for the effective implementation of the regional educational programme in Asia, by ensuring the continued operation of the Regional Office for Education in Bangkok.

1.343 The Director-General is authorized to incur in 1965-1966 obligations not exceeding the sums specified below for:

- (i) the Asian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi: \$222,000;
- (ii) the Asian Institute of School Building Research, Bandung: \$204,000;
- (iii) the Asian Institute for the Training of Teacher Educators, Quezon City: \$203,000;

it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to these Institutes will not be continued beyond 1972.

1.35 Europe

1.351 The General Conference,  
Considering:

- (a) The value universally attributed to international intellectual co-operation in carrying out Unesco's work for the promotion of education, which is one of the Organization's major objectives;
- (b) The importance, for members of the international community in general, of a harmonious development of the different educational systems at the higher educational level;
- (c) That because of their recognition of the importance of this problem, the countries of the Latin American, Asian and African continents have already exchanged views on this subject at the periodical meetings of their Ministers of Education which are part of the execution of Unesco's programme;
- (d) That an example of the possibility of fruitful scientific co-operation between various countries has been set in Europe by the establishment of a European Co-ordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation, in Vienna, and that this is a step to which Unesco attaches very great importance;
- (e) That fruitful co-operation of this nature should also be extended to other fields in general, and more especially to the solution of problems relating to higher education,

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Authorizes the Director-General to prepare a Conference of Ministers-of Education of the European Member States of Unesco, and to convene it, on the basis of a general agreement among the countries in question, concerning a specific topic, at an appropriate time during the second year of the budgetary period 1965-1966;

Is of the opinion

- (i) that Austria could be selected as the site for this meeting; and
- (ii) that the theme of this Conference should be the problems involved in the development of higher education.

## 2. NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

2.0 Office of the Assistant Director-General

2.01 The General Conference,

Considering science and its applications as one of the characteristic features of our age,

Believing that among the indispensable conditions for the intellectual, social and economic development of a country are:

- the advancement of scientific knowledge,
- the simultaneous application of such knowledge to peaceful ends, and
- the existence of appropriate infrastructures of scientific institutions devoted to these tasks,

Considering further that the need for a coherent national and international science policy is being increasingly felt among Member States,

Recalling resolution 4.3.1 adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 65th session (April-May 1963) which approved in principle the Director-General's proposal that scientific questions be accorded an importance in Unesco's programme similar to that given to education,

Invites Member States to promote and sustain by all appropriate means the advancement of science and technology as well as their application to development;

Decides to accord to natural sciences and technology an importance in Unesco's programmes for 1965-1966 and 1967-1968 similar to that given to educational questions;

Authorizes the Director-General, in the light of this decision,

- (a) To pursue in the coming biennium the reorientation and expansion of Unesco's activities in the field of natural sciences and technology, and to elaborate a long-term plan, taking into account the suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and of the reports submitted to the General Conference and to the Director-General;
- (b) To ensure for the Unesco Secretariat, in the coming biennium, adequate organization, staffing and consultative machinery in the field of natural sciences and technology, so that the programmes of the Organization, supported by budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, may be carried out efficiently;
- (c) To communicate the present resolution to the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, inviting their particular attention to the invaluable contribution they can make to the efforts of Member States and of Unesco in the advancement of science and technology and their application to development, by giving due importance to their programmes in this field.

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- 2.1 Development of the basic structure of science in Member States
- 2.11 Aid to Member States in the organization and planning of scientific development

### I. Aid to Member States

- 2.111 Member States are invited to formulate and implement a national science policy with a view to increasing their scientific and technological potential and to ensuring an adequate orientation of scientific research towards social and economic development .
- 2.112 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with interested Member States and appropriate international, regional, and national organizations , both governmental and non-governmental, and particularly with institutions in developing countries:
  - (a) To collect, analyse and disseminate information on the scientific and technological potential of Member States and, in particular, on the institutional organization for research;
  - (b) To undertake comparative and pilot studies on national science policy and research organization;
  - (c) To promote regional co-operation for the development of national science policy; and
  - (d) To assist Member States, upon their request, in the establishment or improvement of science policy planning and research organization, through sending advisory missions, conducting scientific and technological potential surveys, with particular regard to human resources and budgets, or organizing training seminars, and, to this end, to participate in their activities in this field.

2.113

### I

Member States and Associate Members in Africa are invited to take all necessary steps to implement, at the national and regional levels, the recommendations set forth in the Plan for Scientific Research and Training in Africa, adopted by the Lagos Conference in August 1964, and in particular to:

- (a) Establish a national research organ and national research budget to plan, coordinate and direct scientific research in the country;
- (b) Establish national research manpower registers and a national research service;
- (c) Plan and establish national or sub-regional institutes of natural resources;
- (d) Ensure the expansion of science education and of the science consciousness of society; and
- (e) Co-operate in the establishment of an African Committee on Natural Resources in revising the African convention on conservation and in the development of a network of African research institutes.

### II

Member States and Associate Members outside Africa, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and international non-governmental organizations are invited to co-operate with African countries in the implementation of the Plan by providing them with financial and technical assistance.



## Natural Sciences and their Application to Development

### III

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Africa, the Specialized Agencies and the Organization of African Unity, the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to assist, at their request, Member States and Associate Members in Africa in the implementation of the Plan, within the framework of the resources provided in this Chapter, and with the help of extra-budgetary resources, in particular:

- (a) By undertaking studies on scientific and research manpower needs and resources, research budgets and the relation between research and economic development in Africa;
- (b) By aiding in the planning and organization at the national level of scientific activity, of research organs and of research budgets;
- (c) By assisting in the planning and operation of the national and sub-regional institutes of natural resources and other centres of scientific research; and
- (d) By orienting the programme of the African Centre of Science and Technology so as to aid in the active implementation of the Plan.

#### II. Studies on the long-term consequences of disarmament

- 2.114 The General Conference,  
Conscious of the possibility that additional measures leading to disarmament may be taking place in the near future, and supporting whole-heartedly this tendency towards peace,  
Noting that disarmament will inevitably free large resources in the form of manpower, materials and money from their present military applications,  
Desiring that the resources thus liberated be diverted in as large a measure as possible to scientific and technological research, with particular reference to their application to social and economic development,  
Realizing that the above will necessitate major changes in the national science policies of Member States,  
Urges all Member States to undertake surveys and studies on the general problem of the best rational use of resources freed by disarmament;  
Authorizes the Director-General, in collaboration with interested Member States and appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to undertake studies on the long-term consequences of disarmament on the development of scientific and technological research, with the particular object both of assisting Member States, upon their request, in planning a new national science policy, and of providing guidelines for Unesco's long-range programme in science and technology (\$16,000).
- 2.12 Teaching of the basic sciences
- 2.121 Member States are invited to take the necessary steps and to seek counsel from Unesco and its regional centres to improve the teaching of the basic sciences at all levels in order to increase the number and competence of scientists and research workers, to promote a widespread understanding of the rôle of science in general education and to stimulate interest in science among students in secondary schools by such devices, among others, as science clubs and fairs.
- 2.122 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate national, regional and international organizations, both governmental and

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- non-governmental, to undertake activities for the development and improvement of teaching of the basic sciences at all levels, and in particular:
- (a) To promote the exchange of information on content and methodology of science teaching;
  - (b) To sponsor experiments in developing new science teaching materials;
  - (c) To organize school and university science teacher improvement and training programmes;
  - (d) To sponsor post-graduate training programmes for upgrading of scientists, teachers and research workers in the newly-developing countries; and
  - (e) To promote understanding of the impact of science on human affairs and to stimulate the improvement of science teaching by sponsoring lectures by distinguished scientists and by awarding the Kalinga and other prizes.
- 2.2 International co-operation for the advancement of scientific research and documentation
- 2.21 Basic sciences
- 2.211 CO-OPERATION WITH SCIENTIFIC NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 2.2111 Member States are invited to encourage the creation and development of national associations specialized in the various fields of the natural sciences, and to facilitate their affiliation and active co-operation with existing international non-governmental scientific organizations .
- 2.2112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental scientific organizations, to foster the co-ordination of their respective activities and to provide them with subventions and services, as appropriate, for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of the natural sciences.
- 2.2113 The Director-General is authorized to grant in 1965-1966 subventions not exceeding \$444,000 to international non-governmental organizations in the field of the natural sciences.
- 2.212 IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION
- 2.2121 Member States are invited:
- (a) To establish or to facilitate the establishment and development of national and regional scientific and technical documentation services;
  - (b) To co-ordinate the activities of these services and to develop the exchange of materials, information and other facilities; and
  - (c) To encourage the application at the national level of the measures and suggestions recommended by Unesco's long-range plan of common action for the improvement of scientific and technical documentation.
- 2.2122 The Director-General is authorized, with the assistance of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology:
- (a) To implement and develop, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional and national organizations , both governmental and non-governmental, the long-range plan of common action in scientific documentation initiated in 1963 -1964, with a view to achieving international or regional co-ordination and standardization in this field; and
  - (b) To assist Member States in establishing and improving their scientific and technical documentation services, and in undertaking research in scientific documentation.

Natural Sciences and their Application to Development

- 2.2123 The General Conference,  
Having examined document 13 C/PRG/30 entitled "A study on the possibility of publishing an International Science Yearbook" and in particular the "Outline and cost of proposed initial action" described in Section II therein,  
Taking into consideration the available staff and funds as provided in the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966,  
Invites the Director-General to take the necessary measures to carry out the following activities in the biennium 1965-1966:
- (a) To provide information services on existing publications and annual reviews of scientific and technical progress;
  - (b) To provide assistance under the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States for the development and internationalization of existing national science yearbooks, through the use of the Participation programme reserve referred to in document 13 C/5, II, 5.2, (\$6,000);
  - (c) To undertake a study of the needs of scientists for information on recent developments in science and technology and the most effective means to meet these needs; and
  - (d) To include the results of this experimental study in the programme proposals for 1967 -1968.
- 2.213 PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN BASIC SCIENCES
- 2.2131 The Director-General is authorized to promote research in the basic sciences and in particular,
- (a) To co-operate with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, and with the International Computation Centre (ICC) in Rome;
  - (b) To collaborate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in the operation of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste;
  - (c) To co-operate with the following centres and to provide assistance until the dates specified:  
Latin American Centre for Mathematics, Buenos, Aires (1966),  
Latin American Centre for Physics, Rio de Janeiro (1968),  
Latin American Centre for Chemistry, Mexico City (1970),  
and to provide assistance for the establishment of a Latin American centre in biological sciences, it being understood that Unesco's assistance will not be continued for more than five years; and
  - (d) To aid Member States, at their request, in the promotion of research in the basic sciences.
- 2.2132 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$55,000 to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the centre will not be continued beyond 1968.
- 2.2133 The General Conference,  
Considering that the International Computation Centre (Rome) set up on Unesco's initiative is not, in its present form, able to render the important services that may rightly be expected of such an institution,  
Considering furthermore the resolution by which the General Assembly of the Centre, at its second session, requested that the Centre's relations with Unesco be re-examined,  
Invites the Director-General to set up, in agreement with the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Centre, an international committee of experts which will submit a report before the end of 1965 with a view to proposing measures

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for safeguarding the Centre's future, extending its membership and developing its activities in the fields of scientific research and of education. Should it prove to be expedient, the Director-General will be able in the light of the findings of the committee of experts, to submit to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, proposals designed to assist the Centre and to safeguard its future.

- 2.2134 The General Conference,  
Recognizing that basic research in mathematics and theoretical physics is the foundation of all our scientific knowledge, and that all technological and economic development depends upon progress in this field,  
Recognizing the need for research in mathematics and physics at the highest level, since progress at this level is equally important for the advanced countries which are now applying findings and for the developing countries which find such research the best means of providing speedy training for top specialists,  
Having noted the work of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques, a non-governmental organization doing original work at the highest level in pure mathematics and theoretical physics,  
Recognizing this research centre's scientific impact, its contribution to science and its international outlook,  
Invites the Director-General:
- (a) To co-operate with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques in order that it may continue and expand research in mathematics and physics at the highest level;
  - (b) To make provision in the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 for a study of ways and means of strengthening the international character of this research; and
  - (c) To make use of the Institut's work, with a view to speeding up the training of personnel for research in mathematics and theoretical physics at the highest level, especially in the developing countries.
- 2.22 Earth sciences
- 2.221 ASTRONOMY AND GEOPHYSICS: GENERAL
- 2.2211 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, especially the international scientific unions and the scientific committees of the International Council of Scientific Unions, to promote and facilitate international collaboration in the scientific study of the earth, by providing assistance for:
- (a) International research programmes, including the International Years of the Quiet Sun and the World Magnetic Survey;
  - (b) The advanced training of scientific and technical specialists in the fields of astronomy and geophysics;
  - (c) The exchange of information on the progress of research in astronomy and geophysics; and
  - (d) The development of astronomical and geophysical activities in Member States.
- 2.222 HYDROLOGY
- 2.2221 The General Conference:  
Considering the importance of the promotion of a co-ordinated development of research in the field of hydrology to increase the knowledge of the science in all

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countries and thus to enable them to evaluate their resources for the benefit of mankind,  
Considering the value of a full participation of every Member State in the activities to be undertaken in this connexion, the need for appropriate co-ordination between these activities, and the desirability of ensuring their best possible scientific guidance,  
Recalling the decision taken at its twelfth session to the effect that the Director-General should prepare a long-term programme of international co-operation in scientific hydrology based on the conceptual framework of an International Hydrological Decade,  
Considering the recommendations made by the intergovernmental meetings of experts convened by the Director-General in 1963 and in 1964 for the preparation of this Decade, particularly in respect of the mechanism required for its implementation (document 13 C/PRG/9) ,  
Declares that an International Hydrological Decade, for the period 1965-1975, is open as a world-wide enterprise of scientific co-operation among nations.

2.2222 The General Conference:

Considering that, for the success of the International Hydrological Decade, an appropriate mechanism should be established to ensure the participation of Member States and the co-ordination of their activities and those of the international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Considering that such a mechanism should be based on:

- (i) the establishment in each country of a national committee for the Decade,
- (ii) co-operation with the international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, and
- (iii) the creation of a co-ordinating body at the intergovernmental level,

Having taken note of the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on the International Hydrological Decade, held at Paris in April 1964, in application of resolution 2.2122 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session,

Being desirous of giving effect to the proposals contained in the report submitted by the Director-General (document 13 C/PRG/9) regarding the establishment of a Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade,

Decides accordingly as follows:

STATUTES OF THE CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL DECADE

ARTICLE 1

1. A Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade (hereinafter called "Council") is hereby set up within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE 2

1. The Council shall be composed of twenty-one Member States of Unesco, selected by the General Conference at each of its ordinary sessions, taking due

account of equitable geographical distribution, of the need to ensure appropriate rotation, of the representativeness of these States from the hydrological viewpoint in the various continents and of the importance of their scientific contribution to the Decade programme.  
2. Members of the Council shall be immediately eligible for re-election.  
3. The Council may make recommendations concerning its own membership to the General Conference.  
4. The experts appointed by Member States as their representatives on the Council shall preferably be chosen from

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among those persons who are playing a major part in the implementation of the Decade activities of the said Member States.

### ARTICLE 3

1. The Council shall normally meet in plenary session once a year. It shall, however, be free to decide to meet at any other time.
2. Each Council member shall have one vote, but it may send as many experts or advisers as it deems necessary to sessions of the Council.
3. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

### ARTICLE 4

1. The Council shall be responsible for supervising from the organizational and from the scientific points of view the implementation of the whole Decade programme, for studying proposals concerning developments and modifications of this programme, for recommending scientific projects of interest to all or to a large number of countries, for co-ordinating international co-operation in the framework of the Decade, for assisting in the development of national and regional projects related to the Decade and for taking any practical or scientific measures that may be required for the successful implementation of the programme.
2. In carrying out its activities, the Council may make full use of the facilities offered by the arrangements between Unesco and the other inter-governmental organizations mentioned under Article 7, paragraph 2.
3. The Council may consult on scientific questions all appropriate international non-governmental organizations with which Unesco maintains official relations. The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) may give advice to the Council on matters of scientific character.
4. The Council shall, wherever possible, attempt to co-ordinate the programme for the Hydrological Decade with other

international scientific programmes.

### ARTICLE 5

1. The Council may set up ad hoc committees for the study of specific projects. Membership of such ad hoc committees shall also be open to Member States of Unesco which are not represented in the Council.
2. The Council may delegate to any such committee the powers that it may need in regard to the project for which it has been set up.
3. The Council may establish working groups of specialists to examine certain aspects of the Decade programme. These working groups, whose members shall serve in a personal capacity, may include nationals of Member States of Unesco which are not represented on the Council.

### ARTICLE 6

1. At the beginning of its first session, the Council shall elect a chairman and two vice-chairmen; these shall form the Council's Bureau.
2. The Bureau shall discharge such duties as the Council may lay upon it.
3. Meetings of the Bureau may be convened in between meetings of the Council, at the request of the Director-General of Unesco or any one member of the said Bureau.
4. The Council shall elect a new Bureau whenever its own membership is changed by the General Conference in accordance with Article 2 above.

### ARTICLE 7

1. Representatives of Member States and Associate Members of Unesco which are not themselves members of the Council may nevertheless take part, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Council and of its committees.
2. Representatives of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological

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Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency may take part in all meetings of the Council, of its committees and of its working groups without the right to vote.

3. The International Council of Scientific Unions may take part, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Council, of its committees and of its working groups.

4. The Council shall determine the conditions under which other international governmental or non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend its meetings without the right to vote.

### ARTICLE 8

1. The Secretariat of the Council shall be provided by the Director-General of Unesco, who shall place at the Council's disposal the staff and other means required for its operation. Staff members of the other organizations mentioned in Article 7, paragraph 2, above, may be assigned to the Secretariat by agreement with the said organizations .

2. The Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for all sessions of the Council and meetings of its Bureau, committees and working groups.

3. The Secretariat shall take any day-to-day measures required in order to co-ordinate the execution of the international programmes recommended by the Council; it shall fix the date of the Council's sessions in accordance with the Bureau's instructions, and shall take all steps required to convene such sessions.

4. The Secretariat shall assemble all proposals sent in by members of the Council, other Member States of Unesco and the various international

organizations concerned, with regard to the formulation of the international programmes of the International Hydrological Decade, and shall prepare them for examination by the Council.

5. In addition to the services which it renders to the Council, the Secretariat shall co-operate closely with the respective secretariats of the international governmental and non-governmental organizations mentioned in Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

### ARTICLE 9

1. The international programmes of hydrological investigations, recommended by the Council to Member States for concerted action on their part, shall be financed by the participating Member States, according to the commitments which each State is willing to make. The Council may, however, make recommendations to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the other organizations mentioned in Article 7, paragraph 2, above, concerning assistance to Member States for the development of hydrological research or the implementation of some particular aspect of the Decade programme. If the said organizations approve such activities, they shall finance them in accordance with the provisions of their respective constitutions and regulations.

### ARTICLE 10

1. The Council shall submit reports on its activities to the General Conference of Unesco at each of its ordinary sessions . The Director-General shall send a copy of these reports to the other international organizations mentioned in Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3, above.

2.2223

The General Conference,

Having by resolution 2.2222 established a Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade;

Considering the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, of the said resolution,

Selects the following twenty-one Member States to be members of the Co-ordinating Council for a first term in accordance with the Statutes of the Council:

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Algeria	Mexico
Argentina	Nigeria
Australia	Pakistan
Brazil	Senegal
Canada	Sudan
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Federal Republic of Germany	United Kingdom
India	United States of America
Indonesia	Yugoslavia
Japan	

- 2.2224 The General Conference invites Member States to take all appropriate measures for the implementation of the International Hydrological Decade, and in particular:
- To establish appropriate national committees for the International Hydrological Decade;
  - To proceed with the implementation of programmes for the training of specialists and technicians in scientific hydrology;
  - To create or strengthen hydrological services and institutions of research and training in hydrology;
  - To allocate sufficient funds and provide adequate technical support to their national hydrology programmes; and
  - To contribute, in so far as their scientific resources permit, to the work carried out under the long-term programme, in particular by making available to the developing countries qualified research workers, fellowships or posts for the training of personnel in scientific hydrology.
- 2.2225 The General Conference authorizes the Director-General, as a contribution of Unesco to the International Hydrological Decade and in co-operation with its Member States, with competent organizations of the United Nations system and with interested international, regional and national scientific organizations, to promote research and training in the field of scientific hydrology and provide services related to the implementation of the Decade, and in particular:
- To provide the Secretariat for the intergovernmental programme of the Decade and its Co-ordinating Council;
  - To collect, exchange and disseminate information concerning research on scientific hydrology and to facilitate contacts between research workers in this field;
  - To give special attention to the methods of training of hydrologists and to assist in the training of research workers, technicians and laboratory personnel in this field; and
  - To assist Member States in the creation or strengthening of hydrological services and of research and training institutions in hydrology, in order to facilitate their participation in the Decade and to provide a basis for developing their water resources.
- 2.223 OCEANOGRAPHY
- I. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and  
international expeditions
- 2.2231 Member States are invited to co-operate in the scientific investigation of the oceans, through participation in the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic



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Commission established by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).

- 2.2232 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international, regional, and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies, to continue serving the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission by providing its Secretariat, organizing its meetings, assisting in planning and co-ordinating international expeditions, and by assisting in the publication of data, atlases and reports resulting from these activities.
- 2.2233 The General Conference,  
Recalling resolution 2.31, adopted at its eleventh session, establishing an Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission,  
Having taken note of the resolution adopted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at its third session concerning proposed changes in the statutes of the Commission,  
Being desirous of giving effect to the proposals contained in the said resolution,  
Decides, accordingly, to amend resolution 2.31 adopted at its eleventh session as follows:  
Article 3, paragraph 1: the word "annually" is replaced by "every two years";  
Article 6, paragraph 1: the word "annual" is deleted wherever it occurs  
in that paragraph;  
Article 6: the following new paragraphs are added:  
"3. During the course of each session and after electing the members of its Bureau, the Commission shall designate certain Member States which will appoint representatives to a Consultative Council. The Bureau shall seek the advice of the Consultative Council on all matters it considers substantial between sessions prior to taking action on such matters, and shall serve with the Consultative Council as a steering committee at sessions.  
4. The representatives on the Consultative Council, and their alternates and advisers, may attend all meetings of the Bureau, except executive sessions, The Consultative Council may not meet except with the Bureau and shall have no officers.  
5. The Member States designated in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall hold office from the end of the session during which they have been designated until the end of the next session. No Member State which is represented on the Bureau shall be designated to the Consultative Council at the same time."

II. Unesco's contribution to further international  
co-operation in oceanography

- 2.2234 The Director-General is authorized, as a contribution of Unesco to further international collaboration in oceanography and in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the other interested Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the competent international, regional and national scientific organizations, and with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies, to stimulate and assist study, research and training of personnel in marine science, and in particular:  
(a) To promote exchange of information and provide assistance to the rapid and expeditious development of modern oceanographic methodology and instrumentation

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by disseminating appropriate information through special documents and publications, by organizing and supporting meetings of experts and symposia and by encouraging and supporting national and international tests and other activities in the field of standardization and intercalibration of oceanographic methods and techniques;

- (b) To strengthen national and regional laboratories and to contribute to the co-ordination of their research activities throughout the world and in particular in the Indian Ocean region, Latin America, West Africa, the Mediterranean and Red Sea and South East Asia and to help in organizing, in co-operation with the countries of these regions and in the framework of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), oceanographic expeditions of regional interest; and
- (c) To support training of oceanographers by such means as fellowships and training courses.

### 2.224 PHYSICS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

2.2241 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate international non-governmental scientific organizations, especially the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, to promote and facilitate international collaboration in the study of the earth's crust and upper mantle, and especially of earthquakes, by providing assistance for:

- (a) The creation and reinforcement of regional and international centres for the collection and analysis of seismological data and for research, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to any centre established under this provision will not be continued beyond a maximum period of five years;
- (b) The study of the effects of severe earthquakes and volcanic eruptions through emergency missions of experts to the affected areas immediately after their occurrence;
- (c) The study of regional seismicity and seismo-tectonics;
- (d) The study of the dynamic characteristics of buildings and norms applicable to earthquake -resistant constructions;
- (e) Studies of Tsunami warning systems and protective measures;
- (f) The training of specialists in seismology and earthquake engineering and the publication of instructions and handbooks;
- (g) The development of international programmes of advanced training in volcanology and the exploration and use of sources of geothermal energy;
- (h) The international multidisciplinary studies of selected geophysical areas; and
- (i) The development of seismological and volcanological services in Member States.

2.2242 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate international and non-governmental organizations:

- (a) To explore the possibility, in comparison with other methods of financing such as that employed in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and in the International Hydrological Decade, of setting up for a period not exceeding six years, an International Fund for the Development of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, to be financed by voluntary contributions from Member States, private foundations, regional and international organizations , at the invitation of the Director-General;
- (b) To draw up, in consultation with the committee of experts appointed by the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior,

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- the programme of work to be financed by the international fund; and
- (c) To promote the study of earthquake engineering through, for example, the convening of expert working groups.

2.225 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

2.2251 Member States are invited:

- (a) To encourage scientific studies, research and training in the geological sciences at the national level;
- (b) To co-operate with other Member States, Unesco and the appropriate international scientific organizations, in activities relating to the geological sciences, especially where such collaboration is an important factor determining progress; and
- (c) To promote research and application of the geological sciences especially with regard to the scientific aspects of the investigation and analysis of mineral resources as a basic condition for economic development,

2.2252 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate international, regional and national scientific bodies, and with the assistance of an Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research, to promote studies, research and training in the geological sciences and in particular:

- (a) To encourage the synthesis of knowledge in the geological sciences including the standardization, preparation and publication of small-scale maps;
- (b) To facilitate the study of modern prospecting methods and of research problems of international significance in the geological sciences and to collect and disseminate related scientific information;
- (c) To assist in the training of specialists in the geological sciences; and
- (d) To assist Member States, upon their request, in the creation or strengthening of research and training institutions in the field of fundamental and applied geology.

2.226 SOIL SCIENCES

2.2261 Member States are invited:

- (a) To encourage scientific studies, research and training in the soil sciences, including soil biology, at the national level; and
- (b) To co-operate with other Member States, Unesco and the appropriate international scientific organizations, in activities relating to the soil sciences, especially in cases where such collaboration is an important factor determining progress.

2.2262 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate international, regional and national scientific bodies, and with the assistance of an Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research, to promote studies, research and training in the soil sciences and in particular:

- (a) To encourage the synthesis of knowledge in the soil sciences including the standardization, preparation and publication of small-scale maps;
- (b) To facilitate the study of research problems of international significance in the soil sciences, including soil biology, and to collect and disseminate related scientific information;
- (c) To assist in the training of specialists in the soil sciences, including soil biology; and

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- (d) To assist Member States in the creation or strengthening of research and training institutions in the field of soil sciences.

### 2.227 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 2.2271 Member States are invited:

- (a) To encourage interdisciplinary research in those sciences which play an important rôle in determining the ecological potentialities of selected regions, in particular those with extreme environmental conditions;
- (b) To co-operate with other Member States, Unesco and appropriate international scientific organizations, in interdisciplinary activities relating to the ecological study of selected regions, in particular where such research is of basic importance for the development of the regions concerned; and
- (c) To pay due attention to the conservation, restoration and enrichment of their natural resources, including fauna and flora, and in particular: to support the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and organizations with similar aims; to observe existing international agreements and treaties on the preservation of fauna and flora in the world; to introduce national legislation to prevent harmful exploitation of soil, waters, flora and fauna, and to protect the landscape and conserve natural resources; to draw up and apply a corresponding programme at all levels; and to employ the press, radio and television in order to gain the co-operation of the public in attaining these aims.

#### 2.2272 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate international, regional and national scientific bodies, to promote studies, research and training in the ecological sciences and in the conservation of natural resources, and in particular:

- (a) To seek advice and guidance from an Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research;
- (b) To stimulate the study and dissemination of modern methods of investigating the ecological potential of selected type regions and to encourage ecological research, particularly in arid and humid tropical zones;
- (c) To encourage the synthesis, exchange and dissemination of scientific knowledge in the ecological sciences, including the preparation of ecological maps;
- (d) To assist in the training of scientific personnel and in the creation and strengthening of research and training institutions in the field of applied ecology and natural resources; and
- (e) To give full support and provide technical assistance to developing countries in the conservation, restoration and enrichment of their natural resources, including flora and fauna.

### 2.23 Life sciences

#### 2.231 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate governmental and non-governmental scientific bodies, to stimulate and promote studies and research in the field of life sciences, and in particular:

- (a) To continue to provide assistance until 1970 to brain research activities, in close collaboration with the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO);
- (b) To continue to provide assistance until 1972 to cell and molecular biology research activities, in close collaboration with the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO);
- (c) To participate, in so far as basic research is concerned, in any international organization or project which may be established for intensifying the campaign

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against cancer, especially in the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Director-General to supervise the study in international co-operation in the basic biological sciences; and

- (d) To co-operate with and assist the International Council of Scientific Unions in the development of the different aspects of its International Biological programme, related to the Unesco programme, and to assist in the promotion of research on micro-organisms.

2.232 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966 a grant-in-aid not exceeding \$20,000 to the International Council of Scientific Unions for the development of the International Biological programme, it being understood that Unesco assistance to this programme will not be continued beyond 1972.

2.3 Application of science and technology to development

2.31 Assessment of technological needs of developing countries

2.311 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with and upon the request of Member States concerned, to assess their technological needs in the field of science and its application, and in particular:

- (a) To seek the advice of an advisory committee composed of qualified specialists in the fields of natural sciences, technology and social sciences;
- (b) To secure services from professional organizations and individuals for dealing with specific problems concerning the assessment of the needs of Member States in the fields of science and technology;
- (c) To organize regional conferences on the application of science and technology for the benefit of less-developed areas; and
- (d) To provide advisory services on the development of technical and technological education and technological research to Member States and organizations of the United Nations system at their request.

2.312 The Director-General is authorized to continue the publication of "Impact of Science on Society" with special attention to the problems of the application of science and technology to development.

2.32 Social conditions governing the implantation of science in developing countries

2.321 Member States are invited, in accordance with the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less -Developed Areas, 1963, to encourage studies and research on the social aspects of the implantation of science and technology in developing societies in order to facilitate this process.

2.322 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To secure proper social science participation in the various studies and projects carried out by Unesco in the field of the application of science and similarly to advise Member States, if so desired, concerning such studies; and
- (b) To continue to investigate specific aspects of change brought about in rural areas by different means of communication used in adult education projects in Costa Rica and India to promote the application of science in daily life.

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2.33 Assistance to the development of Member States through the application of science and technology

### I. Training of Technicians, technologists and scientists

2.331 Member States are invited:

- (a) To apply the international Recommendation Concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962), and to take all legislative and other measures necessary for the application of the said instrument in the territories under their jurisdiction; and
- (b) To provide for close co-ordination between the development of technical and vocational education and overall educational planning in their territories.

2.332 The Director-General is authorized to encourage international co-operation in the development of technical and vocational education, with a view to speeding up the economic and social progress of Member States:

- (a) By continuing to study organization, programmes and methods in the light of the principles set out in the Recommendation Concerning Technical and Vocational Education and of resolution 1.233 (concerning agricultural education) adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, in collaboration with the competent international governmental and non-governmental organizations; and
- (b) By providing Member States, at their request, with advisory services and assistance in the training of technicians, technologists and scientists with a view to the effective application of science and technology to development, and by participating in Member States' activities in this field, at their request.

### II. Advancement of scientific and technological research

2.333 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States concerned and appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental:

- (a) To take the necessary measures to establish a multidisciplinary scientific research centre in Asia, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the centre will not continue beyond six years after its establishment;
- (b) To take the necessary steps for the preparation of the establishment of sub-regional institutes for applied research and training on natural resources, one in Africa and another in the Arab States, it being understood that Unesco assistance to these institutes will not continue beyond six years after their establishment;
- (c) To take the necessary measures to create a network of technological research institutions; and
- (d) To further the advancement of technological research (\$239,000).

### III. Unesco prize for a scientific discovery having particular importance for developing countries

2.334 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the appropriate international scientific organizations, to establish a Unesco Prize for an outstanding scientific or technological discovery having particular importance for developing countries, to be awarded at each session of the General Conference.

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2.34 Regional centres for science and technology

2.341 With a view to making more effective Unesco's contribution to Member States in the development of their science programmes, particularly in the application of science and technology to development, the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To maintain the Science Co-operation Offices and to establish, for the present, one Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa;
- (b) To plan on this basis the development of Regional Centres for Science and Technology for the following regions: Africa, Latin America, Arab States, Asia; and
- (c) To continue his consultations with the Member States concerned, and to present to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, proposals regarding the functions, location and staff of these Centres.

### 3. SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 3.1 Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

##### I. Interdisciplinary co-operation in the fields of philosophy, human sciences and social sciences

3.111 Member States are invited to encourage the formation or extension, at the national level, of learned societies in the fields of philosophy, human sciences and social sciences and to facilitate their participation in the activities of the competent international non-governmental organizations co-operating regularly with Unesco.

3.112 In order to promote international collaboration between scholars and encourage philosophical reflection and interdisciplinary studies in the human and social sciences, the Director-General is authorized to promote regular co-operation between research workers in the fields of philosophy, human sciences and social sciences, in collaboration with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and its affiliated associations, and with the International Social Science Council, by granting these organizations subventions.

3.113 The Director-General is authorized to grant in 1965-1966 subventions not exceeding \$323,500 to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and \$64,000 to the International Social Science Council.

##### II. Philosophy

3.114 Member States are invited to encourage the study of the socio-cultural and economic factors of development, and of the conditions of social progress which development should produce in man and in contemporary society.

3.115 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations belonging to the United Nations system and with the appropriate scientific organizations, to undertake and encourage studies relating to the socio-cultural and economic factors of development, and to the conditions of social progress which development should produce in man and in contemporary society; to organize, for that purpose, a meeting of philosophers, educators, and specialists in the social and human sciences, with a view to making a critical analysis of the results of these studies; and to promote the dissemination and scientific utilization of the results obtained by such studies and particularly by the above-mentioned meeting (\$70,000).

#### 3.2 Social Sciences

3.21 Co-operation with international social science organisations

3.211 Member States are invited to encourage the establishment of national associations



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specializing in the various branches of social science, to promote the affiliation of such associations with appropriate international non-governmental organizations, and to facilitate their participation in the activities of those organizations.

- 3.212 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities, granting them subventions and supplying them with services calculated to support Unesco's work in the field of the social sciences, including documentation.
- 3.213 The Director-General is authorized, in 1965-1966, to grant subventions to a total of \$185,000 to international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences.
- 3.22 Improvement of social science documentation
- 3.221 Member States are invited, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to establish or expand national clearing houses and to arrange with one another for the exchange and dissemination of information on documentation, research and teaching in the social and human sciences.
- 3.222 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To maintain a clearing house service to meet the needs of Member States and the Secretariat, and in particular to assemble, analyse and, where necessary, publish documentary material on subjects involving the social and human sciences of particular interest to the Organization's programme;
  - (b) To publish the "International Social Science Journal" and "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences"; and
  - (c) To continue, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, the study of terminology problems and to encourage the preparation and publication of one-language dictionaries of the basic concepts used in the social sciences.
- 3.23 Social science teaching and training

### I. Teaching and training

- 3.231 Member States are invited to encourage the development of university-level social science teaching.
- 3.232 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and with the appropriate national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the development of university-level social science teaching in the following ways:
- (a) By undertaking international surveys and studies of the organization, programmes, methods and conditions of social science teaching;
  - (b) By pursuing international studies and surveys and by participating in those undertaken jointly by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on the systems of pre-service and in-service training for executives and specialists, in so far as such training is mainly based on the social sciences;
  - (c) By facilitating the preparation of reference works and other teaching aids suited to the needs of the developing countries, and promoting their publication and distribution;
  - (d) By organizing scientific meetings, study sessions and training and refresher

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courses for teachers, specialists and advanced-level students in the social sciences and in certain branches of the human sciences; and

- (e) By participating, at the request of Member States, in the establishment or strengthening of regional or national institutions concerned with teaching, training and documentation in the social sciences.

### II. Latin American Social Science Faculty (Santiago de Chile)

- 3.233 Member States in Latin America are invited to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago de Chile (FLACSO), to contribute towards the financing of its work and to seek appropriate means of ensuring its autonomy and maintaining its development when the planned aid supplied by Unesco comes to an end in 1969.
- 3.234 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with and assist the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago.
- 3.235 The Director-General is authorized to provide grants-in-aid and/or other services, in 1965-1966, up to an amount of \$117,000 for the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, for which planned assistance will be continued until 1969; to collect the payments made by Latin American Member States as financial contributions to FLACSO and, in co-operation with those States, to seek appropriate means of ensuring the Faculty's development after 1969.

### III. African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (Tangiers)

- 3.236 African Member States are invited to co-operate with the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD), to make the fullest possible use of the facilities it affords for the pre-service and in-service training of senior personnel essential to the development of the African countries, and to contribute to the financing of its activities.
- 3.237 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with the Government of Morocco and with the African Member States for the establishment of an African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development, and to promote the expansion of its activities.
- 3.238 The Director-General is authorized to provide, in 1965-1966, grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$44,000 to the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development, it being understood that Unesco's direct aid will not continue beyond 1974.
- 3.24 Basic and applied research in the social sciences

### I. Organization and promotion of research

- 3.241 Member States are invited:
- (a) To promote the advancement of basic and applied research in the social sciences and to encourage, in particular, comparative international and intercultural research in those sciences; and
- (b) To co-operate with other Member States, with Unesco and with the appropriate

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international organizations with a view to the development of research and, in particular, comparative research in the social sciences, in all cases where international collaboration is evidently necessary for the advancement of such research.

- 3.242 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and with the competent national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the advancement and internationalization of basic and applied research in the social sciences, in particular:
- (a) By studying means of fitting the social and human sciences into Member States' efforts, firstly to improve the organization and financing of scientific research, and secondly to work out and implement science policies suited to the requirements of development;
  - (b) By promoting the development of methods and programmes of comparative international and intercultural research and contributing to the improvement of the techniques of classification, retrieval, standardization, storage and analysis of the data used by specialists and research workers, and to the study of the problems raised by the use of mathematics and other quantitative research methods in the social sciences and in certain branches of the human sciences, by organizing conferences, meetings of experts, seminars and training courses and by the preparation of research handbooks and aids and reference works, and by all other appropriate means; and
  - (c) By participating, at their request, in Member States' activities for the purpose of organizing and developing basic and applied social science research.

II. International study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences

- 3.243 Member States are invited to co-operate with Unesco in order to facilitate, by appropriate means, the collection, at the national and/or regional level, of all material useful to the further study of the main trends of research in the field of the social and human sciences. Member States are in particular requested to invite competent bodies and/or national institutions to assist in the execution of this survey in all its various stages.
- 3.244 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To undertake in 1965-1966, in collaboration with competent national and international institutions and organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and with the help of a consultative committee and other consultants and experts in different disciplines belonging to different schools of thought and representing the principal cultural and ideological orientations in the contemporary world, the first part of the study on the main trends of research in the field of the social and human sciences, which is to cover some of the "law-seeking" disciplines such as psychology, linguistics, social and cultural anthropology, demography, sociology and economics (\$50,000);
  - (b) To submit to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, a report on the first part of the study and a detailed plan setting out:
    - (i) measures to be taken for the completion of the first part of the study in 1967-1968; and
    - (ii) measures to be taken, beginning in 1967-1968, with a view to executing the second part of the study which is to cover the principal research trends in the philosophical, historical and legal disciplines, as well as in the critical study of art and literature.

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III. Latin American Social Science Research Centre  
(Rio de Janeiro)

- 3.245 Member States in Latin America are invited to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Research Centre at Rio de Janeiro, to contribute towards the financing of its work and to seek appropriate means of ensuring its autonomy and maintaining its development after the planned aid supplied by Unesco comes to an end in 1968.
- 3.246 The Director-General is authorized to provide grants-in-aid and/or other services up to an amount of \$75,000 for the Latin American Social Science Research Centre at Rio de Janeiro, for which planned Unesco assistance will be continued until 1968; to collect the payments made by Latin American Member States as financial contributions to the Centre; and, in co-operation with these States, to seek appropriate means of ensuring the Centre's development after 1968.

IV. Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic  
Development in Southern Asia (Delhi)

- 3.247 Member States in Southern Asia are invited to co-operate with the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi) and to contribute to the financing of its work.
- 3.248 The Director-General is authorized to incur obligations, during 1965-1966, up to an amount of \$189,000 for the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi), for which planned Unesco assistance will be continued until 1966, and to collect the payments made by States in Southern Asia as contributions to the running of this Centre.

V. European Centre for Co-ordination, Research and  
Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna)

- 3.2491 European Member States are invited to co-operate with the European Centre for Co-ordination, Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna), to encourage scientific co-operation with the Centre by all appropriate national research institutions, and to contribute to the financing of its work.
- 3.2492 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with and assist the European Centre for Co-ordination, Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna).
- 3.2493 The Director-General is authorized to provide grants-in-aid and/or other services in 1965-1966, up to an amount of \$60,000, to the European Centre for Co-ordination, Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna), for which planned Unesco assistance will be continued until 1972, and to assist the development of its activities,

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- 3.25 Interdisciplinary activities relating to human rights, economic and social problems of the newly-independent countries, economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research

I. Universal respect for human rights and eradication of racial prejudice

3.251 Member States are invited:

- (a) To continue to assist the promotion of respect for human rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of 1948 and to facilitate the effective application of such rights in all matters coming within Unesco's terms of reference, especially by taking all necessary measures to combat and eradicate discrimination - whether or not deriving from former colonial status and irrespective of cause, and having as pretext differences of sex, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics or economic or social conditions - and to inform Unesco duly of the results; and, in particular
- (b) To intensify in conformity with resolution 1904 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its eighteenth session, all activities intended to enlighten public opinion on racial questions and to oppose racial prejudice in all its forms and all types of discrimination whatsoever based on race.

3.252 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate agencies:

- (a) To promote respect for human rights and their effective application in all matters coming within Unesco's terms of reference, by convening international meetings of philosophers, moralists and specialists in the social and human sciences, and communication experts, by publications and by all other appropriate means; and
- (b) To carry out and facilitate all scientific activities that may help to counteract discrimination based on race, sex, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics, and economic or social conditions, and to intensify all activities designed to enlighten public opinion and especially educators and communication experts, in regard to the various forms of racial prejudice, by organizing international meetings, by preparing declarations, and by publications.

II. Economic and social problems of the newly-independent countries

3.253 Member States are invited to promote and encourage studies in the social and human sciences on economic, social, cultural and psychological problems that concern the newly-independent countries.

3.254 The Director-General is authorized to undertake scientific activities in connexion with economic, social, cultural and psychological problems that concern the newly-independent countries and derive from their colonial past. These activities will be directed towards problems whose solution would seem to be a prerequisite for national development, as well as for economic, social and cultural progress, increased efficiency, and harmonious co-operation on a basis of mutually-recognized equality between the newly-independent countries themselves, and between them and the other countries of the world, including those already industrialized (\$34,000).

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### III. Activities concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and peace research

- 3.255 Member States are invited to promote and facilitate appropriate studies relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research.
- 3.256 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To continue to co-operate with the United Nations in examining the economic and social consequences of disarmament, by studying certain specific problems that fall within Unesco's terms of reference, and by publishing the results of these studies or arranging for their publication;
  - (b) To promote co-operation on a world scale between national, regional and international institutes, research centres and associations engaged in the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and in peace research; and
  - (c) To facilitate any such activities, which may take the form of studies, scientific meetings, documentation or publications (\$31 ,000).
- 3.26 Rile of education, science and technology, and information, in economic development
- 3.261 Member States are invited to encourage studies and research on the role of education, science and technology, and information, in economic development.
- 3.262 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with international, regional and national organizations , both governmental and non-governmental, to provide analysis, advice, and information to Member States and other international organizations, to promote studies and research and to diffuse the results thereof, concerning the rôle of:
- (a) Education in economic development, and
  - (b) Science and technology, and information, in economic development.
- 3.263 The General Conference,  
Recalling resolution 6.2 (Unesco's tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation, and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems), adopted at its thirteenth session, and also resolution 5.1.8 (reflection on the great contemporary problems of man's estate) adopted by the Executive Board, at its 66th session,  
Considering the importance, within the limits of Unesco's terms of reference, of reinforcing its action, including encouragement of research on the points referred to in these resolutions, with particular regard to assistance in solving some of the problems which affect international peace and co-operation and understanding, such as:
- (a) Promotion of human rights including the prevention of racial discrimination and religious intolerance;
  - (b) Peaceful relations and co-operation among States with different economic and social systems and countries with different levels of economic and social development;
  - (c) The rôle of education in economic and social development; and
  - (d) The economic and social consequences of disarmament;
- Considers that the above represent important guiding lines for the work of the Department of Social Sciences in the fields in question.

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3.27 Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and mass communication

I. Collection, dissemination and improvement of statistics

3.271 Member States are invited to supply to the Director-General, at his request, statistical data in the fields of education, science and technology, culture and mass communication and to co-operate with Unesco in making such statistics internationally comparable.

3.272 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To collect, analyse and publish, in co-operation with Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and other competent international organizations, statistical information relevant to Unesco's programme, including the "Unesco Statistical Yearbook";
- (b) To undertake methodological activities for the development of international comparability of statistics within Unesco's fields of competence; and
- (c) To assist Member States in the development of the relevant statistical services in Unesco's fields of competence.

II. Statistical analysis and assessment of human resources

3.273 Member States are invited to encourage the analysis of statistical data required for the quantitative assessment of human resources as regards their implications for planning and quantification of plans in education, science and technology, culture and mass communication, and to promote methodological work for the development of analytical tools to this end.

3.274 The Director-General is authorized to analyse statistical data required for the quantitative assessment of human resources and to co-operate with the International Labour Organisation and with interested international and national organizations in such assessment, as regards their implications for planning and quantification of plans in education, science and technology, culture and mass communication, and to carry out methodological work for the development of analytical tools to this end (\$47,400).

3.3 Cultural activities

3.31 International co-operation

3.311 Member States are invited to encourage the establishment of national associations specializing in the various fields of cultural activities, to promote their affiliation with appropriate international non-governmental organizations, and to facilitate their participation in the activities of such organizations with the help of Unesco and of the competent international non-governmental organizations.

3.312 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the various fields of cultural activities, in particular by furthering better co-ordination of their activities, to grant them subventions and provide them with services calculated to support Unesco's work in connexion with cultural activities.

3.313 The Director-General is authorized to grant in 1965-1966 subventions not exceeding

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\$269,000 to international non-governmental organizations in the different fields of cultural activities.

### 3.32 Encouragement of artistic creation

#### I. Artistic research and creation

3.321 Member States are invited to co-operate with Unesco and competent organizations of artists and writers with a view to promoting artistic research and creation by all appropriate measures and, in particular, to institute fellowships for foreign creative artists to enable them to complete their training and to become acquainted with different cultures.

3.322 In order to promote artistic research and creation by all appropriate measures, the Director-General is authorized to develop action calculated to encourage creative activity:

- (a) By co-operating with international non-governmental organizations of artists and writers;
- (b) By encouraging the dissemination of the works of contemporary artists and musicians which deserve to be better known abroad; and
- (c) By continuing and publishing the survey on the cultural dynamism of African communities.

#### II. New values and forms of artistic creation

3.323 The Director-General is authorized to carry out a survey of the present situation and trends and possibilities of artistic creation and of attempts at new forms of expression linked with the new techniques for the dissemination of culture. This survey will be carried out over the period 1965-1968 and the preparatory work will be completed during the financial period 1965-1966 with a budget of \$40,000.

### 3.33 Protection of the cultural heritage

#### I. Measures for the protection of the cultural heritage

3.331 Member States are invited:

- (a) To take all appropriate steps for the preservation and restoration of cultural property, and for the protection of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites;
- (b) To become parties to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and to conform to the Recommendation on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations, to the Recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, and to the Recommendation on means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, adopted by the General Conference at its ninth (1956), twelfth (1962) and thirteenth (1964) sessions respectively; and
- (c) To become members of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.

3.332 In order to contribute to the study and dissemination at the international level, and the implementation at the national or regional level, of effective measures for the



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preservation of cultural property and the protection of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To provide the services necessary for the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and of the other recommendations adopted by the General Conference, particularly by arranging for the publication of systematic information on this subject, and to continue the publication of technical handbooks;
- (b) To pursue the studies and take the measures necessary for the preparation of international instruments concerning measures for the preservation of monuments and the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public and private engineering works;
- (c) To offer technical co-operation to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome; and to the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt in Cairo;
- (d) To participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States for the purposes of ensuring the preservation of their cultural property, microfilming documents and manuscripts of historical value, and protecting the beauty and character of landscapes and sites;
- (e) To continue the compilation of the guides to sources of the history of the nations;
- (f) To undertake preliminary work with a view to a survey of the steps taken by each Member State for the protection of its cultural property and to consider, when framing the programme for 1967-1968, plans to complete this survey and publish the results;
- (g) To make a study, within the existing budgetary provisions, with the object of ascertaining how far the preservation of a country's heritage of monuments contributes to the development of tourism and consequently constitutes a factor in that country's economic development; and to submit the results of this study to the Executive Board with a view to taking measures for aiding Member States, at their request, in initiating action in this field; and
- (h) To continue studies on:
  - (i) the creation of an international fund for monuments; and
  - (ii) any other appropriate means of ensuring the preservation of monuments.

3.333 The Director-General is authorized to provide in 1965-1966:

- (a) Grants-in-aid not exceeding \$20,000 to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome, it being understood that grants-in-aid from Unesco to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1966;
- (b) Financial, scientific and technical assistance not exceeding \$20,000 to the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt in Cairo, it being understood that the assistance provided to the Centre by Unesco will not be continued beyond 1974.

3.334 The General Conference,

Considering the provisions of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

Having examined the preliminary study of the Director-General concerning the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public or private works,

Deems it desirable that an international instrument to this effect be prepared;

Decides that the international instrument shall take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;

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Authorizes the Director-General to prepare a draft recommendation to be submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session.

II. International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

3.335 The General Conference,

A

1. Having taken note of the report prepared by the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and by the Director-General (document 13 C/PRG/18),
2. Having noted with satisfaction the excellent results obtained in the various spheres where an appeal has been made to international solidarity,
3. Approves the measures taken by the Director-General in implementation of resolutions 4.421 and 4.422 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, and in implementation of the decisions of the Executive Board;
4. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Member States and Associate Members of Unesco that have responded to the Organization's appeal by making financial contributions to the campaign or by taking a direct part in various activities, thus demonstrating their attachment to the universal values of culture and their determination to preserve for future generations an invaluable portion of mankind's common heritage;
5. States its conviction that the monuments preserved, thanks to the combined efforts of the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, the States participating in the Campaign and Unesco itself, will henceforth bear witness to the reality and efficacy of the spiritual solidarity of the nations;

B

6. Authorizes the Director-General to pursue the campaign with a view to ensuring its complete success as regards its scientific aspects and the safeguarding of the monuments, and to make the progress and achievements of the campaign widely known through mass communication media;
7. Supports whole-heartedly the appeal made by the Executive Committee for the Campaign at its eighth session to donor States and to Member States and Associate Members who have not yet participated in the Campaign;
8. Invites these States to study the possibility of offering the governments concerned the scientific and financial assistance which still is or will be necessary to them, especially in connexion with the safeguarding of the whole monumental group of the island of Philae in the United Arab Republic and the archaeological investigation of that part of Sudanese Nubia which will be flooded last;

C

9. Having taken note of the Agreement concerning the salvage of the Abu Simbel temples concluded between Unesco and the Government of the United Arab Republic on 9 November 1963, in accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Board, at its 66th session (66 EX/Decisions, item 4.4.1).
10. Noting, with satisfaction, the progress of the work at Abu Simbel,
11. Concurs in the decisions taken by the Executive Board, at its 66th session, with a view to providing the Executive Committee with the means to carry out the terms of reference which it had received from the General Conference, at its twelfth session (12 C/Resolution 4.421);

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12. Approves the procedure in accordance with which the Executive Committee makes available to the Government of the United Arab Republic the funds intended to finance the work at Abu Simbel, this procedure having been set forth in the Annex to the above-mentioned Agreement relating to the establishment of half-yearly financing plans;
13. Approves the measures taken by the Director-General in pursuance of the directives of the Executive Committee of the Campaign and in execution of the above-mentioned Agreement;

D

14. Instructs the Director-General:
  - (a) To continue to seek contributions from public and private sources;
  - (b) To take appropriate steps to ensure that, every year, a portion of the sums in currencies subject to exchange restrictions held by the Trust Fund is converted, so far as the possibilities, and in particular arrangements with other United Nations agencies, permit, into currencies not subject to exchange restrictions;
15. Invites Member States which have not yet participated financially in the International Campaign to study the possibility of making a contribution in cash, for deposit in the Trust Fund of the Campaign, in order that:
  - (a) Unesco may, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement between the Organization and the Government of the United Arab Republic, be in a position to assist that Government in making up the deficiency - US \$3,500,000 - subsisting between the total amount obtained through international assistance - approximately \$17,000,000 - and the sum of \$20,500,000 which the Government of the United Arab Republic deems necessary; and
  - (b) Any deficiency which might thereafter remain between the total amount of the contributions promised, including the \$11,500,000 promised by the Government of the United Arab Republic, and the total cost of the operation, estimated at \$36,000,000 could be made up.

III. Protection of copyright and "neighbouring rights"

- 3.336 In order to encourage and improve, both nationally and internationally, the protection of the rights of authors and/or persons performing, recording or broadcasting the works of authors:

A

Member States are invited, if they have not already done so, to become parties by ratification, acceptance or accession,

- (a) To the Universal Copyright Convention, and
- (b) To the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

B

The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the International Convention for the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations, in particular by collecting and disseminating information through the "Unesco Copyright Bulletin" and other publications;

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- (b) To assist Member States to develop national copyright legislation by such means as convening meetings and granting fellowships;
  - (c) To make every effort to assist African Member States in drawing up their national copyright legislation and in forming copyright societies; and
  - (d) To give consideration, when preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, to the question of assisting African Member States in developing national copyright legislation.
- 3.34 Dissemination of culture
- 3.341 ARTS AND LETTERS
- 3.3411 In order to promote the cultural development of the community and contribute to a better understanding of the artistic and literary heritage of different peoples, Member States are invited:
- (a) To take all possible steps to preserve and to present to the broadest possible public, in particular by means of films and modern reproduction and dissemination techniques, the manifestations of their artistic and literary culture; and
  - (b) To co-operate with Unesco in spreading knowledge within their own countries of the masterpieces of world art and of the representative works of various literatures, and in developing the art education of young people and adults.
- 3.3412 In order to promote the cultural development of communities and mutual international understanding through the reciprocal appreciation of the artistic and literary heritage of the various peoples, the Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To encourage the dissemination of the masterpieces of world art, for instance, by travelling exhibitions and by the publication of the "Catalogues of Colour Reproductions of Paintings", art albums, collections of colour slides and inexpensive pocket-books on art;
  - (b) To arouse international awareness and foster an appreciation of the arts by encouraging the development of the cultural life both of the individual and of the community through the production of educational materials and through exchanges of information and of persons in the fields of architecture, music, the theatre, the dance, handicrafts and folklore, and by contributing, for this purpose, at the request of Member States, to their activities in these fields;
  - (c) To promote the development of the education of the public with regard to cinematographic art and television, and to encourage the distribution of cultural documentary films and kinescopes, as well as films on art; and
  - (d) To foster the translation and dissemination of representative works of different literatures, among other things, by the publication of the "Index Translationum", selected classic and contemporary works, and handbooks on literature.
- 3.342 PROVISION OF READING MATERIALS IN ASIA
- 3.3421 The following Asian Member States: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand, are invited to promote the publication in their national languages, and the diffusion to an increasingly wide public, of appropriate reading materials.
- 3.3422 In order to promote the publication in their national languages, and the diffusion to an increasingly wide public, of appropriate reading materials, the Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the following Member States: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand:

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- (a) To convene, at regular intervals, the Regional Co-ordinating Committee comprising representatives of the participating Member States for the purpose of ascertaining its views on the orientation and development of the project;
- (b) To encourage the publication by competent national bodies of pilot editions of good quality, in particular for children, juveniles and new literates;
- (c) To develop means of book distribution such as book-mobiles, railway book-stalls, book-clubs, etc. , in order to make reading materials widely accessible to the public;
- (d) To promote book awareness among the public by assisting in the organization of appropriate manifestations such as book promotion weeks, prizes for the best publications, etc. , and to develop organs for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in this field, such as national book centres and appropriate professional associations;
- (e) To provide specialists with up-to-date information and opportunities to undertake joint studies and to complete their training, by means of publications, reference materials, seminars, workshops, missions of experts and fellowships; and
- (f) To ensure the operation of the Regional Centre established at Karachi for the implementation of the project.

3.343 DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

3.3431 Member States are invited:

- (a) To foster the development of their museums as educational, scientific and cultural centres; and
- (b) To apply the provisions of the Recommendation concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).

3.3432 In order to promote the development of museums as educational, scientific and cultural centres, the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To provide the services necessary to international exchanges of information concerning museums, especially by publishing the quarterly review "Museum" and technical handbooks;
- (b) To encourage the development of the educational activities of museums;
- (c) To encourage steps to facilitate the exchange of original objects between museums, especially with a view to the reconstitution of dismembered works;
- (d) To continue, in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, to operate the regional pilot centre for training museum technicians for African countries at Jos, Nigeria; and
- (e) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities in favour of the development of their museums.

3.3433 The Director-General is authorized to incur obligations, in 1965-1966, not exceeding \$66,000 for the Regional Pilot Centre for training museum technicians in Africa at Jos, Nigeria, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not continue beyond 1968.

3.344 DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, DOCUMENTATION AND EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

I. Development of libraries and archives

3.3441 Member States are invited to develop and improve their library and archives services

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and in particular to promote the development of public library services in support of adult education programmes, and to encourage the development of school and technical libraries.

- 3.3442 The Director-General is authorized to promote the development of libraries and archives, and in particular:
- (a) To maintain clearing house services, including the publication of "Unesco Bulletin for Libraries" and manuals and reports, and the providing of assistance to associated libraries;
  - (b) To continue to co-operate with the following projects:
    - (i) the School Library Pilot Project in Nigeria; and
    - (ii) the Regional Centre for training librarians from French-speaking African Member States, in Senegal;
  - (c) To assist Member States in the planning of their library and archives services for educational, social and economic development; and
  - (d) To participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States for the development of their libraries and archives.
- 3.3443 The Director-General is authorized to incur obligations, in 1965-1966, not exceeding the sums specified below, for:
- (i) the School Library Pilot Project in Nigeria, \$32,000, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the project will not be continued beyond 1968; and
  - (ii) the Regional Centre for training librarians from French-speaking African Member States in Senegal, \$107,400, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1966.

## II. Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

- 3.3444 Member States are invited to develop and improve their services of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications; to become parties to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States; and to take the legislative and other measures required for implementation of these Conventions in the territories under their jurisdiction.
- 3.3445 The Director-General is authorized to promote the development of bibliography, documentation and the exchange of publications, and in particular:
- (a) To consult the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology;
  - (b) To maintain clearing house services, including those necessary for implementation of the Conventions on the exchange of publications and to bring out the periodical "Bibliography, Documentation, Terminology" and other publications; and
  - (c) To undertake, in consultation with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology, studies and other appropriate action for improvement of bibliography, documentation and terminology services.
- 3.35 Unesco Library and Archives
- 3.351 The Director-General is authorized to provide for the operation of the Unesco library and archives.

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3 A MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES

3.40 General considerations

3.401 The General Conference,

Considering that Unesco should strive to encourage projects designed to bring men closer together through increased awareness and mutual appreciation of one another's cultures, and strengthen and co-ordinate the work of bodies inquiring into Eastern and Western civilizations and making the general public aware of their value;

Recognizing that the East-West Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, which has been under implementation during the last eight years, has done significant work in giving Westerners a fuller knowledge of Eastern civilization and vice versa;

Hopes that full use will be made of all that has been achieved through the Major Project (especially the methods and techniques which have been perfected by experience), so as to create an expanded programme of study and mutual appreciation of one another's cultures which would cover every part of the world;

Notes with satisfaction that a first definitive stage has been accomplished through the rapprochement between the Major Project and the programmes on African studies, and is happy to observe the possibilities of even closer liaison indicated in outline in the programme of Cultural Collaboration with Africa (document 13 C/PRG/13);

Recommends that a similar comprehensive plan be studied for the presentation of Latin American cultures, to be submitted to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, with a view to being in due course integrated in the programme of Mutual Study and Appreciation of Cultures;

Recommends that the feature of interchange, to which the experience in East-West relations hitherto owes its value and' success, be maintained in the Expanded Programme of Mutual Appreciation of Cultures;

Recommends that an international meeting of eminent thinkers from the East and West be convened to assess and evaluate the work done under the East-West Major Project so far, and to give thought to the orientation it should take;

Recommends that the East-West Major Project should lay emphasis on the production of material 'on the life and cultures of the peoples concerned with special reference to school curricula, so that the education imparted may include teaching about the contribution of the civilizations of Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa to the common heritage of humanity;

Recommends that the allocation for cultural activities and for the East-West Major Project should be increased in order to intensify and implement programmes of work more effectively and widely;

Recommends that, in order to meet the urgent demand for material conveying knowledge and understanding of different civilizations, Unesco should give greater assistance for the production of teachers' manuals, books, pamphlets,

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audio-visual aids, filmstrips, musical recordings, photographs, etc. , designed for different levels of pupils as well as for the public at large, such material being distributed as widely as possible throughout the world.

- 3.41 Action of Member States and international collaboration
- 3.411 Member States are invited to pursue their participation in the implementation of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values at the levels of basic study and research, education and cultural activities for the general public, and in particular:
- (a) To strengthen their institutions or effect permanent improvements in the fields of research, education, information and cultural exchanges;
  - (b) To make financial and technical contributions towards the implementation of the project, both within the national framework and in co-operation with other Member States, and to support any action initiated by non-governmental bodies and groups;
  - (c) To organize or strengthen, within their National Commissions, committees concerned with encouraging, co-ordinating and publicizing activities undertaken at the national level;
  - (d) To put fellowships at the disposal of Unesco to enable persons from other countries to pursue, in the donor countries, studies consonant with the aims of the Major Project;
  - (e) To keep the Director-General regularly informed of their plans and achievements, and to communicate to him any suggestions made by the National Commissions and their specialized committees regarding the development of the Major Project; and
  - (f) To undertake, at the national level and in particular fields, an overall appraisal and partial assessments of the results obtained and of the effectiveness of the methods employed.
- 3.412 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist activities undertaken by Member States and international organizations with a view to the development of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and for this purpose:
- (a) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities under the Major Project;
  - (b) To administer fellowships on behalf of any Member State or national non-governmental organizations desiring to award such fellowships under the Major Project;
  - (c) To provide Member States, their National Commissions and other competent bodies, and any qualified international organizations, with a framework for international co-operation, particularly by means of suggestions, technical advice, the exchange of information and the publication of a liaison bulletin for that purpose; and
  - (d) To draw up, in the light of the Advisory Committee's views, a summary statement of the experience gained with the Major Project, based on an appraisal of the results achieved and including some account of the conclusions to be drawn therefrom for future action.
- 3.42 Consultations, study and research
- 3.421 The Director-General is authorized to conduct consultations, studies and research with a view to the implementation of the Major Project, and in particular:
- (a) To organize the sixth and last session of the Advisory Committee;
  - (b) To secure the co-operation of specialists and qualified institutions of Member



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- States and of competent non-governmental organizations in conducting international round-table discussions and sociological studies;
- (c) To maintain and strengthen the following Associated Institutions for the study and presentation of cultures by providing them with financial and technical assistance for a period of ten years from the date of their foundation:
    - (i) The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies (Tokyo), founded in 1961;
    - (ii) The Research Centre for Regional Cultural Studies (New Delhi), founded in 1962;
    - (iii) The Associated Institution for the Study and Presentation of Arab Culture (Beirut, Damascus, Cairo), founded in 1964;
    - (iv) The Associated Institution for the Study and Presentation of Iranian Culture (Teheran), founded in 1964;
  - (d) To co-operate in the development of similar institutions in certain regions of the West; to promote working relations between the Associated Institutions and the other research centres for the study and presentation of cultures, particularly universities, with a view to the establishment of regional co-operation networks; and
  - (e) To co-operate, at the national and regional levels, with a certain number of Latin American Member States in staging and developing programmes of advanced studies in Oriental cultures for the benefit of Latin American students, particularly
    - (i) by giving technical and financial aid to the Colegio de Mexico and to other centres of Oriental studies that may have been established at individual Latin American universities;
    - (ii) by encouraging such organizations as the Regional Inter-University Council in Buenos Aires to prepare a plan of action with a view to the establishment of a co-ordinated institutional framework for the development of Oriental studies in Latin America.

3.422 MEMORIAL TO JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The General Conference,

Considering that the year 1964 marked the passing of a great leader of his country, mourned throughout the world, Jawaharlal Nehru,

Having weighed the loss to India, to the world and to Unesco of this pioneer in international reconciliation and this guide for all those who work toward greater international understanding and co-operation,

Assembled once again to carry out the fundamental aims of Unesco which by its Constitution is dedicated to the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind, and

Believing that in our world of tensions and divisions, now deprived of his physical presence, the name and spirit of Jawaharlal Nehru should live,

Declares that it is altogether fitting that Unesco, which Jawaharlal Nehru befriended so early in its history and helped to foster to the end of his days, should commemorate his name and his spirit in a living memorial which would carry forward this great task;

Requests that a Round Table be organized on Jawaharlal Nehru's rôle in the modern world to bring together thinkers, philosophers, scientists, educationists, writers, artists and publicists, from all over the world, to consider some of the great themes of human civilization which distinguish Eastern and Western cultures and reveal their common bonds;

Expresses the hope that, on that occasion, consideration will be given to means of paying a more lasting tribute to the name and spirit of Nehru;

Suggests that the International Advisory Committee on the Major Project be made

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responsible for preparing this Round Table and considering its implications.

3.43 Development of exchanger between cultures

3.431 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with Member States and qualified bodies, particularly international non-governmental organizations, to contribute to the development of the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values,

(a) In the field of education, particularly:

(i) by undertaking or encouraging the production and dissemination of suitable reading materials and other aids, and by stimulating the reciprocal consideration and improvement of textbooks; and

(ii) by providing fuller information for organizers of adult and youth education;

(b) In the field of literature and the arts, particularly:

(i) by continuing the translation and publication, in English or French, of a selection of Eastern classical and contemporary works, by encouraging the translation of Eastern masterpieces into other Western languages and of Western masterpieces into the official languages of the Eastern countries, and by preparing handbooks designed to facilitate a better appreciation of these literatures;

(iii) by arranging for the continued circulation of the already existing travelling exhibitions of reproductions of works of Eastern and Western art, and by preparing a new one;

(iii) by encouraging the initiation of surveys of present-day artistic development in the Oriental countries, the production of recordings of Oriental and African music, and additions to permanent collections of Eastern and Western art; and

(iv) by providing support for certain measures taken by international non-governmental organizations active in the field of art and literature;

(c) In the field of communication, by encouraging the competent organizations to produce and disseminate articles, radio and television programmes, films and visual material, and by producing and distributing programmes and information material in co-operation with these organizations; and

(d) In the field of the exchange of persons, by making available to Member States, under the Participation programme and in close connexion with the development of their activities, grants for cultural research, advanced training fellowships for young research workers belonging to cultural regions studied by the Associated Institutions, travel grants for leaders and organizers of education, and grants for the further training of translators of Eastern literary works into Western languages.

3.44 Study and presentation of African cultures

### I. General history of Africa

3.441 Member States are invited to encourage research work which could be a contribution in preparing a "General History of Africa".

3.442 The Director-General is authorized to take the necessary measures for the preparation and publication, over the ten-year period 1965-1975, of a "General History of Africa", and to incur obligations in 1965-1966 up to \$40,000 to this end.

### II. Appreciation of African cultures

3.443 In order to improve knowledge of African cultures, Member States are invited to

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encourage the founding or development of specialized learned associations and institutes of African studies, and to facilitate their participation in the activities of the International Council of Africanists .

- 3.444 The Director-General is authorized to conduct and facilitate consultations, studies and research and to assist the activities of Member States and international organizations, with a view to promoting greater appreciation of African cultures, and to this end:
- (a) To develop the action of institutes specializing in African studies and to promote co-operation between them at the regional and international levels, and to that end, to participate in the activities of Member States at their request;
  - (b) To promote collaboration between specialists in African cultures and educators, with a view to the preparation of school textbooks better adapted to African life;
  - (c) To develop the general public's knowledge and appreciation of the various forms of artistic and literary expression characteristic of Africa;
  - (d) To promote the study of the relations between African cultures and those of other regions, especially Latin America; and
  - (e) To participate in the activities of African Member States, at their request, with a view to studying, preserving and presenting their cultural heritage.
- 3.445 The General Conference,  
Considering the importance of the World Festival of Negro Arts, to be held at Dakar in December 1965, as providing an opportunity for an international comparative study of the sources and productions of African-Negro culture and of its contribution to world civilization,  
Notes with great satisfaction the measures Unesco has taken to co-operate in the World Festival of Negro Arts, and hopes that still more can be done in the same direction;  
Hopes also that as many States as possible will take part in this Festival, which is to be open to all countries.
- 3.45 History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind
- 3.451 The Director-General is authorized to conclude with the International Commission for a "History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind" the arrangements necessary for the completion of this work, the publication of the "Journal of World History" and the dissemination in volume form of selected articles from the "Journal".

#### 4. MASS COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

- 4.1 Office of the Assistant Director-General
- 4.11 Directives concerning the content of Unesco's publications
- 4.111 The General Conference,  
Having examined the report by the Executive Board on the Directives concerning the content of Unesco's publications (document 13 C/15), and the information supplied by the Director-General concerning publications in his Introduction to document 13 C/5 and in his Reports on the work of the Organization in 1963 and the first six months of 1964 (document 13 C/3),  
Bearing in mind the importance of continually improving Unesco's publishing activities, and the requirements expressed in various relevant resolutions of the General Conference ,  
Conscious that the Organization's publications should play an increasingly important part in attaining the Organization's objectives, in particular by continuing to apply the principle of universality,  
Recognizes the value of comparative studies and of national monographs;  
Thanks the Executive Board for its report;  
Approves the General Considerations and Criteria submitted by the Executive Board (see Annex below) to serve as broad guide-lines for the planning and execution of the publications programme;  
Expresses satisfaction with the action of the Director-General in their application during the past seventeen months; and  
Instructs him to continue to apply these General Considerations and Criteria in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of Unesco's publications in advancing the Organization's objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind.

#### ANNEX

##### 1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1.1 Unesco's publications should be in line with the purposes of the Organization, as defined in the preamble to the Constitution, and in particular with the Organization's purpose of advancing the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind; and their content should be determined mainly by the programmes adopted by the General Conference.

1.2 The volume of publications depends on the Organization's programmes in all their main aspects, and only as a result of a concentration or reduction of these programmes could the volume be appreciably reduced. It is therefore all the more important that Unesco should not undertake any publication until it has been established that such a publication is the most appropriate and efficient instrument for serving the Organization's purposes and could not be produced more appropriately and with

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equal or greater efficiency by a Member State, a non-governmental organization or a private publisher.

1.3 Unesco should constantly invite authors from countries representing all the different social systems of the world, including countries which have recently achieved their independence, to cooperate on as broad a basis as possible in its publications.

1.4 In the execution of the publications programme, there should be allowed to the Secretariat and the authors the fullest freedom of judgement compatible with the purposes) the type and the plan of the individual works or series which it is proposed to publish.

1.5 In so far as both publications "of ideas" and "documentary" publications which are brought out by an intergovernmental organization perforce bear on topical subjects or present scientific and other intellectual propositions on which different opinions may be held, they will, by reason of their content, give rise to discussions in Member States and may on occasion call forth objection. To minimize any harmful consequences, both to the Organization and in Member States, which might result from this process, the Director-General, in carrying out the publications plans ensuing from programmes approved by the General Conference, should be guided by the following criteria.

### 2. CRITERIA TO BE OBSERVED

2.1 Publications should take the form of comparative studies, on all those subjects to which that method can be validly applied, and should be prepared in accordance with a general plan and bear either on one problem or on a particular geographical region. The publication of monographs describing either the way in which one country handles certain problems, or local sets of circumstances, may be justified when the subject dealt with is of direct relevance to the implementation of certain pro-

grammes approved by the General Conference and such monographs conform to a specific plan established by the Secretariat.

2.2 All publications, except those expressing the official views of the Organization, should contain an appropriate prefatory statement setting forth the reasons motivating the Organization's decision to produce that publication and disclaiming responsibility on the part of the Organization for the points of view adopted by the authors, for the facts stated or for the opinions expressed with regard to those facts.

2.3 With regard, more particularly, to publications "of ideas" - whether monographs or comparative studies - the authors should comply with the following rules, which the Secretariat will be responsible for putting into effect:

- (a) Publications should be inspired by the principles of mutual respect and fairness between Member States and between the Organization and Member States; and, duly observing the considerations stated in paragraph 1.1 above, should avoid passages likely to cause offence to Member States;
- (b) They should in no way impair the spirit of international understanding and co-operation or run counter to the decisions adopted by Unesco or any other organization of the United Nations system;
- (c) Controversial ideas or doctrines should as far as possible be analysed or presented for purposes of discussion in a positive manner, and in such a way as to avoid the imputation of ulterior motives to those who hold different views.

2.4 If the Director-General receives representations from a Member State that any publication or passage therein has, in the opinion of that Member State, failed to meet the criteria set out above, he shall take appropriate action in the light of this resolution and report thereon to the Executive Board.

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4.12 Stimulation of publication activities

- 4.121 The General Conference,  
Taking into consideration the importance of publishing activities as a means of promoting the Organization's objectives,  
Conscious of the important role of publications, within and outside the Organization, in fostering mutual understanding and economic and social development,  
Recognizing the complexity of all matters connected with publishing, due to the diversity and interrelations of subject-matter, language, geographical coverage, production, presentation and distribution techniques, economic systems and cultural traditions,  
Expresses agreement with measures to co-ordinate effectively within the Secretariat, through the appropriate machinery,  
(a) The Organization's overall publishing activities; and  
(b) Co-operation with the publishing profession in promoting international understanding and social and economic development;
- Invites the Director-General,  
(a) To study means of strengthening, in consultation with the international non-governmental organizations concerned, with the National Commissions for Unesco and other appropriate co-operating bodies, the necessary international co-operation in the field of publishing and dissemination of literature, paying attention especially to high priority programmes of the Organization in the fields of education, science and technology (e.g. textbooks, reading materials for new literates, basic scientific works and popular scientific works);  
(b) To consider, on the basis of his study and of any related conferences which he may be able to convene in 1965-1966, the possibility of presenting a co-ordinated programme of suitable activities in this field for 1967-1968, including activities designed to promote the production and distribution of books in the developing countries ;  
(c) To continue to stimulate and encourage the publication of low-priced books, particularly for newly literate adults and for young people in developing countries;  
(d) To support the exchange of exhibitions of books and periodicals among National Commissions for Unesco and other appropriate bodies, especially in connexion with the International Co-operation Year; and  
(e) To study the possibility of co-ordinating and organizing international competitions in the sphere of book publishing.

4.2 Mass communication

4.21 Free flow of information and development of mass communication techniques

- 4.210 The General Conference,  
Considering the Organization's constitutional obligation to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to develop and increase the means of mass communication between peoples,  
Noting that the General Assembly of the United Nations affirmed in its Resolution 1778 (XVII) that "the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally" and requested Unesco "to continue to further the programme for development of information media",  
Invites Member States to support the programme for the free flow of information, the development of the media of mass communication and the effective use of the media for acceleration of the education process, taking into account the suggested

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measures to this end approved by the General Conference;  
Authorizes the Director-General to co-operate with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international and national bodies in carrying out Unesco's programme in this field.

### 4.211 RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN MASS COMMUNICATION

4.2111 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.210, to promote greater knowledge of the mass media and of their rôle in furthering the objectives of Unesco and in particular:

- (a) To collect and disseminate information and promote research on the development, use and effect of the mass media; and
- (b) To co-operate with competent international non-governmental organizations specializing in the field of mass communication, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities and by providing them with subventions and services, as appropriate, for promoting the work of Unesco in this field.

4.2112 The Director-General is authorized to grant in 1965-1966 subventions not exceeding \$40,000 to international non-governmental organizations in the field of mass communication .

### 4.212 MEASURES FOR THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

#### I. Promotion of the free flow of information

4.2121 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.210, to promote the free flow of information and ideas, and in particular:

- (a) To encourage Member States to adhere to international instruments and arrangements , and to explore the feasibility of further international instruments or arrangements, designed to promote the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials, by means such as convening government expert meetings , making appropriate studies and issuing suitable publications;
- (b) To co-operate with organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international and national bodies with a view to promoting the free flow of information and ideas and, to this end, to submit proposals to meetings sponsored by them; and
- (c) To encourage the application of the suggestions to Member States on measures to promote the free flow of information and ideas, approved by the General Conference (document 13 C/PRG/20).

4.2122 The General Conference,  
Having considered Part II, Chapter 4.2 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 (document 13 C/5), dealing with questions of mass communication, Recognizing that mass communication organs and media bear a great responsibility for the content of the information disseminated and are in a position to play an important part in creating a spirit of peaceful co-operation among peoples,  
Authorizes the Director-General to maintain close contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to assist him, at his request, in the fields of Unesco 's competence in preparing the relevant international instruments towards the setting of international standards.

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II. Promotion of the use of space communication

- 4.2123 The General Conference,  
Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in resolution 5.112 adopted at its twelfth session, that space communication offers opportunities for fruitful co-operation between the nations and for promotion of the essential objectives of Unesco,  
Noting that the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 1721 (XVI) invited the international organizations concerned, including Unesco, to assist in promoting the development and effective use of space communication and in its Resolution 1802 (XVII) affirmed that "satellite communication offers great benefits to mankind" by "facilitating contact among the peoples of the world",  
Authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) To convene a meeting of experts in 1965 to define the principles and mainlines of a long-term programme to promote the use of space communication for the free flow of information, the rapid spread of education and greater cultural exchange, -and to submit a special report on the subject to the fourteenth session of the General Conference; and
  - (b) To co-operate with the international and national organizations concerned, notably the International Telecommunication Union, in such of their activities as are deemed to promote the development and effective use of space communication in accordance with Unesco's objectives (\$29,000).
- 4.213 DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA AND TRAINING  
OF MASS COMMUNICATION PERSONNEL
- 4.2131 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.210:
- (a) To assist Member States, at their request, in the planning and implementation of programmes for the development of their information media;
  - (b) To help improve facilities for training information personnel of all media, at the national, regional and international levels, through the organization of seminars and training courses and by promoting the establishment of institutes of mass communication within a university framework; it being understood that Unesco's grants-in-aid to any institute created under this provision will not be provided for more than 10 years; and
  - (c) To participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in training information personnel of all media, particularly in the field of mass communication research.
- 4.2132 The Director-General is authorized to continue to provide in 1965-1966 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$110,000 to the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism at the University of Quito, on the understanding that Unesco's aid will not be continued beyond 1970.
- 4.214 USE OF MASS COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES  
IN OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION
- 4.2141 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.210:
- (a) To promote new approaches in the use of communication media for education in order to provide the widest access to education of children and adults alike, and to this end to assure the closest co-ordination of all relevant activities of the Organization, and in particular those of the Department of Mass Communication and the Department of Adult Education and Youth Activities;



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- (b) To continue to operate, in co-operation with the Government of Senegal, the pilot project for the production and testing of audio-visual materials and equipment for adult education (Dakar);
- (c) To organize pilot projects and seminars on techniques of educational broadcasting and television with a view to developing the use of mass communication techniques for out-of-school education; and
- (d) To assist Member States in developing their national audio-visual services and techniques for educational purposes, and to this end, to participate in such activities of Member States, at their request.

4.2142 The Director-General is authorized to incur obligations, in 1965-1966, not exceeding \$130,000 for the pilot project for the production and testing of audio-visual materials and equipment for adult education (Dakar); it being understood that Unesco's direct aid to this project will not be continued beyond 1969 .

4.2143 Member States are invited to encourage the various broadcasting and television services in their respective territories to provide for appropriate broadcasting time for school and out-of-school education.

4.22 Public information and promotion of international understanding

4.220 The General Conference

Realizing the important contribution that can be made by the means of mass communication to the promotion of international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare and to the development of public understanding and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and the organizations of the United Nations system,

Invites Member States to encourage the use of the means of mass communication to serve the purpose of the Organization as defined in Article I, paragraph 1 of the Constitution: "To contribute to peace and security 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, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations" ; and

Authorizes the Director-General to undertake, in co-operation with mass communication agencies , appropriate national and international bodies both governmental and non-governmental, and the information services of the organizations of the United Nations system, press radio and visual information activities designed to promote the purpose of the Organization and to increase public understanding of the work of Unesco and of the organizations of the United Nations system and) in particular, of those areas of Unesco's programme to which the General Conference accords priority or special importance .

4.221 PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

4.2211 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.22:

- (a) To provide publishers, editors and writers with information, documentation, and articles including Unesco "Features";
- (b) To publish and arrange for the publication of the Unesco "Chronicle" in Arabic, English, French and Spanish; and
- (c) To publish and arrange for the publication of information material and booklets for the general public.

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### 4.222 UNESCO COURIER

- 4.2221 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.22:
- (a) To publish the monthly periodical the Unesco "Courier" in English, French and Spanish; and
  - (b) To arrange for the publication of identical versions in Arabic, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian by means of contracts with National Commissions.

### 4.223 RADIO AND VISUAL INFORMATION

- 4.2231 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.22, to assist and co-operate with radio broadcasting, television, film and visual media agencies, in the production and distribution of:
- (a) Radio programmes,
  - (b) Television programmes and films,
  - (c) Photographs, photoposter sets and filmstrips and other visual materials.
- 4.2232 The Director-General is authorized to award, with the help of an international jury, a prize, known as the Kalinga Prize for Films, to the director of the feature film, produced during 1965-1966, judged to contribute most effectively to public appreciation of an important achievement in education, science or culture resulting from international co-operation.

### 4.224 PUBLIC LIAISON

- 4 -2241 With a view to increasing public knowledge and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the organizations of the United Nations system so as to promote international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare,

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Member States are invited:

- (a) To produce and distribute information materials to institutions and individuals and to encourage and assist the organization of exhibitions and other suitable manifestations ;
- (b) To assist in the establishment and development of appropriate non-governmental organizations, including United Nations associations and Unesco Clubs; and
- (c) To issue postage stamps featuring Unesco's aims and activities.

## II

The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To supply National Commissions, non-governmental organizations , adult education agencies and other similar groups with information materials and to assist them in adapting and publishing such materials and in arranging educational activities for adults, including meetings and seminars;
- (b) To promote voluntary assistance projects, in particular through the Gift Coupon programme, for the provision of equipment and personal services;
- (c) To continue the operation of the Unesco Coupon Schemes, as a means of facilitating the flow of books, films and scientific materials and educational travel, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolutions 5.33 and 5.34 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956); and

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- (d) To continue the operation of the Visitors Service, including the gift shop and the philatelic mail service, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolution 5.14 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).

4.225 ANNIVERSARIES OF GREAT PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS

4.2251 The General Conference,

Desirous of ensuring that the commemoration of the anniversaries of great men and events shall effectively contribute to wide familiarity with those names and events which have really left a deep imprint on the development of human society and world culture,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To invite National Commissions to submit a list of anniversaries of great personalities and events in the fields of education, science and culture which those Commissions or other organizations in their respective countries propose to commemorate in the course of the next two years;
- (b) To publish a list of such anniversaries in the form of a two-year calendar and to distribute it to National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and the press;
- (c) To use the two-year calendar as a guide to the services of the Organization for the purpose of publishing articles, preparing programmes, etc., in so far as it may be useful for the execution of the Organization's programme; and
- (d) To invite all Member States wishing action to be undertaken beyond the scope of the above-mentioned activities to submit to the General Conference a draft resolution to that effect together with a work plan, and, if necessary, an estimate of the financial implications.

4.226 COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO

4.2261 The General Conference,

Noting that the twentieth anniversary of Unesco will occur during the fourteenth session of the General Conference,

Believing that Member States will wish, on the occasion of this anniversary, to assess the achievements of the Organization and to consider how the purposes set forth in its Constitution can be further served,

Believing further that Member States, National Commissions for Unesco, and national and international non-governmental organizations will wish to commemorate this occasion by means of special activities and programmes,

1. Recommends that Member States, National Commissions and national and international non-governmental organizations should, particularly on the occasion of any meetings they may convene, prepare plans and programmes which will make it possible:
  - (a) To assess the work accomplished by Unesco in the light of the principles and objectives set forth in its Constitution, and thus to become conscious of the tasks which remain to be accomplished;
  - (b) To draw up proposals for the development of its future activities, and in particular to submit in due course proposals for inclusion in the programme and budget for the years 1967 and 1968, bearing in mind that on 10 December 1968 the world will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - (c) To make known to the general public, by all appropriate means, the activities undertaken by Unesco in the fields of education, science and culture, and their importance for better international understanding;

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- (d) To organize various forms of manifestations illustrating the major concepts of the Constitution of Unesco and of the more important programmes of the Organization; and
  - (e) To organize, in particular on the occasion of the fourteenth session of the General Conference' one or more celebrations in which founders of Unesco and other outstanding persons distinguished in the fields of education, science and culture could take part and could - at lectures, symposia, or round tables - discuss Unesco's contribution to building "the defences of peace in the minds of men";
2. Invites Member States and National Commissions to associate young people with Unesco's work on an ever larger scale, and in particular to study the possibility of taking advantage of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco to launch an international week of mutual understanding and friendship among the youth of all continents, and of setting aside 4 November 1966 for discussions in which those who are as old as Unesco would also take part;
  3. Asks Member States who have not yet done so to become parties to the conventions and other agreements adopted under Unesco's auspices and to give effect to recommendations adopted by the General Conference;
  4. Authorizes the Director-General:
    - (a) To make the anniversary of Unesco, in accordance with the proposals contained in document 13 C/5, a central theme for the activities of the Department of Mass Communication, and to associate with it, as from the beginning of 1965 the theme of the International Co-operation Year;
    - (b) To examine, in co-operation with National Commissions and interested non-governmental organizations, the possibility of implementing the various proposals contained in the present resolution;
    - (c) To invite Member States to issue in 1966 series of postage stamps illustrating the purposes and work of Unesco;
    - (d) To study the possibility of the preparation of a work entitled "Twenty Years of Unesco's History", and to present the conclusions to the Executive Board, at its 71st session, when it examines the summary outline of the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968; and
    - (e) To envisage, if necessary, the setting up of an advisory committee to help him in carrying out this resolution.

### 4.3 International exchanges

#### 4.31 International exchange clearing house and advisory services

##### 4.311 Member States are invited:

- (a) To encourage the creation and development of national machinery, both governmental and non-governmental, which can ensure continuing and increasing relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture with other Member States and with appropriate international organizations, as a means of improving international communication for the purpose of mutual understanding and peaceful co-operation between peoples; and
- (b) To communicate to the Director-General information concerning their activities in promoting, through bilateral or multilateral means, international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, including the texts of agreements concluded between States and information concerning the implementation of such agreements, and the structure and function of national bodies having the responsibility of promoting such relations and exchanges .

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- 4.312 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with Member States and appropriate international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to maintain a clearing house service for collecting and disseminating information, including the texts of agreements between States, and to make studies on international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, particularly:
- (a) By issuing publications, including "Study Abroad: International Handbook, Fellowships Scholarships"; "Vacations Abroad: Courses, Study Tours, Work Camps"; and "Handbook of International Exchanges : Education, Science, Culture and Mass Communication";
  - (b) By undertaking studies and surveys in specific fields of interest to Unesco and at the request of organizations of the United Nations system;
  - (c) By developing consultation concerning the principles, methods and techniques of international exchange;
  - (d) By participating in the activities of Member States, at their request, in developing national services for international relations in the fields of education, science and culture; and
  - (e) By developing information and advisory services concerned with needs and opportunities for teaching abroad, particularly concerning African countries.
- 4.313 The General Conference,  
Recalling resolution 803 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council, which invited Unesco "to formulate principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional or international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture",  
Recalling resolution 6.13 adopted at its twelfth session, in which the Director-General was authorized to submit to the thirteenth session a text on guiding principles concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture,  
Taking into account the replies from many Member States and international organizations in response to the Director-General's requests in 1963-1964 for observations on a draft text,  
Congratulating the Group of Consultants who met in March 1964 and whose fruitful labours led to the draft of a statement of these principles,  
Having examined the draft Declaration submitted in document 13 C/PRG/21,  
Considers that the progress thus achieved constitutes an important step in the direction of peaceful international co-operation;  
Decides to proceed on this basis with the elaboration of a Solemn Declaration on the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation;  
Expresses the hope that the Solemn Declaration may be approved at its fourteenth session in 1966;  
Invites the Director-General:
- (a) To pursue the elaboration of the Declaration by every appropriate means and with the co-operation of the Executive Board and Member States;
  - (b) To study concrete measures of such a nature as to give practical application to the principles set forth in the aforementioned Declaration; and
  - (c) To carry out further studies of "Co-operation as an important factor in strengthening and developing peaceful relations between different States and peoples" soliciting contributions from leading experts in different Member States, with a view to their publication.
- 4.32 International study programmes for members of workers', women's and youth organizations
- 4.321 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with appropriate international,

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regional and national workers I, women's and youth organizations , both governmental and non-governmental, in the promotion of adult and youth education, through the award of travel grants to selected members of such organizations, with a view to enabling them to increase their contributions to the educational advancement of developing regions, particularly to the promotion and development of literacy programmes, and to support the objectives of the organizations of the United Nations system, by means of:

- (a) Teacher-and-learner grants in adult education for workers from Asia, Africa and Latin America;
- (b) International study sessions for European workers;
- (c) Study tours for women adult education leaders; and
- (d) Travel grants for youth and student leaders,

- 4.322 Member States are invited to study means of organizing and financing the twinning of towns as a further means of promoting co-operation and understanding and, in this connexion, to take into account the needs of small towns and those of less developed countries.
- 4.323 With a view to increasing the effectiveness of the United Towns Organization as an extension, at the non-governmental level, of the activities of the major international organizations , the General Conference invites the Director-General to request the Executive Board to examine, with all appropriate attention, as soon as possible, and in accordance with the normal procedure, the application for admission to category A (consultative and associate relations) made by the United Towns Organization.
- 4.33 Administration and promotion of international fellowships; campaign for study abroad by creative artists, writers and composers

### I. Administration and promotion of international fellowships

- 4.331 Member States are invited to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes:
- (a) By increasing the number of fellowships and grants for study abroad;
  - (b) By promoting the award of fellowships and study grants under Unesco sponsorship; and
  - (c) By providing for the reception and orientation of specialists, teachers, workers and young people studying abroad.
- 4.332 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To plan, award and administer, in co-operation with Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international, regional and national organizations , both governmental and non-governmental, fellowships, study and travel grants financed entirely or in part by Unesco's Regular programme, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or the United Nations Special Fund;
  - (b) To promote and administer, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international non-governmental organizations , fellowships financed wholly or in part by them, in fields related to Unesco's programme - with particular reference to the campaigns for promotion of fellowships for training of staff in higher education in Africa, and for advanced training in the basic sciences in Latin America; and
  - (c) To ensure continuing relations between the Secretariat and former holders of Unesco fellowships or travel grants, and to undertake measures , in co-operation

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with Member States, to ascertain the occupation of holders of Unesco fellowships and training grants after completion of their studies abroad, with a view to evaluating the effectiveness of the international training programme.

II. Campaign for study abroad by creative artists,  
writers and composers

- 4.333 The Director-General is authorized to promote and administer, during the period 1965-1970, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, a campaign of fellowships financed wholly or in part by them to enable creative artists, writers and composers to undertake studies abroad (\$28,000).

## 5. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

- 5.1 Assistance to National Commissions
- 5.11 The General Conference,  
Considering the importance of the rôle assigned to National Commissions by the Constitution of Unesco,  
Realizing the capabilities and potentialities of National Commissions in furthering the objectives of the Organization and in the implementation of its programmes,  
Conscious of the fact that in general the National Commissions have not so far developed sufficiently to discharge their responsibilities,  
Invites Member States to take all possible steps to give full effect to Article VII of the Constitution by establishing National Commissions comprising representatives of their governments and of national groups concerned with problems of education, science, culture and communication, and by providing these National Commissions with staff and financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully.
- 5.12 The Director-General is authorized to assist National Commissions:
- (a) By affording the secretaries of National Commissions periodic opportunities of studying the work of the Organization at its Headquarters;
  - (b) By furnishing technical and financial help to regional conferences of National Commissions;
  - (c) By furnishing technical and financial help for the activities of National Commissions and for those activities of the Organization which are carried out by National Commissions;
  - (d) By promoting the translation, adaptation and publication by National Commissions of Unesco publications and documents in languages other than English, French and Spanish;
  - (e) By publishing appropriate documentation for the information of National Commissions;
  - (f) By making suggestions as to the implementation of Unesco's programme by National Commissions and by ensuring their constant collaboration in furthering the work of the Organization; and
  - (g) By furthering co-operation among National Commissions through projects of common interest in accordance with the programme and aims of Unesco.
- 5.13 The Director-General is requested to submit a report to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, on the implementation of resolution 5.12 and the related work plan.
- 5.2 Programme of participation in Member States activities
- 5.21 The Director-General is authorized to participate in Member States activities at



the national, regional or international level, in accordance with the principles, criteria and conditions laid down in resolution 7.21 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

5.3 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

5.31 The General Conference,

I

1. Having considered the report on Unesco's activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance submitted by the Executive Board pursuant to resolution 7.31 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session,
2. Noting with satisfaction the contribution already made by the Technical Assistance programme to the improvement of living conditions in certain regions of the world,
3. Recognizing that Unesco must continue to participate in this co-operative programme of the organizations of the United Nations system,
4. Noting also the continuation, on an experimental basis, of a biennial programme, the adoption of a system of project programming, the increase in the proportion of funds to be devoted to regional projects to 15% of the overall resources available for the field programme, the abolition of the system of planning shares of the participating organizations, and the elimination of agency sub-totals from country planning targets,
5. Invites Member States:
  - (a) To take all appropriate measures to ensure the most effective use of the technical assistance provided by Unesco, including the planning and preparation of projects, the provision of counterpart staff and necessary financial resources, adequate facilities for Unesco's experts, the installation and full use of equipment, the employment on the projects of the fellows trained by Unesco, and the continuation of the projects on termination of Unesco's assistance;
  - (b) To establish in their Ministries of Education or other appropriate government agencies, preferably in co-operation with the National Commissions for Unesco, machinery to co-ordinate all the requests made to Unesco for assistance under its various programmes, in the context of their national development plans;
  - (c) To continue to scrutinize methods of appropriate selection and training of experts;
  - (d) To continue to take, in conjunction with their national governmental and non-governmental agencies, all steps necessary for the release, secondment or loan, without prejudice to their rights and privileges, of experts needed for Unesco's activities, and to assist in the training of Unesco fellowship holders;
6. Requests the Director-General to continue to take all appropriate care in the selection and training of experts, in particular by improving the procedure for recruiting such experts and providing suitable conditions for the discharge of their responsibilities;
7. Authorizes the Director-General:
  - (a) To continue to plan and carry out, in consultation and in co-operation with Member States and in close consultation with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as integrated parts of Unesco's overall programme;
  - (b) To report regularly to the Executive Board and to the General Conference

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on the activities of Unesco under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and

8. Requests the Executive Board to take such further action as it considers necessary in the light of the Director-General's reports and to report accordingly to the General Conference at its next session;

### II

9. Noting resolution 1020 (XXXVII) submitted by the Economic and Social Council for the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, concerning the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, and noting especially the provisions for the participation of the Specialized Agencies on a consultative basis in the new United Nations Development Programme,
10. Recognizing that requests for assistance on the part of the developing countries are steadily increasing in volume and in scope,
11. Authorizes the Director-General to take part in the work of the Inter -Agency Consultative Board which it is proposed to set up within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme;

### III

12. Having considered the steady increase in Unesco's technical assistance commitments and the growing expansion of its operations,
13. Recalling that Unesco's specific aim, as laid down in its Constitution, is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture, and that its operational activities ought therefore to be clearly related to these moral and intellectual principles,
14. Invites Member States to scrutinize and reflect upon the problems raised by technical assistance, and to initiate, or co-operate in, the elaboration and implementation of plans for the evaluation of results;
15. Asks that the practical and methodological problems of evaluating technical assistance projects be treated in the spirit of the above-mentioned moral and intellectual principles in Unesco publications, in particular by drawing more systematically on the results of Technical Assistance missions.

#### 5.4 Special Fund

##### 5.41 The General Conference,

Mindful of the urgent needs of Unesco's Member States in accelerating their economic and social development,  
Recognizing the important assistance which the Special Fund gives to pre-investment activities in Member States to aid their rapid development,  
Conscious of the significant role that education and technological training play in the development of human resources,  
Noting with particular interest the increased importance given by the United Nations Special Fund, in addition to its education and training projects, to the practical application of science and technology to economic development,  
Noting with appreciation that Unesco has been designated as Executing Agency for the implementation of a number of Special Fund assisted projects of an educational or scientific character,  
Desirous of ensuring the continuance of Unesco's collaboration with the Special Fund on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) (1958), as defined in the agreement of 6 October 1959 between the Organization and the Special Fund and

## Relations with Member States

in accordance with resolution 7.41 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session,

Invites Member States to determine their priority needs, with the aid of the Director - General and of the Directors of Special Fund programmes as required, so that suitable types of projects may be submitted for Special Fund assistance; and Authorizes the Director-General,

- (a) To assist Member States in developing and formulating requests for Special Fund assistance coming within Unesco's purview according to the principles and criteria set forth by the General Assembly and the directives and procedures laid down by the Special Fund, and to ensure that these procedures be shortened and made flexible to the extent that this would not prejudice adequate planning for the needs of the countries requesting this assistance;
- (b) To assist the Special Fund in the evaluation of such requests;
- (c) To accept, on behalf of the Organization, the responsibilities of Executing Agency for Special Fund assisted projects coming within the purview of the Organization, and, in close co-operation with the Member States concerned and the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board where appropriate, to take all the steps necessary for the discharge of those responsibilities; and
- (d) To report regularly to the Executive Board and the General Conference on the co-operation of the Organization with the Special Fund and Member States in the execution of this resolution.

5.42 The General Conference authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To continue to direct his efforts towards an expansion of Special Fund assistance to include new fields in science and technology, including basic sciences and fundamental research, while maintaining assistance to education and training, including the training of educational administrators, regional educational research centres, and technical and vocational education;
- (b) To continue his negotiations with the Special Fund authorities with a view to obtaining, in the light of the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 63rd, 65th and 66th sessions, an adequate percentage of Headquarters' costs allocation; and
- (c) To pursue his action, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 66th session, aiming at improving or establishing arrangements for systematic consultation between Unesco and the Special Fund so as to enable Unesco to express its views on matters of policy falling within Unesco's fields of competence.

5.5 Co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund

5.51 The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations General Assembly has approved the extension of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund to include education and vocational training (resolution 1919 (XVIII)),

Welcomes the contribution made by Unicef to the expansion of education in the developing countries;

Expresses its satisfaction at the harmonious relations that exist between the two agencies, which have enabled more projects of interest to both agencies to be undertaken, particularly in the fields of primary education and teacher training;

Desirous of ensuring the continuance of Unesco co-operation in the work of Unicef on the lines laid down by the United Nations General Assembly,

Expressing the wish that Unicef will find it possible to participate in the execution of programmes of adult education and literacy, particularly in the training of adult education workers,

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Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund in every possible way for furthering the development of education in Member States, particularly of nutrition education and arts and crafts within the general curriculum of primary and secondary schools; and
- (b) To report periodically to the Executive Board and General Conference on such co-operation.

5.6 Co-operation with the World Food Programme

5.61 The General Conference,

Having noted document 13 C/PRG/27 on co-operation between the World Food Programme and Unesco,

Taking into account resolution 1933 (XVIII) of the United Nations General Assembly, Being convinced that aid in the form of food can contribute to the development of education and, in particular, assist the implementation of national plans for community development and literacy work and speed up the training of leaders in the developing countries,

Recognizing that the World Food Programme should be considered in relation to overall plans for economic and social development, with due regard to the needs of the developing countries,

Invites the Director-General to continue co-operation with the World Food Programme in accordance with the principles laid down in document 13 C/PRG/27 and to report to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, on the results achieved;

Invites Member States to assist the Secretariat of the World Food Programme and the Secretariat of Unesco in assessing the results of experiments now being carried out and in calculating future food-aid requirements in connexion with educational undertakings;

Earnestly hopes that the Member States of the United Nations and of FAO will decide to extend the mandate of the World Food Programme beyond 31 December 1965, in order to make it a continuing long-term programme, and to provide it with increased resources.

5.7 Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (UNESCOPAS)

5.71 The General Conference,

Recognizing the temporary need for assistance to Member States to aid them in achieving efficient organization and administration of their programmes for economic and social development in the fields of education, science and culture, Authorizes the Director -General to continue:

- (a) To supply, on request, to Member States and Associate Members, under the UNESCOPAS programme and on conditions similar to the United Nations OPEX programme, the temporary services of specialists in Unesco's fields of competence and of teachers recruited on an international basis; these specialists will perform duties of an operational or executive character defined by the requesting governments, as servants of these governments, in projects for which the Director-General is satisfied that such services are required to ensure, within the financial resources available, the effective attainment of the objectives of the projects as approved by the General Conference or by the authority for which the Organization is acting as Executing Agency;
- (b) To assist the governments concerned to meet the cost of the employment of such specialists;
- (c) To arrange with the governments and with the specialists and teachers the terms and conditions of employment of the latter.

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- (d) To ensure by agreement with the governments that arrangements shall be made for the training of national personnel, with the active participation of UNESCO/PAS personnel, to enable them to take over as soon as possible the responsibilities of the internationally-recruited specialists and teachers; and
- (e) To co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the operation of the United Nations OPEX programme in meeting requests for high level administrative staff required in governmental ministries dealing with Unesco fields.

### 5.8 Regional office in the Western Hemisphere

5.81 The Director-General is authorized to maintain the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of helping Member States ~~in the region~~ to take part in the implementation of the Organization's programme with regard to the development of National Commissions, social sciences, human sciences and cultural activities .

### 5.9 Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities

#### 5.91 The General Conference

Decides that the following countries will participate in regional activities in which the representative character of States is an important factor:

Africa. Algeria, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

Latin America and the Caribbean. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Eastern Caribbean Group, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Arab States. Algeria, Bahrein, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Arabian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Asia. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet -Nam .

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

## 6. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

6.1 General discussion/1

6.11 The General Conference,

Having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Director-General's report on Items 8.1, 8.2 and 13 of the Agenda, and the speeches in the discussion of these items by the representatives of Member States and of certain international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, Notes with approval the Director-General's conception of the structure of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 and the Executive Board's decision to focus the general discussion on specific aspects of programme policy, thus enhancing the value of the fruitful exchange of views which took place between the representatives of widely varying States on the basis of equality and mutual understanding;

Recommends to the attention of the Executive Board and of the Director-General in the implementation of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 and in the preparation of the draft programme for 1967-1968, the ideas which were advanced during the general discussion in accordance with the suggestions contained in resolution 67 EX/5.1, Section I, Item 3 . 1, and which met with general agreement, and that it take into consideration the following conclusions:

### The principle of co-ordination

1. The process of Unesco's growth and development, as reflected in its membership and structure and in the diversity of its activities, should follow the lines of a gradual adaptation of the elements and factors of which its programme is composed, in accordance with the principle of the constant and mutual co-ordination of its basic intellectual orientation and its operational activities, in the widest spirit of international co-operation directed towards the accomplishment of the fundamental tasks incumbent upon the Organization by virtue of its Constitution.

### Unity of the programme and convergence of activities

2. The maintenance of the unity of the programme through integration of the resources available from various sources, which marks the presentation of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 in compliance with resolution 8.5 (e), adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, should be directed towards emphasizing the essential aims and constitutional autonomy of Unesco, especially through the integration of extra-budgetary resources with regular resources.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of a drafting committee at the thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 20 November 1964.

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3. The orientation mentioned in the previous paragraph implies the necessity of seeking to secure convergence of the intellectual, operational and ethical aspects of Unesco's activities within its fields of competence.

### Priorities

4. The priority accorded to education and science should not preclude the gradual preparation of the next stage of development of other sectors (social sciences, human sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and international exchanges) by means of a more thorough examination of their objectives, activities and structures, a good starting point for such examination being furnished by the reforms introduced in the new programme.

### Literacy and the development of the programme

5. The struggle against illiteracy and the organization of adult education are bound to become one of the great historic tasks in the cultural field and should be undertaken in full awareness of their far-reaching and manifold implications. In the development of the programme with regard to these points - with a view to the proposed world campaign - it is important to foresee the needs of the successive stages, in accordance with the rôle Unesco is called upon to play in these fields, having regard to its own resolutions and also to those of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### International aid

6. In order to take account of the importance Member States attach to harmonizing bilateral and international aid, Unesco should be rigorously selective in its choice of the projects that it undertakes, with all due regard to the validity of the directing ideas and the efficacy of the techniques employed, the specialized skill of the staff, the conditions peculiar to the recipient country, and the humanist spirit of its work.

### Budgetary methods

7. The study of budgetary methods and of the presentation of the programme should be continued, and account should be taken of the needs of long-term planning. The expenditures required for the purposes of the programme should be strictly specified in the presentation of the draft programme and budget. The discussions that took place during the thirteenth session of the General Conference showed the need to continue efforts to improve the time-table and procedures for the presentation of the budget.

### Conditions for operational activities

8. It will be necessary to make a methodical study of the conditions in which field staff are organized and of their relations with Headquarters services. It must be made possible for operational activities to be pursued, at the regional or national level, with absolute regard for efficiency, unity of direction being ensured in all cases.

9. Efforts to recruit personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible should be pursued.

### The fundamental aims of the programme

10. The achievement of Unesco's basic moral aims, whether in the sphere of intellectual co-operation or in that of aid to development, must promote the strengthening of peace and security and the welfare of mankind, as laid down in Unesco's Constitution. These aims must be achieved through the co-ordinated execution of the Organization's programme activities. As far as possible, greater emphasis should be given, within the context of the programme, to youth problems.

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11. The relation of Unesco's action to some of the fundamental problems of today which affect international peace, co-operation and understanding will give Unesco a true appreciation of its responsibilities and will ensure, within the limits of its competence, the safeguarding of, human rights and the consolidation of peace between peoples.
- 6.2 Unesco tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation, and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems/<sup>1</sup>
- 6.21 The General Conference,  
Guided by the provisions of Unesco's Constitution proclaiming that the basic purpose of the Organization is to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture",  
Recognizing that for the development of science, culture and education, as well as for international collaboration in these fields, conditions of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations among States are necessary,  
Considering that Unesco, by its own means and efforts and within the sphere of its competence, while contributing directly to improving the well-being of the peoples and making an important contribution to the easing of international tensions, the securing of universal peace and the promotion of good-neighbourly relations, can and should develop its activities in this direction to the fullest possible extent,  
Recalling resolution 3.51 adopted at its ninth session, inviting Member States to direct their attention to gaining recognition for the ideas of living peacefully together, and resolution 8.1, on "Peaceful and neighbourly relations", adopted at its eleventh session,  
Calls upon Member States to be guided in their relations with one another by the principles of living peacefully together and peaceful co-operation, having regard to mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity, non-intervention in one another's internal affairs, the broadening of international co-operation, the reducing of tensions and the settling of differences and disputes among States by peaceful means, as expressed in resolution 1236 (XII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations;  
Requests that the Director-General and the Executive Board, in the carrying out by all Departments of the Secretariat of their activities with respect to education, science and culture, and the International Co-operation Year, should be guided by the spirit of this resolution and assist in the application of the principles stated above, which will help to eliminate the threat of world war, secure the final abolition of colonialism, improve the well-being of the peoples and create more favourable conditions for the development of education, science and culture, as well as international collaboration in these fields.
- 6.3 Rile of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples/<sup>2</sup>
- 6.31 The General Conference,  
Having considered the report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 8.2 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth
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1. Resolution adopted on the report of a drafting committee at the twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 6 November 1964.
  2. Resolution adopted on the report of a drafting committee at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 17 November 1964.



## General Resolutions

sessions, on "The Role of Unesco in Contributing to the Attainment of Independence by Colonial Countries and Peoples", in which he also drew attention to the important work of the Organization on behalf of newly-independent countries, Noting that Unesco has done considerable practical work by assisting, wherever possible, the colonial countries and peoples to accelerate their educational, scientific and cultural development, thus enabling them better to prepare themselves for independence and better to meet the problems which arise when independence has been attained, Considering that the fields of activity which are most valuable in this respect include educational planning, the reform of school organization and curricula, the elimination of illiteracy, the training of qualified national personnel, the organization and development of science and technology in and on behalf of the countries concerned, the study, preservation and presentation of national cultures, and the development of information media, Noting with satisfaction that the "economic and social problems of the newly-independent countries" will be one of the three major themes to be studied under the social sciences programme for 1965-1966, Requests the Director-General:

- (a) To continue to attach special importance to the Organization's activities on behalf of the countries and peoples which have not yet attained independence;
- (b) To continue to aid the newly-independent countries with all the means available; and
- (c) To make use of studies, publications and information media to support and illustrate the activities of the Organization in implementation of this resolution;

Invites the Executive Board to pay special attention to the implementation of this resolution;

Invites all Member States to introduce or to expand, in their school curricula, teaching about the principles of brotherhood and equality among races and their respective cultures so as to ensure international solidarity without qualifications whatsoever, the freedom of the peoples and their economic, social and cultural advancement, with a view to world-wide progress in education, science and culture.

6.4 Co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees with regard to refugees from Mozambique and Angola /1

6.41 The General Conference, Having noted the statement made by the leader of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania on the serious situation arising from the flight of hundreds of refugees, adults and children, men and women, from Mozambique and Angola to the neighbouring countries, Considering that under Article I of the Constitution of Unesco, the purpose of this Organization is "to contribute to peace and security 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 without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations" , Realizing the linguistic and to some extent cultural differences between these refugees and the peoples of the countries to which they flee,

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of a drafting committee at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 17 November 1964.

## Programme and Budget

Noting also that the resources of the countries where refuge is sought are very limited and do not provide adequately for the well-being of these increasing numbers of refugees,

Recalling resolution 1973 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations entitled "Special training programmes for territories under Portuguese administration" and the resolution entitled "Territories under Portuguese administration" adopted on 3 July 1964 by the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Authorizes the Director-General to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for the benefit of refugees from Mozambique and Angola, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs.

### 6.5 Relations with the Inter-Parliamentary Union/<sup>1</sup>

#### 6.51 The General Conference,

Considering that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is composed of members of national parliaments in seventy-five countries throughout the world, takes a most active interest in all aspects of international co-operation, particularly in the fields of education, science and culture,

Having learnt with satisfaction that, at the 53rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Copenhagen in August 1964, at the time of the Union's 75th anniversary, a most important debate took place on Unesco's proposals for an intensive campaign against illiteracy,

Believing that members of parliament can play a concrete role, not only in their own legislatures but also in respect of public opinion within their countries, so as to bring about a better understanding of international endeavours for economic and social advancement in countries in process of development,

Taking note of the special character of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Desires to see existing relations between Unesco and the Inter-Parliamentary Union further developed;

Authorizes the Director-General to consult with the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the most effective and practical means of strengthening existing links by establishing closer working relations between the two organizations;

Invites the Director-General to inform the Executive Board of the outcome of this exchange of views.

### 6.6 Relations with international non-governmental organizations/<sup>2</sup>

#### 6.61 The General Conference,

Having examined document 13 C/PRG/31,

Noting the important contribution that international non-governmental organizations are making to the realization of Unesco's objectives and the execution of its programme,

Considering that the subventions granted to international non-governmental organizations should be utilized to promote Unesco's aims,

1. Resolution adopted on the proposal of the delegation of Brazil at the thirty-third plenary meeting, 19 November 1964,
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the thirty-fourth plenary meeting, 19 November 1964.

## General Resolutions

Considering that these subventions have been utilized in conformity with the intentions of the General Conference and with the decisions of the Executive Board, Considering that formal contracts should more and more constitute one means by which international non-governmental organizations can be associated with the implementation of the activities included in Unesco's programme,

Urges international non-governmental organizations to spread their activities over wider geographical areas, with particular reference to the collaboration of National Commissions and to the needs of developing countries;

Requests the Director-General to continue to associate international non-governmental organizations with Unesco's action, especially those that are largely representative and are otherwise best qualified, and to assist in extending the geographical scope of their activities;

Takes note of the sexennial report presented by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco activities by international non-governmental organizations (Categories A and B) and on the results obtained through subventions granted to those organizations .

6.7 Participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character/'

6.71 The General Conference,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character (document 13 C/18),

Being of the opinion that the considerations underlying resolution 8.42, adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, are still applicable,

Invites the Director-General to take into account the spirit of the discussion which took place in the Programme Commission during its examination of document 13 C/18 when he considers inviting specialists who are nationals of States not members of Unesco;

Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the thirty-fourth plenary meeting, 19 November 1964.

7. QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE BUDGET FOR 1965-1966

7.1 Provisional budget ceiling

At its thirteenth plenary meeting, on 27 October 1964, the General Conference adopted a provisional spending level for 1965-1966 of \$48,925,000

7.2 Appropriation Resolution for 1965-1966<sup>1</sup>

The General Conference resolves that:

I. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 1965-1966 the amount of \$48,857,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table as follows:

<u>Appropriation line</u>	<u>Amount</u>	\$	\$
PART I. GENERAL POLICY			
1. General Conference	933 883		
2. Executive Board	813 484		
3. Director-General	<u>236 405</u>		
Total (Part I)			1 983 772
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES			
1. Education	9 807 844		
1A. Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	1 572 454		
2. Natural Sciences and their Application to Development	7 622 186		
3. Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities	7 493 241		
3A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	1 474 812		
4. Mass Communication and International Exchanges	6 052 763		
5. Relations with Member States	<u>938 677</u>		
Total (Part II)			34 961 977

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions at the thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 20 November 1964.

Questions related to the Budget for 1965-1966

<u>Appropriation line</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	6 027 503
PART IV. COMMON SERVICES	4 883 748
PART V. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	<u>1 000 000</u>
Total Appropriation	48 857 000

- (b) The total appropriation voted in paragraph (a) above shall be financed by contributions from Member States, according to the scale of assessment determined by the General Conference, after taking into account the following adjustments:

	<u>Amount</u>	
	\$	\$
Total Appropriation		48 857 000
Less:		
1. Miscellaneous income, and contributions from new Member States for 1963-1964/ <sup>1</sup>	324 000	
2. Contributions by the Economic and Social Council to Unesco Headquarters Costs of the Technical Assistance programme	1 860 000	
3. Estimated contributions from Member States towards local costs for assistance provided under the Participation programme in 1964-1965	<u>116 000</u>	<u>2 300 000</u>
Assessment for financing the 1965-1966 appropriation		46 557 000
Plus :		
Additional assessment for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of advances in 1963-1964/ <sup>2</sup>		<u>1 419 000</u>
Total assessments		47 976 000

- (c) The total assessment on Member States for 1965-1966 shall therefore be \$47,976,000, one-half of which shall be for 1965, and the other half for 1966.
- (d) Obligations may be incurred only in accordance with the appropriation table in paragraph (a) above, the programme resolutions for 1965-1966 and other relevant resolutions and regulations of the General Conference.
- (e) The Director-General is authorized to administer as a unit the provision under appropriation lines II 1, and II 1 A.
- (f) Subject to paragraphs (g) and (h) below, the Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines, provided that each transfer is not

1. See note 1 on page 96.

2. See note 2 on page 96.

## Programme and Budget

in excess of \$30,000 and provided further that such transfer does not involve the suppression of any programme activity specifically approved by the General Conference. Such transfers and the reasons therefor shall be reported to the Executive Board at the session following such action. In urgent cases, and as an exception, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines in excess of \$30,000 provided that he shall inform the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.

- (g) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of documents and publications services on the basis of actual needs provided that the total expenditure on these services in 1965-1966 shall not exceed \$4,039,000 or such higher figure not involving an increase greater than 10% (excluding any mandatory salary, allowances and pension contributions adjustments made during 1965-1966) as the Executive Board may determine in the light of any unforeseen needs arising during the execution of the programme. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization and the reasons therefor.
- (h) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of Common Staff Costs if the actual needs in one appropriation line exceed the estimated provision included therein.
- (i) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to appropriate funds from donations for activities, designated by the donor, which fall within the programme.
- (j) The total number of established and expert posts at Headquarters and in the field chargeable to the appropriation in paragraph (a) shall not exceed 1,590 for 1965-1966.<sup>3</sup>

The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond this total, if he is satisfied that they are essential for the execution of the programme and for the good administration of the Organization, and do not require transfers of funds to be approved by the Executive Board. The creation of such posts shall be submitted for the approval of the Executive Board at its next session.

## II. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Director-General is authorized:

- (i) to receive moneys and other resources from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, allocated to Unesco by, or under the authority of, the General Assembly of the United Nations, for the purpose of financing the Unesco programme of Technical Assistance for 1965-1966;
- (ii) to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for carrying out projects within the framework of Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, in accordance with the directives of the Technical Assistance Committee, of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and according to the decisions and procedures of the Technical Assistance Board; and
- (iii) to incur obligations in 1965-1966 for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations, including the system of salaries and allowances, which may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of Unesco as appropriate.

<sup>3</sup>. See note 3 on pages 96-97.

Questions related to the Budget for 1965-1966

III. United Nations Special Fund

The Director-General is authorized:

- (i) to receive moneys and other resources which may be made available to Unesco by the United Nations Special Fund for the purpose of participating, as executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (ii) to co-operate with the Special Fund in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the procedures and decisions of the competent organs of the Special Fund, and in particular to participate, as executing agency, or in co-operation with another executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (iii) to incur obligations for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Special Fund and of Unesco, as appropriate; and
- (iv) to establish the necessary posts within the budgetary limits approved by the Executive Board concerning Headquarters costs for the projects.

IV. Special Account for the implementation of the Unesco programme

- (a) Member States are invited to make voluntary financial contributions to assist Unesco in meeting urgent and special needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture, which cannot be met by the Regular budget of Unesco or by the United Nations Special Fund.
- (b) The Director-General is authorized:
  - (i) to receive voluntary financial contributions to the Special Account from governments or private sources in Member States, subject to the conditions set forth by the General Conference in paragraph 2 of resolution 7.51 adopted at its twelfth session (1962);
  - (ii) to undertake, with the approval of the Executive Board, activities within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference, which are not eligible for participation in the United Nations Special Fund and for which voluntary financial contributions in addition to the Regular budget are desirable; and
  - (iii) to incur obligations for these activities in accordance with the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization, as appropriate.

V. Other funds

The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from Member States, international, regional or national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the purpose of paying, at their request, salaries and allowances of personnel, fellowships, grants, equipment and other related expenses, in carrying out certain activities falling within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference.

7.3 Decision relating to Part I of the Budget (Verbatim records)/1

7.31 The General Conference,  
Taking into account the savings achieved in 1963-1964 owing to the suspension of

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 18 November 1964.

Programme and Budget

certain provisions of its Rules of Procedure relating to records of its plenary meetings,  
 Taking note of the fact that one of the budget assumptions on which the estimates of expenditure for Chapter 1, Part I, are based is that the same measure will apply at its thirteenth session,

Decides:

- (a) To suspend the application of Rules 55.1 and 59.2 of the Rules of Procedure to the verbatim records of plenary meetings at the thirteenth session;
- (b) To publish the verbatim records of its plenary meetings in a single quadrilingual edition of the Records of the General Conference, in which only the interventions in Russian and Spanish will be translated into English or French alternately for each meeting.

NOTES

Note 1 This figure is estimated on the following basis

	\$	
I. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		
Refund of previous year's expenditure	15 000	
Reimbursement of staff services	1 000	
Interests on investments	90 000	
Sales of publications	30 000	
Service charge from the Coupon Fund in excess of direct expenditure	100 000	
Other receipts	58 000	
Contributions of Associate Members	10 000	
Sub-total	304 000	
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEW MEMBER STATES FOR 1963-1964		
	20 000	
Total	324 000	

Note 2. In accordance with Financial Regulation 5.2 it will be necessary to add a sum of \$1,419,000 to the assessment level in order to reimburse to the Working Capital Fund the advances made from it in 1963-1964 to cover (i) the increases (\$1,196,000) in the post adjustments for professional staff and above and in the basic salaries of the general service staff at Headquarters in conformity with resolutions 29.1 and 29.2 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session; and (ii) the estimated expenditure (\$223,000) for the construction and maintenance of the second group of prefabricated buildings at Headquarters in pursuance of resolution 35, Part III and resolution 25 paragraph(d) adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

Note 3. This total is estimated on the following basis:

		Number of posts
PART I. GENERAL POLICY		
Executive Board	4	
Director-General	4	
Total, Part I		8



Questions related to the Budget for 1965-1966

	Number of posts
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES	
Education	298
Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	51
Natural Sciences and their Application to Development	169
Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities	194
Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	10
Mass Communication and International Exchanges	200
Relations with Member States: Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere and chiefs of mission and their secretaries	33
Total, Part II	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 955
PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	336
PART IV. COMMON SERVICES	9
DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES	221
	- -
Total number of posts proposed	1 529
Plus four per cent of the number of posts budgeted, providing a margin for meeting programme requirements	61
	- -
Grand total	1 590

It is to be noted that these figures do not include temporary posts, experts on mission chargeable to the Participation programme, maintenance staff, or established posts chargeable to extra-budgetary funds, e.g. posts under the Headquarters Costs of the United Nations Special Fund projects, Coupon Fund, etc. , and that under this provision the Director-General may authorize the temporary substitution of one post for another which is vacant.

### III. PREPARATION OF THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

8. FUTURE PROGRAMME /1

8.1 The General Conference,

I

Taking note of document 13 C/PRG/41 and Add./<sup>2</sup> and of the statements, modifications, and suggestions made by Member States during the discussion concerning it,

Requests the Director-General and the Executive Board to bear these in mind in considering the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967- 1968;

II

Requests the Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, to pursue further its examination of ways in which the work of the Programme Commission could be made more effective, and in particular to review, in the light of the discussions in the Programme Commission, the presentation of Part II of the draft programme and budget as new and continuing activities, the questions of agenda, time-table, duration, establishment of sub-commissions and working parties, and the time and occasion for discussion of the future programme and other arrangements proposed for the Programme Commission at the fourteenth session of the General Conference, including such appropriate amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference as the Executive Board may wish to propose in view of the problem presented by draft resolutions and amendments to the draft programme and budget;

III (Chapter 5, Section 5.3 )/<sup>3</sup>

Requests the Director-General, in future draft programmes and budgets, taking into account the appropriate programming procedures, to provide concisely but with as much detail as possible information on those activities he expects to finance from extra-budgetary resources, particularly activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to permit an appreciation of their value and scope;

- 
1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the thirty-fifth plenary meeting, 20 November 1964.
  2. Annexed to this resolution.
  3. References are to chapters in Part II above.

## Programme and Budget

### IV

(General)

Invites the Director-General, in applying the policy of setting time-limits for Unesco's financial assistance to centres and institutions as set forth in resolution 8.32 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, to take into account the following considerations:

- (a) The problem facing the centre or institute is of such magnitude or of so enduring a character that the activities carried out with Unesco's help during the prescribed time-limit are insufficient to solve or appreciably alleviate the problem,
- (b) The maintenance or suitable modification of the centre or institute cannot be ensured by other means, even though the Member States concerned have shown interest in extending its activities,
- (c) The expiry of the time-limit coincides with the launching of an international campaign in the field covered by the centre or institute, or with a considerable expansion of Unesco's work in that sphere,
- (d) The assistance provided by other interested institutions (through agreements, donations or contracts) might be jeopardized, thereby interfering with the regional and international work of the centre (especially if its headquarters is in a developing country) when direct aid from Unesco is broken off at the end of the prescribed time-limit,

With a view to deciding whether an extension of the time-limit for direct aid should be proposed to the Executive Board and the General Conference, or whether a centre or institute to which Unesco ceases to give direct assistance should be offered a different type of assistance (for instance, by means of international or regional co-operation financed from the Organization's extra-budgetary resources, or through contracts for the execution of specific projects);

### V

(Chapter 1)

Invites the Director-General, when preparing the future programme in school and higher education, to take into consideration the following:

- (a) The effectiveness of Unesco's action, both in its international co-operation programme and in its operational activities, depends on the quality of the studies and research which it is able to conduct or promote;
- (b) These studies and research projects, as also the collections of documentation and the publications arising from them, should centre more on those fields in which experience has proved Unesco's action to have been most effective and most wanted;
- (c) These requirements must necessarily involve reinforcement of the Secretariat's competence and authority in these several fields and close subordination of documentation and publication activities to the programme's essential objectives, a fact which will imply a revision of the publications plan;
- (d) Operational action would be much more effective if it were consistently backed and guided by analysis and dissemination of the mass of information and experience yielded by the work of Unesco's experts, missions and regional centres;

### VI

(Chapter 3.3)

Convinced, in the light of the discussion on the programme of cultural activities, that the encouragement of artistic creation, the protection of the cultural

Future Programme

heritage, and the dissemination of arts and letters cannot be fully achieved without educating youth to appreciate artistic and cultural values,  
Invites the Director-General to make provision in the future programme and budget for education in the arts and their place in general education;

VII

(Chapter 9)

Invites the Director-General in the light of draft resolution 13 C/DR.94 and the discussions concerning it, to envisage the publication of a Unesco educational journal;

VI.11

(Chapter 3.3)

Considering the importance and the growing complexity of problems of documentation in all fields and the need for Unesco to seek solutions adapted to the stage which documentation techniques have reached,  
Requests the Director-General, in consultation with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology, and with the appropriate international organizations, to submit to the next session of the General Conference a range of measures designed to meet current requirements in this field;

IX

(Chapter 2)

Having regard to the importance of applying science and technology (as emphasized at the Geneva Conference of February 1963 and at the current session of the General Conference) for the benefit of countries in process of development, and to the consequent expansion in Unesco's science programme,  
Recognizing the effect of special efforts like Unesco's Major Projects or of such activities as the International Geophysical Year or the Quiet Sun Years,  
Recommends that the Director-General prepare a large-scale project on science teaching for 1967- 1968;

X

(General)

Having examined sections 3.6.2.1 to 3.6.2.4 of document 13 C/16,

Take note of the proposals of the Executive Board;

Considers that the Conference should, in general, when discussing the draft programme and budget, give priority, within each programme chapter, to the discussion of " new activities" ;

Considers also that the General Conference, beginning with its fourteenth session, should adopt at the end of each chapter of the programme a general resolution referring to " continuing" activities and to " new" activities, which might be worded as proposed by the Executive Board in section 3.6.2.2.2 of document 13 C/16;

Requests the Executive Board:

- (a) To re-examine the possibility of grouping " continuing" activities, as far as possible, in a coherent whole, so that they may be considered, once adopted at a session of the Conference, as automatically readopted at later sessions, unless, of course, there is a proposal to amend or discontinue them;
- (b) To assure itself that the division of programme activities into " continuing" and " new" , as proposed by the Director-General, is satisfactory to it; and
- (c) To advise the General Conference on the order in which it might wish to consider the programme items;

Noting the difficulties experienced by the Director-General in keeping expenditure on documents and publications services within the ceiling authorized by the twelfth session of the General Conference,  
Further recognizing that the present method of distribution of documents and publications service costs among various appropriation lines makes it difficult to exercise effective control of expenditures,  
Recommends that the Director-General and the Executive Board study ways and means of presenting in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 the estimates for documents and publications services as a separate appropriation line or lines;  
Further recommends that the section of the draft programme and budget corresponding to this appropriation line or lines indicate the estimated distribution of documents and publications service costs, on the basis of anticipated workload among the various Departments, Bureaux and Services.

ANNEX  
TO RESOLUTION 8.1

Some elements that have a bearing on the  
development of the 1967-1968 Programme and Budget

Introductory Notes

1. In the light of the general discussion at the plenary meetings of the General Conference on the basic ideas underlying the 1965-1966 programme and the evaluation of the programme activities for 1962- 1963, the Secretariat submits the present document which consists of three parts:

- PART A. listing the draft resolutions submitted by Member States specifically dealing with the future programme for which the Programme Commission's action is required;
- PART B. summarizing some elements which have a bearing on the development of the 1967-1968 Programme and Budget, emerging from the deliberations of the Programme Commission at its current session. However, under this part, any elements which although bearing on the future programme, are a natural consequence of the implementation of the 1965- 1966 programme approved by the Commission have not been included;
- PART C. enumerating some questions concerning the programme presentation for the future financial period.

General

PART A

1. Unity of the programme and integration of resources (France - 13 C/8, Add. 1, Section III, page 2).
2. Time-limits for Unesco's financial assistance to centres and institutes (Mexico - 13 C/DR.20).

### Education

3. The strengthening of the educational side of Unesco's programme (France - 13 C/8, Add.1, Section III, page 1).
4. Study of the possibility of publishing a review for primary school teachers (Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica - 13 C/DR.94).

### Cultural Activities

5. Artistic education (Dahomey, U.S.A., France, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom, and Switzerland - 13 C/DR. 93).
6. Development of bibliography and documentation (France - 13 C/8, Add. 1, Section III, page 2).

It should be recalled that the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences has decided to accord to natural sciences and technology a similar importance in Unesco's programme to that given to education (13 C/DR.49).

## PART B

### Chapter 1. Education

1. To give more attention to the content of education, including its moral and ethical aspects.
2. To convene an international congress on educational planning (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 68).
3. To undertake comparative studies on teacher training (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraphs 9 7- 10 7).
4. To undertake comparative studies on the experiences acquired in the preparation and publication of national textbooks in vernacular languages (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraphs 56-61).
5. To review the need for an international centre for educational building.
6. To strengthen activities in continuing education for adults.
7. To continue and expand the experimental adult literacy programme, eventually leading to a world literacy campaign.
8. To expand the new programme in youth activities.
9. To study the possibility of establishing an African documentation and study centre on youth problems (13 C/DR.33).
10. To organize a committee of experts to prepare a world conference on education for tolerance and mutual understanding (13 C/DR. 44).
11. To organize an inter-regional seminar (Africa/Asia) on education of women (13 C/8, Add.1, paragraph 171).
12. To make broader provisions for studies of the content of history, geography and literature textbooks in order to promote international understanding (13 C/8, Add.1, paragraphs 172-173).
13. To prepare a programme of special education for handicapped children (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraphs 67-68).
14. To hold a Conference of African Ministers of Education in 1967 if such a conference does not take place in 1966.
15. To study the possibility of establishing a Latin American regional centre in Argentina for educational research (13 C/DR. 19).
16. To study the possibility of continuing the primary teacher training courses and of institutionalizing the centre at Bangui (Central African Republic) (on the basis of 13 C/DR.45).

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17. To study the possibility of assisting in establishing a regional documentation centre for Arab States (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraphs 245-250).
18. To explore the possibility of establishing a Latin American regional pilot documentation centre at Havana (13 C/PRG/3).

### Chapter 2. Natural Sciences and their Application to Development

1. To develop a " long-term plan" of Unesco's activities in science and technology, taking into account the suggestions and recommendations which the Economic and Social Council Advisory Committee on Science and Technology may make on this subject (13 C/DR.49 Rev.).
2. To give greater emphasis to the development of the basic structure of science in the developing Member States (13 C/8, Chapter 2, General).
3. To provide a " large and long-term programme" in science teaching and in the training of indigenous scientists (13 C/DR. 54).
4. To strengthen Unesco's activities in chemistry (13 C/8, Add. 1), and basic research in mathematics and physics at the highest level (13 C/DR.48).
5. To organize a pilot project in the teaching of mathematics (13 C/8, Add. 1).
6. To provide assistance to the Asian Science Fair (13 C/DR.62).
7. To provide assistance to the International Computation Centre with a view to strengthening its programme (13 C/DR. 80).
8. To promote national legislation for the protection of soil, water, flora, fauna, landscape and natural resources (13 C/DR. 88).
9. To organize a regional training course in Latin America for senior members of technical education institutes (13 C/8, Add. 1).
10. To give increased emphasis to agricultural education (13 C/DR. 87).
11. To review location, staffing and functions of Regional Offices for Science Co-operation.

### Chapter 3. Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities

1. To strengthen Unesco's activities in social sciences, human sciences and cultural activities for which the budget provision for 1965-1966 has been temporarily stabilized.

#### 3.1. Interdisciplinary Co-operation and Philosophy

2. To develop further interdisciplinary activities concerning " humanism of development" .

#### 3.2. Social Sciences

3. To study the advisability of a separate sub- section of Section 3.25 concerning research and activities designed to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together among States with different economic and social systems (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 156, and 13 C/41), and to consult the Executive Board at its 71st session when it deals with the future programme.
4. To study the possibility of conducting an international study on Unesco's role in favour of the eradication of racial discrimination (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 121).

### 3.3. Cultural Activities

5. To study the possibility of establishing an international fund for the preservation of the cultural heritage in Member States.
6. To explore the possibility for further expansion of cultural activities in contributing to the execution of the programme relating to social and economic consequences of disarmament (13 C/8, Add. 1, Chapter 3.3 - General).
7. To consider the possibility of increasing existing subventions or providing new ones to some international non-governmental organizations.
8. To increase the provision for fellowships for artists.
9. To study the possibility of publishing a review concerning the cultural heritage, particularly in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America (13 C/8, Add.1, paragraphs 236 and 245).
10. To consider the suggestion of the USSR for the publication of a pocket book series devoted to "The great realistic painters" (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 262).
11. To explore the possibility of including Viet-Nam and other countries in the Reading Materials Project (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 277).
12. To explore the possibility of undertaking the training of technicians in the conservation of cultural property.
13. To strengthen assistance to Member States in developing their national copyright laws (13 C/DR. 89).
14. To develop study of the copyright problems raised by the new forms of art communication or relating to fields not yet exploited.
15. To study the possibility of preparing an international instrument on copyright problems raised by photo duplication.
16. To strengthen Unesco's activities in the development of museums in Member States, in particular the development of national culture and the training of museographers (13 C/8, Add-1, paragraph 291).

## Chapter 4. Mass Communication and International Exchanges

### 4.2. Mass Communication

1. To increase the budget provision for mass communication activities.
2. To continue and expand the programme for book development in developing countries (13 C/PRG/DR. 6).
3. To explore further the new space communication techniques for information, education and cultural purposes (13 C/DR. 23).
4. To strengthen activities for the development of cinema in developing countries (13 C/6, Add. 1, paragraphs 43-53).
5. To prepare an expanded programme on mass communication research.
6. To continue to study the most effective means of promoting the use of the mass communication media for out- of- school education, including the internal arrangements within the Secretariat best suited to ensure this aim.
7. To explore the possibility of publishing additional language editions of the Unesco " Courier" .
8. To strengthen radio and visual information activities for promoting international understanding (e.g. introduction of international amateur film contests and international radio and television contests) (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 81).
9. To study the possibility of preparing a Twenty-Year History of Unesco.



## Programme and Budget

### 4.3. International Exchanges

10. To prepare a " Solemn Declaration on International Cultural Co-operation" (13 C/PRG/38).
11. To study the possibility of expanding clearing house services to assist in harmonizing bilateral and multilateral assistance (13 C/DR. 46).
12. To explore the possibility of organizing exchanges of workers not benefiting from Unesco travel grants (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraphs 124-130).
13. To study the possibility of strengthening the programme of fellowships for creative artists, writers and composers (13 C/8, Add. 1, paragraph 148 N) as a supplement to fellowships offered by Member States for this purpose.

### Chapter 5. Relations with Member States

#### Assistance to National Commissions

1. To strengthen Unesco's assistance to National Commissions.
2. In particular, to study the possibilities
  - (a) of enlarging the scope of the financial assistance to National Commissions to enable them to carry out their activities more effectively, on both multilateral and bilateral bases;
  - (b) of making a survey and publishing a manual on the activities of National Commissions; and
  - (c) of establishing a training programme for National Commission staff in Unesco House.

### PART C

#### Some questions concerning Programme presentation

With regard to the presentation of the future programme and budget, the Commission may wish to express its views on the following:

- (a) Whether the distinction made in document 13 C/5 between " new" and " continuing" activities is satisfactory or if there should be an improvement.
- (b) Whether, as proposed by the Executive Board and approved by the Administrative Commission, there should be two types of resolutions, one concerning continuing activities which once enacted will remain on the Organization's statutory book, and the other concerning new activities or modifications to existing activities, which will be enacted by the General Conference at each session.
- (c) Whether the presentation of the programme and the budget proposals, as in document 13 C/5, is satisfactory particularly in respect of the order and content of the presentation, i.e. whether each programme chapter should consist of an introduction, and whether under each project there should be a budget summary, programme resolutions, and a work plan, followed by staff establishment, a document publication service cost and a budget summary.

Time-table for Preparation of Programme and Budget

9. TIME-TABLE FOR PREPARATION OF PROGRAMME AND BUDGET/1

- 9.1 The General Conference,  
Having examined section 3.6.2 of document 13 C/16,  
Adopts the following time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget  
for the 1967- 1968 biennium:

First year

1. To enable Member States and Associate Members to play their full part in the formulation of the future programme and budget, delegations shall be encouraged at each session of the General Conference to indicate their views on the content of the programme for the succeeding biennium.
2. April- May /Session 17. This session of the Executive Board will provide its members with an opportunity to give further information about the future programme and budget and about ways of giving effect to the standards/<sup>2</sup> regarding the future programme laid down by the General Conference. The Director-General will also consult the Board, during this session, in order to obtain its advice on any important innovations that he may then be proposing to introduce into the future programme.
3. 1 June. Final date for the submission of further suggestions from Member States and Associate Members if they are to be taken into account by the Director-General in the preparation of his summary preliminary draft programme and budget.
4. 15 July. The Director-General will circulate the summary preliminary draft programme and budget to Member States and Associate Members.
5. September-October /Session II7. The Executive Board will examine the summary preliminary draft programme and budget and recommend a provisional budget ceiling for the guidance of the Director-General in preparing the draft programme and budget.
6. 5 November. Final date for the submission of written comments by Member States and Associate Members on the summary preliminary draft programme and budget for the guidance of the Director-General in preparing the proposed programme and budget.

Second year

7. 20 February. The Director-General will circulate to Member States and Associate Members the draft programme and budget as it will be submitted to the Executive Board; the accompanying circular letter will refer to the provisions of Article V .5(a) of the Constitution.
8. April-May /session III7. The Executive Board will examine the draft programme and budget and make its recommendations.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 18 November 1964.
  2. See Annex to this resolution.

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9. 20 May. The recommendations of the Executive Board in regard to the draft programme and budget will be circulated to Member States and Associate Members with due reference to Rule 10A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.
10. 25 July. Final date by which Member States and Associate Members must have received from the Director-General, in accordance with Article 3.4 of the Financial Regulations, the budget estimates prepared by him in accordance with Article 3.3 of the Financial Regulations.
11. 4 August. Final date for the submission of draft resolutions involving new activities or substantial budgetary increases (Rule 78.2).
12. 10 September. Final date for circulation by the Director-General of any draft resolutions received at the latest by 4 August, together with his comments and his estimate of their budgetary implications, if any.
13. Early October /Session IV/. The Executive Board will make recommendations on budget ceiling proposals submitted by the Director-General and by Member States and Associate Members.
14. 25 October. Opening of the General Conference.

### ANNEX

#### EXTRACT FROM DOCUMENT 13 C/16

##### 3.6.2.6.1 Standards

###### Session I

The Director-General will consult the Board on any major new developments which he is, at that time, thinking of introducing into the programme for the next biennium. The Board will, whenever possible, come to a conclusion concerning these proposals with a view to guiding the Director-General in the preparation of his summary preliminary draft programme.

###### Session II

(i) As stated in the time-table approved by the General Conference (12 C/Resolution 11.1), the Board will "make recommendations to the Director-General on the summary draft programme and budget ... and recommend a tentative budget ceiling for the guidance of the Director-General..."

(ii) In the preliminary draft programme and budget that he submits to this session, the Director-General will distinguish between continuing and new activities, and will present in some detail the description of, and justification for, the new activities, while treating in much less detail the continuing activities. The Board at this point will decide if it finds the Director-General's division of the programme activities satisfactory, and it may ask him to transfer from the "continuing" to the "new" category any activity that it wishes to have more fully discussed. It may also do the reverse if it so wishes.

## Time-table for Preparation of Programme and Budget

### Session III

(i) Following the approved time-table (12 C/Resolution 11.1) the Board will "prepare its recommendations on the proposed programme and budget put forward by the Director-General", will circulate them to Member States, and will later submit them to the General Conference together with the proposed programme and budget drawn up by the Director-General. These recommendations will, as in the past, be concerned with the substance of the programme.

(ii) But it will then be necessary for the Board to make recommendations also on the order of priority for the discussion of the programme items by the General Conference. This may be done in a separate brief and schematic document, which, if adopted, by the Programme Commission of the Conference, will serve as a guide to the Commission as it considers each chapter of the programme.

(iii) The Board will also, as in the past, recommend to the General Conference a draft time-table of work for the coming conference session. This will be important because it will indicate the amount of time that the Board thinks should be allotted by the Programme Commission to each chapter of the programme. The Board's recommendation in each case will be related to the number of new activities contemplated in the chapter.

### Session IV

(i) According to its instructions, the Board will "prepare recommendations for the General Conference (a) on supplementary proposals of the Director-General; (b) on the budget ceiling proposals submitted by the Director-General and Member States".

(ii) It will recommend the degree of priority of discussion that the Conference should give to each of these supplementary proposals.

(iii) It will make recommendations concerning draft resolutions submitted by Member States.

#### IV. METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

##### 10. FURTHER STUDY OF METHODS OF WORK

###### 10.1 The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 13 adopted at its twelfth session requesting the Executive Board, in close consultation with the Director-General, to study and report to the General Conference on certain matters,

Having considered the Executive Board's report on the methods of work of the Organization (document 13 C/16),

Thanks the Executive Board for its report;

Notes that numerous areas of study within the scope of the Board's mandate still remain to be explored;

Requests the Executive Board, in close consultation with the Director-General, to continue to study and report to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on changes which might still be advisable in the relative functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco, and on the practical steps necessary to enable the various organs of Unesco to carry out more effectively the functions and responsibilities proper to them; such study to be without limitation as to scope, taking into account the discussions and decisions of the General Conference at the thirteenth session, as well as the ideas and objectives expressed in its own reports.

##### 11. MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

###### 11.1 The General Conference,

Having examined section 3.6.5 of the report of the Executive Board (document 13 C/16), which concerns the membership of the Board,

Aware of the necessity of applying both the spirit and the letter of Article V of the Constitution,

Invites the Executive Board:

- (a) To continue the study of this question, taking account, so far as possible, of the comments contained in the report of the Administrative Commission of the General Conference (document 13 C/43, Part C, section 3.6.5);
- (b) To propose, if possible, at the conclusion of its study, recommendations for the distribution of seats on the Executive Board providing for equitable geographical and cultural representation; and
- (c) To report on the results of its study to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session.

##### 12. PROVISIONAL BUDGET CEILING

###### 12.1 The General Conference,

Recognizing the importance of the questions arising in connexion with the provisional budget ceiling, and in order to facilitate the work of the plenary meeting,

## Programme and Budget

Recommends that the General Committee of the Conference prepare, without prejudice to the application of Rule 78.6 of the Rules of Procedure, a document showing the amount of the budget ceiling submitted to the Executive Board by the Director-General, the recommendations made by the Executive Board and the proposals submitted by Member States in accordance with Rule 78.5 of the Rules of Procedure.

## V. LEGAL QUESTIONS

13. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
- 13.1 Amendments to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure  
(notification of sessions of the General Conference)/<sup>1</sup>
- 13.11 The General Conference,  
Decides to amend Rule 6 of its Rules of Procedure as follows:  
Paragraph 3. The words "Member States of the United Nations which are not members of Unesco and. . ." are deleted.  
Paragraph 4. Paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:  
"The Executive Board shall, before each session of the General Conference, decide upon the list of States, not members of Unesco, which are to be invited to send observers to that session. This decision shall be taken by a two-thirds majority. The Director-General shall notify the States which appear on this list of the convening of the session and shall invite them to send observers ."
- 13.2 Amendments to Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure  
(increase in the membership of the Legal Committee)/<sup>2</sup>
- 13.21 The General Conference,  
Having decided, at its twelfth session, on the report of the Legal Committee, to include in the agenda of its thirteenth session the question of an increase in the membership of that Committee,  
Having noted the opinion expressed by the Legal Committee, in accordance with Rule 107 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, concerning the amendments which would need to be made to those Rules in order to increase the membership of the Legal Committee,  
Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:  
(a) Rule 31. In paragraph 1, replace the word "fifteen" by the word "twenty-one"  
(b) After Rule 31, add a new Rule 31 A worded as follows:  
"Transitional provisions  
At the thirteenth session of the General Conference, six members shall be elected to the Legal Committee; they shall serve during that session with the fifteen members elected at the twelfth session."

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 17 November 1964.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the fifth plenary meeting, 22 October 1964.

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- 13.3 Amendment to Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure  
(final date for the submission of proposals for the adoption of amendments to the draft programme which involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditures)/<sup>1</sup>
- 13.31 The General Conference,  
Considering its decision on the time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget during the 1965-1966 biennium,  
Decides to amend Rule 78.2 of its Rules of Procedure as follows:  
2. Proposals for the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to the draft programme shall, whenever they involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure, be submitted in writing, and shall reach the Director-General at least eleven weeks before the opening of the session: the Director-General shall communicate them to the Member States and Associate Members so as to reach them at least four weeks before the opening of the session. "
- 13.4 Amendment to Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure  
(majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature which are of special importance)/<sup>2</sup>
- 13.41 The General Conference,  
Having regard to resolution 17 adopted at its twelfth session and to the report of the Executive Board on the majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature which are of special importance (document 13 C/19),  
Decides to amend Rule 81, paragraph 2, of its Rules of Procedure, by the addition of a new sub-paragraph worded as follows:  
“(j) A decision entailing authorization to contract a loan, the repayment of which would necessitate the inclusion of appropriations in the budget for more than one financial period. ”
- 14 . AMENDMENT TO THE RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS BY SECRET BALLOT  
(provisions concernin the election of members of the Executive Board)/<sup>3</sup>
- 14 . 1 The General Conference,  
Decides to amend the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot as follows:  
Insert after Rule 10 a new Rule 10 bis, as follows:  
“Rule 10 bis  
In the case of election of members of the Executive Board, the counting of the votes shall be carried out in a separate room to which members of all delegations may have access. The counting of the votes shall be carried out under the supervision of the President or of one of the Vice-Presidents of the General Conference. The General Conference shall proceed with another item of its Agenda until the results can be announced in accordance with Rule 17 ”
- 
1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 18 November 1964.
  2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 13 November 1964.
  3. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eleventh plenary meeting, 26 October 1964.



15. AMENDMENT TO THE SUMMARY TABLE OF A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF MEETINGS CONVENED BY UNESCO,"
- 15.1 The General Conference,  
Having noted the report of the Director-General on the proposed amendments to the Summary Table of a general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco (document 13 C/17),  
Adopts the report of the Legal Committee on that question (document 13 C/49);  
Decides to replace the provision contained in paragraph 5 of resolution 8.41, adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, and the corresponding provision of the Summary Table by the following provision, which will apply to all the various categories of meeting covered by the Table:  
"Subject to the provisions contained in the instruments, statutes or agreements relating to the meetings specified hereunder, and to the decisions taken by the competent organs of Unesco concerning such meetings, the Director-General shall take all necessary preliminary steps to m&e the rules contained in the present Summary Table applicable to these meetings:  
(a) Meetings convened under legal instruments of a binding character applicable to Unesco,  
(b) Meetings of organizations established within Unesco and having their own statutes,  
(c) Meetings convened under a standing agreement concluded by Unesco with another organization, and  
(d) Meetings convened jointly by Unesco and another organization";  
Requests the Director -General to prepare, for consideration by the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, draft regulations on the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco, on the basis of the existing Summary Table and in the light of the experience gained by Unesco in applying this Table, a distinction being drawn between the provisions of the draft regulations which are based on the Summary Table and those suggested by experience .
16. PLAN FOR PERIODIC REPORTS BY MEMBER STATES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION 1'
- 16.1 The General Conference,  
Having noted the draft plan prepared by the Director-General concerning the submission of periodic reports by Member States on their implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against discrimination in education (document 13 C/12 and Annexes),  
Adopts the report of the Legal Committee on this question (document 13 C/48);  
Invites the Executive Board to pursue the examination of the said plan in the light of the observations included in the report of the Legal Committee, and to take whatever measures it considers appropriate for the implementation of this plan as from 1965;  
Also invites the Executive Board to report to it at its next session on the measures taken to give effect to the present resolution.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 17 November 1964.

## VI. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS /1'

17. FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS FOR THE TWO-YEAR FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1962 AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR
- 17.1 The General Conference,  
Receives and accepts the Financial Report and Statements of the Director-General and the Report of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1962.
18. FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1963 AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR
- 18.1 The General Conference,  
Having examined document 13 C/ADM/4 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon,  
Draws the attention of Member States to the position regarding project reports and accounts for Participation programme contracts mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the External Auditor's Report;  
Urges Member States to take steps to ensure that these reports and accounts are submitted to the Director-General in accordance with the terms of the contracts under which financial aid is granted by Unesco;  
Requests the Director-General to include a statement on the position regarding these reports and accounts in his next Financial Report;  
Receives and accepts the Financial Report and Statements of the Director-General and the Report of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the year ended 31 December 1963.
19. AUDITOR'S REPORT RELATING TO THE EXPENDITURE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS EARMARKED TO UNESCO AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1962
- 19.1 The General Conference,  
Noting that the Executive Board has approved the Auditor's Report (document 13 C/ADM/5) relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1962,  
Receives and accepts this Report.
20. AUDITOR'S REPORT RELATING TO THE EXPENDITURE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS EARMARKED TO UNESCO AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1963
- 20.1 The General Conference,  
Receives and approves the Auditor's Report (document 13 C/ADM/6) relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1963;
1. Resolutions 17.1 to 25.1 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 18 November 1964.

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- Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the Report of the External Auditor relating to expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the two-year period ending 31 December 1964.
21. AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1962 FOR SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS FOR WHICH UNESCO HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE EXECUTING AGENCY
- 21.1 The General Conference,  
Noting that the Executive Board has approved the Auditor's Report (document 13 C/ADM/7) on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1962 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency,  
Receives and accepts this Report.
22. AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1963 FOR SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS FOR WHICH UNESCO HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE EXECUTING AGENCY
- 22.1 The General Conference,  
Receives and approves the Auditor's Report (document 13 C/ADM/8) on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1963 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency;  
Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the Report of the External Auditor on the annual accounts for the year ending 31 December 1964 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency.
23. FINAL STATEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS
- 23.1 The General Conference,  
Takes note of the final statement of construction costs of the Permanent Headquarters contained in document 13 C/ADM/9 .
- 24 . CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES
- 24.1 Scale of assessments
- 24.11 The General Conference,  
Considering that the scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco has been based in the past upon the scale of assessments of the United Nations, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations,  
Noting that resolution 1137 (XII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the scale of assessments of the United Nations provides, inter alia, that, in principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total,  
Noting further that the scale of assessments of the United Nations recognizes the principle that the per capita contribution of the Member State which bears the highest assessment, and that full effect has been given to this principle in the United Nations scale of assessments,  
Resolves that:
1. The scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco for the financial period 1965-1966 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted

- at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1965, 1966 and 1967, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between Unesco and the United Nations;
2. Member States of Unesco who were members on 30 November 1964 shall be included in the scale of assessments on the following basis:
    - (i) Member States of Unesco who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of these percentages (except as provided in (iv) below) ;
    - (ii) Member States of Unesco who are members of the United Nations but who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
    - (iii) Member States of Unesco who are not members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
    - (iv) The percentage of China in the Unesco scale shall be 2.50 per cent.
  3. New members, depositing their instruments of ratification after 30 November 1964, shall be assessed for the years 1965 and 1966 as follows:
    - (i) In the case of members of the United Nations who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale;
    - (ii) In the case of members of the United Nations who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
    - (iii) In the case of non-members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
  4. The contributions of new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date upon which they become members, in accordance with the following formula:

100 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the first quarter of a year;  
80 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter of a year;  
60 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter of a year;  
40 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter of a year;
  5. The minimum percentage in Unesco shall be the figure resulting from the conversion of the United Nations minimum percentage contribution in accordance with the provisions of this resolution;
  6. The contributions of Associate Members shall be assessed at 60 per cent of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States and these contributions shall be accounted for as miscellaneous revenue;
  7. All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals;
  8. The contributions of Associate Members who become Member States during the year 1965 or 1966 shall be assessed in accordance with the formula set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 18 adopted by the General Conference, at its twelfth session.

24.12

The General Conference,

Recalling that the Unesco scale of contributions for the financial period 1963-1964 was based upon the United Nations scale of assessments for 1962, 1963 and 1964, Noting the action taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations to reduce the percentage assessments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary for the years 1962, 1963

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and 1964 by 0.13 per cent and 0.05 per cent respectively,  
Decides to make a similar proportionate reduction in the amounts of the contributions payable by these two Member States for 1963-1964;  
Fixes the amount of these reductions at \$49,400 for Czechoslovakia and \$15,200 for Hungary;  
Instructs the Director-General to take the necessary action and to charge the total amount of these reductions, \$64,600, against the surplus which will arise on the liquidation of obligations for the financial period 1963-1964.

### 24.2 Currency of contributions

#### 24.21 The General Conference,

Considering that in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6, contributions to the Budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be assessed in United States dollars and paid in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference,

Considering nevertheless that it is desirable that Member States should to the widest possible extent enjoy the privilege of paying their contributions in a currency of their choice,

Resolves that for the years 1965 and 1966:

- (a) Contributions of Member States to the Budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be payable at their choice in United States dollars, pounds sterling or French francs;
- (b) The Director-General is authorized, on request, to accept payment in the national currency of any Member State if he considers that there is a foreseeable need of a substantial amount of that currency;
- (c) In accepting national currencies as provided in (b) above, the Director-General, in consultation with the Member State concerned, shall determine that part of the contribution which can be accepted in the national currency;
- (d) In order to ensure that contributions paid in national currencies will be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time-limit for payment, after which the contributions would become payable in one of the currencies mentioned in (a) above;
- (e) The following conditions apply to the acceptance of currencies other than those specified in sub-paragraph (a) above:
  - (i) Currencies so accepted must be usable, without further negotiation, within the exchange regulations of the country concerned, for meeting all expenditures incurred by Unesco within that country;
  - (ii) The rate of exchange to be applied shall be the most favourable rate effective on the date of payment for the conversion of dollars into those currencies;
  - (iii) If at any time within the financial period in which payment of a contribution has been made in a non-US currency, there should occur a reduction in the exchange value of such currency in terms of United States dollars, the Member State concerned may be required, upon notification, to make an adjustment payment to cover the exchange loss as from the effective date of the change in exchange value.

### 24.3 Collection of contributions

#### 24.31 The General Conference,

Having studied the report of the Director -General on the payment, by annual instalments, of arrears of contributions by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland,  
Notes with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia and Hungary have now completed the payment of these arrears;

Financial Questions

Resolves that for the years 1965 and 1966 the annual instalments due by Poland shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the currency of payment of contributions to the Budget for 1965-1966.

24.32

The General Conference,

Having considered the request submitted by the Government of Bolivia that certain facilities be granted for the payment of its contributions in arrears,

Having been informed of the financial and economic difficulties facing this Member State,

Recognizes the desire of Bolivia to conclude an arrangement to facilitate the payment of its arrears;

Agrees that the Government of Bolivia shall pay the contributions in arrears due from it for the financial period preceding the period 1963-1964 and amounting to the sum of \$39,755 in equal annual payments over a period of ten years, the first payment to be made in the course of 1965;

Notes that the Government of Bolivia undertakes in the future to pay current contributions on time and that the amount due in respect of 1963, namely \$7,600, has already been paid;

Instructs the Director-General to report at each ordinary session of the General Conference on the implementation of this resolution;

Notes that, as a result of this resolution the amount of the contributions for Bolivia for which payment can be claimed at the present time does not exceed the total amount of contributions payable by it for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year and that, consequently, Bolivia is entitled to full voting rights at the present session of the General Conference.

25.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND

25.1

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the administration of the Working Capital Fund (document 13 C/ADM/11),

Resolves that:

I

1. The authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1965-1966 is fixed at \$3,000,000 and the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the percentages attributed to them in the scale of assessments for 1965-1966;
2. The fund shall normally be held in United States dollars, but the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund;
3. Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income of the Organization.

II

4. The Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.1, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;
5. The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive

## Programme and Budget

Board, to advance during 1965-1966, sums not exceeding \$250,000 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for which no sums have been provided in the budget and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible, in respect of:

- (a) Requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security;
  - (b) Awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal.
6. The Director-General is authorized to advance, during 1965-1966 and in so far as recourse to the Working Capital Fund is immediately necessary, sums not exceeding \$1,500,000 to meet salary and allowance adjustments, including contributions by the Organization to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, made in accordance with decisions of the General Conference. All such adjustments, as well as advances made in consequence under this authorization, shall be reported to the Executive Board at its following session, and the Board shall then decide how the additional expenditure resulting from the adjustments shall be met;
  7. The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to advance during 1965-1966, sums not exceeding \$285,000 for temporary office accommodation, pending further construction becoming available;
  8. The Director-General is authorized to advance, during 1965-1966, sums not exceeding \$250,000 to establish funds to finance self-liquidating expenditure;
  9. The Director-General is authorized to advance, during 1965-1966, on a short-term basis, and subject to the needs which may arise under clauses 4 to 8 of this resolution, funds required to assist in financing the construction of additional premises for the Organization so as to reduce to a minimum any loans from banks or other commercial sources for this purpose.

### III

10. The Director-General shall report to the General Conference at its fourteenth session advances made under clauses 5 and 6 of this resolution together with the circumstances relating thereto;
11. He shall at the same time include in the draft Appropriation Resolution covering the following financial period, proposals for the reimbursement of all the advances made in 1965-1966 from the Working Capital Fund.

## VII. PROCEDURES, STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY / 1

### 26. PROCEDURES AND STAFF

26.1 Structure and procedures, appointment, training and promotion of staff

26.11 The General Conference,  
Having examined the report by the Director-General on administrative structure and procedures, appointment, training and promotion of staff (document 13 C/ADM/12 and Appendix) in pursuance of 12 C/Resolutions 30.1, 30.2 and 27, and the recommendations made on this report by the Executive Board (document 13 C/ADM/24),

Expresses its appreciation to the Director-General and to the members of the Management Survey Team for their report;

### II

Endorses the Director-General's systematic approach to management improvement; Requests the Director-General to continue his efforts for management improvement in the light of the suggestions and recommendations of the Working Party of the Administrative Commission on Management Questions (document 13 C/ADM/28) and the observations thereon of the Administrative Commission;

### III

Requests the Executive Board, in the light of the recommendations on management questions included in the report of the Working Party on Management Questions of the Administrative Commission of the General Conference at its thirteenth session, the consolidated report of the Director-General on Management Questions and the report of the Management Survey Team,

- (a) To pursue and intensify its review of management questions;
- (b) To give attention to the management problems covered by the Working Party's report and in particular to the studies to be undertaken by the Director-General under paragraphs 2 and 27 of that report; and
- (c) To advise the Director-General, at his request, on major issues of administrative policy.

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1. Resolutions 26.11 to 28.31 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-first and thirty-second plenary meetings, 18 November 1964.



## Programme and Budget

- 26.2 Geographical distribution of staff
- 26.21 The General Conference,  
Having noted the results obtained in the geographical distribution of staff since its twelfth session,  
Recommends that the Director-General continue to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible and, if abilities are equal, to give priority to candidates from Member States not represented or under-represented, having regard to the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of Unesco.
27. SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND RELATED BENEFITS,  
INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF HOUSING LOANS
- 27.1 Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category
- 27.11 The General Conference,  
Having noted the proposals put forward by the Director-General on the salaries and allowances of General Service staff in Paris (document 13 C/ADM/14, Part I),  
Authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) To maintain until 31 March 1965 the present system of remuneration for General Service staff at Headquarters;
  - (b) To give effect as from 1 April 1965 to the salary scale set out in paragraph 11 of document 13 C/ADM/14;
  - (c) To give effect as from 1 January 1966 to the salary scale set out in paragraph 17 of document 13 C/ADM/14;
  - (d) To make pensionable adjustments to these scales, to be effected in units of 5% whenever the general quarterly index of hourly rates published by the French Ministry of Labour shows a fluctuation equivalent to 5%, reckoning from 1 June 1964;
  - (e) To pay to eligible staff members a language allowance of Fr. 900. - per annum, while ensuring that no staff member already receiving the language allowance suffers any financial loss due to the application of the new system; and
  - (f) To pay to eligible staff members an additional language allowance of Fr .450.- per annum in respect of a third approved language;
- Requests the Director-General to notify the Executive Board of any salary adjustments which might be made under the terms of the present resolution;  
Invites the Director-General to undertake the next regular survey of best prevailing rates in 1966 and to report to the General Conference at its fourteenth session on the results of this survey;  
Requests the Director-General to seek the advice of the International Civil Service Advisory Board or of outside experts when conducting the next regular survey of best prevailing rates, and to take their views into consideration when formulating his proposals for revision of salaries.
- 27.2 Salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above
- 27.21 The General Conference,  
Having examined the report of the Director-General on the salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above (document 13 C/ADM/14, Part II),  
Having noted that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has undertaken, with advice from the International Civil Service Advisory Board, a comprehensive study of the salaries and allowances for staff in the Professional category and above,  
Aware that this study may lead to adjustments to the present conditions of service

Procedures, Staff and Social Security

of officials of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which adhere to the common system of salaries and allowances,  
Authorizes the Director-General to apply to Unesco, at a date to be decided by the Executive Board, such measures as may be adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;  
Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on any changes introduced in the present system of salaries and allowances for staff in the Professional category and above.

27.3 Housing loans

27.31 The General Conference,  
Having taken note of the report of the Director-General on housing loans (document 13 C/ADM/14, Part III),  
Authorizes the Director-General,  
(a) To continue the arrangements previously authorized by resolution 29.3 adopted at its twelfth session, whereby housing loans are granted to staff members to a total amount which will at no time exceed \$1,200,000; and  
(b) To establish the interest rate applicable to these loans, which shall not be lower than 3%.

27.4 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

27.41 The General Conference,  
Having noted the report of the Director-General on amendments to the Staff Rules already made or proposed (documents 13 C/ADM/15 and Add. I),  
Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations had, at its eighteenth session, adopted the recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for the suppression of the service benefit with effect from 1 January 1964, for the reduction to one year instead of two years of the minimum period of continuous service giving entitlement to the repatriation grant, for the abolition of the ceiling hitherto applicable to the grant and for the application of special transitional measures to preserve the acquired rights of staff members,  
Considering that Unesco applies to its staff the conditions of service common to the organizations of the United Nations system,  
Authorizes the Director-General to bring into force the same measures as have been adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accordingly to amend the rates and conditions of payment of the repatriation grant with effect from the date of their enforcement by the United Nations.

27.5 Administrative Tribunal : extension of period of jurisdiction

27.51 The General Conference,  
Instructs the Director-General to arrange for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in respect of cases arising in the period from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1970.

28. SOCIAL SECURITY

28.1 Medical Benefits Fund

28.11 The General Conference  
Takes note of the report of the Director-General on the Medical Benefits Fund;

## Programme and Budget

Authorizes the Director-General to admit as an associate participant in the Medical Benefits Fund any member of the Fund who leaves the Organization after reaching the age of 55 provided he has ten years of uninterrupted service with the Organization at the date of leaving. This period is reduced to five years of uninterrupted service for all staff members who participated in the Fund on 1 October 1963.

28.2 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

28.21 The General Conference,  
Noting the status of the operation of the Joint Staff Pension Fund as indicated by the annual report for the year 1962 and as reported by the Director-General,

### I

Authorizes the Director-General to put the staff on a gross contract basis with effect from 1 January 1965 and subject them to a staff assessment on the basis of the system adopted by the United Nations;  
Notes that the budget estimates for 1965-1966 have been drawn up on that basis;

### II

Authorizes the Director-General to apply to the staff of Unesco the same measures concerning pensionable remunerations as may be taken by the United Nations in respect of its own staff, and to give effect to those measures from the same date ;

### III

Authorizes the Director-General to amend, for this purpose, the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and to report thereon to the Executive Board.

28.3 Election of representatives of Member States to the  
Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1965-1966

28.31 The General Conference  
Appoints to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1965 and 1966 the representatives of the following Member States:  
As Members: Belgium, Nicaragua, Senegal;  
As alternate Members: Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand.

## VIII. UNESCO HEADQUARTERS /1

### 29. SHORT-TERM SOLUTION

#### 29.1 The General Conference,

Considering that the offices and other premises available in the permanent Headquarters buildings will be inadequate, until the two stages of the medium-term solution have been completed,

Considering that steps must be taken to meet the Organization's additional space requirements, pending completion of the fourth and fifth buildings,

Considering that, in compliance with resolution 34, Section III adopted at its eleventh session, and resolution 35, Section III adopted at its twelfth session, six prefabricated office buildings providing a total area of 1,840 square metres have been erected on the Headquarters site,

Having noted, on the one hand, the proposals made by the Director-General (document 13 C/ADM/23, Section VI) and, on the other, the report and the relevant recommendations of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21, Section IV),

Authorizes the Director-General:

#### I

- (a) To take the necessary measures to accelerate the construction of the fourth building so that approximately 500 square metres of office space will be available from the beginning of 1965;
- (b) If (a) above proves not to be feasible, to rent outside Headquarters) if this is absolutely necessary, offices with a net area of approximately 500 square metres, so as to meet the Secretariat's immediate requirements pending completion of the fourth building;
- (c) To draw the sums necessary for either (a) or (b) above from the Working Capital Fund for the 1965-1966 budgetary period, up to a maximum of \$135,000;

#### II

- (d) To maintain the prefabricated offices on the Headquarters site, after consulting the French authorities and until completion of the fifth building, and to extend the lease of the offices occupied in the rue Franklin building during the same period;
- (e) To finance this operation for the financial period 1965-1966 up to a maximum of \$150,000 by charging the expenditures entailed to the Organization's Regular budget;

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<sup>1</sup> Resolutions 29.1 to 34.21 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-second plenary meeting, 18 November 1964.

III

- (f) To adopt if necessary, with the approval of the Headquarters Committee and the Executive Board, other solutions, having due regard to their financial implications;
- Invites the Director-General to report to the Headquarters Committee on the operations set out above and, if necessary, to the Executive Board on questions requiring the Board's approval under the terms of the present resolution.

**30. MEDIUM-TERM SOLUTION : FIRST STAGE**

- 30.1 The General Conference,  
Considering that, at its twelfth session, under the terms of resolution 35, Section I, it approved measures to meet the Organization's medium-term requirements for additional premises,  
Having noted the section of the Headquarters Committee's report dealing with the fourth building,  
Realizing how much the Headquarters Committee, the Director-General and the Architect have done to ensure that the project would be implemented within the appointed time schedule and to improve working conditions for the General Conference and the Secretariat,  
Considering the fourth building, with its patios<sup>1</sup> to be an original and striking achievement in contemporary architecture,  
Expresses its very deep appreciation to the Headquarters Committee, the Director-General, the Architect and their collaborators.
- 30.2 The General Conference,  
Recalling that, at its twelfth session, it authorized the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 35, Section I, to proceed with the construction of a fourth building on the Headquarters site, for a total cost not exceeding \$5,615,000,  
Having noted the report of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21 - Section I) and more especially the recommendations contained therein,  
Considering  
(i) The rise in wages and in cost of materials which has occurred since the building estimate was drawn up (document 13 C/ADM/22, para. 18))  
(ii) The need to proceed with work deferred from the original project (document 13 C/ADM/22, para. 24), and  
(iii) The additional work and purchases necessary to meet the Organization's requirements (document 13 C/ADM/22, para. 25)  
Notes that the total of \$5,615,000, fixed by the General Conference, at its twelfth session, on the basis of estimates drawn up in the light of prices obtaining in September 1962, is inadequate to cover the total cost of constructing and equipping the fourth building;  
Authorizes the Director-General to expend an additional sum not exceeding \$452,762 for the completion and equipment of the fourth building;  
Invites the Director-General to report to the Headquarters Committee on the operations set out above.

31. MEDIUM-TERM SOLUTION : SECOND STAGE AND FINANCING

31.1 The General Conference,

Second stage

I

1. Recalling its decision in resolution 28 adopted at its sixth session, that the permanent Headquarters of the Organization should be built in Paris,
2. Considering that, at its twelfth session, under the terms of resolution 35, Section I, it approved the measures to be taken to meet the Organization's need for additional premises up to 1972, and authorized the Director-General to accept the Garibaldi-Miollis site offered by the French Government,
3. Noting with satisfaction the undertaking of the French Government in its communication dated 23 October 1964, to place the said site at the disposal of the Organization on 1 December 1965,
4. Noting further that the Headquarters Committee, at its 41st session, after hearing the Director-General's statement on increased requirements, recommended that he defer execution of the provisions of resolution 35, Section I, para. 1 (f),
5. Having studied the Report of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21-Section II) and more especially the recommendations contained therein,
6. Considering that the offices and other premises available in the four existing buildings are inadequate to meet the expansion of the Organization's activities and the foreseeable increase in Secretariat staff up to 1972, and that the construction of a fifth building, as envisaged by the General Conference at its twelfth session, is necessary,
7. Approves, as representing the Organization's need for additional premises up to 1972, the revised statement of requirements (document 13 C/ADM/23 - Annex I) submitted by the Director-General, comprising a floor space of 10,074 m<sup>2</sup>, 550 m<sup>2</sup> for underground storage space on the Headquarters site and a parking area of 4,100 m<sup>2</sup>, as adopted by the Headquarters Committee at its 43rd session (23-25 September 1964);

II

8. Having noted with regret the communication from the French Government dated 23 October 1964, to the effect that it is not in a position to authorize the construction on the Garibaldi-Miollis site of a building with a usable area of more than 4,500 m<sup>2</sup>,
9. Noting the supplementary report of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21 - Addendum) and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the solutions envisaged by the Director-General (document 13 C/ADM/23 - Addendum),
10. Observes on the one hand that the French Government is unable to lease to the Organization additional office space to meet the most urgent requirements and, on the other hand, that the renting of the 5,500 m<sup>2</sup> of office space which the Director-General might require, from private enterprise, would entail, on the basis of current rates, an average annual expenditure of \$900,000, including maintenance and upkeep costs, if a solution to the space problem were not adopted before the next session of the General Conference;
11. Urges the French Government to re-examine the means of satisfying the Organization's needs up to 1972 without causing a dispersal of the Secretariat,

## Programme and Budget

- and to inform the Organization of its proposals not later than 1 June 1965;
12. Authorizes the Director-General:
    - (a) In the light of these proposals, to undertake construction on the Garibaldi-Miollis site or, with the approval of the Headquarters Committee, on another appropriate site that the French Government might offer under the same conditions and in the same quarter, of a fifth building with a usable area of 10,074 m<sup>2</sup> and an underground garage in conformity with the regulations in force, or, failing this, with a usable area as close to this figure as possible, without risk of the lodging of complaints by third parties on adjacent properties, as well as an underground storage area of 550 m<sup>2</sup> on the Headquarters site;
    - (b) To arrange for Mr. B. Zehrfuss, the Architect, to prepare a preliminary plan and estimate for this purpose, for a maximum cost of \$6,429,000 in the case of a building without air-conditioning, or a maximum of \$8,700,737 in the case of an air-conditioned building, the final figure depending on whether or not the Headquarters Committee decides that the proposed fifth building should have air-conditioning;
    - (c) Should it prove impossible for any reason, to secure the services of Mr. B. Zehrfuss, to select another architect for the same purpose, after consultation with the Headquarters Committee;
    - (d) To submit this preliminary plan to the Headquarters Committee and the estimate to the Executive Board for approval, and to have the final plan prepared;
  13. Requests the French Government, in any event, to grant a building permit to the Organization as soon as possible, so that the construction work may begin not later than July 1966 and the building be completed at the earliest feasible date;
  14. Instructs the Director-General, should the fifth building be inadequate to meet the whole of the revised statement of medium-term requirements (10,074 m<sup>2</sup>), to negotiate a solution with the French Government, for submission to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, which will make it possible to meet unsatisfied needs, taking into account, if possible, the Organization's long-term requirements;

### III

15. Requests the French Government to make known by 1 March 1966 its intention with regard to the satisfaction of the Organization's long-term needs;

### Financing

#### I v

16. Recalling the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Organization under the agreement, dated 2 July 1954, concluded with the French Government, and in particular Articles 15 and 16 of the said agreement, put into effect for the construction of the permanent Headquarters of Unesco by a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, dated 14 October 1954,
17. Having noted the Director-General's proposals regarding the financing of the medium-term solution (document 13 C/ADM/20), but considering that the present method of financing the fourth building as approved at the twelfth session of the General Conference should be continued,
18. Notes that the additional cost of this project, when added to that of the fourth building, will require a maximum total expenditure of \$14,768,499 and that it

- will not be possible to cover the sum required for the fifth building solely from the Organization's cash resources, supplemented by short-term loans;
19. Recognizes that it may be necessary to negotiate a longer-term loan or loans in order to cover that part of the total cost of construction which cannot be met from the cash resources of the Organization;
  20. Emphasizes that it would be desirable to explore fully all possible means of financing the cost of construction, including grants and loans from private sources as well as from Member States, and appeals to Member States to assist the Organization in finding necessary sources of financing, either in the form of grants, or of loans carrying little or no interest;
  21. Authorizes the Director-General to negotiate such grants or loans with those Member States which are prepared to offer these facilities) and invites him to report on these negotiations to the Headquarters Committee;
  22. Recognizes that such funds as Member States are unable to offer to the Organization in the form of grants or interest-free or low-interest loans will, in such an eventuality, have to be obtained through commercial loans;
  23. Appeals to the governments of Member States to provide any necessary guarantees for such loans;
  24. Authorizes the Director-General to negotiate and contract these loans with such lenders as he may select, endeavouring, in establishing the terms thereof, to reduce interest to a minimum, and bearing in mind the fact that future budgets must include the necessary appropriations for repayment of the sums thus borrowed and interest thereon; and authorizes the Director-General similarly to negotiate and contract short-term loans repayable, with interest, from the current resources of the Organization;
  25. Decides :
    - (a) To amortize over the same period as provided in resolution 35 adopted at the twelfth session of the General Conference, the revised cost of the fourth building (\$6,067,762), together with the interest on short-term loans contracted for financing this project as previously authorized at the twelfth session, after taking into account the sum of \$884,000 provided in the budget of 1961-1962, and the sum of \$1,000,000 provided in the budget of 1965-1966 for this purpose;
    - (b) To amortize over four financial periods, in so far as necessary, commencing with the period 1967-1968, the authorized cost of the fifth building as determined by the Headquarters Committee in accordance with paragraph 12 (b) of Part II above, together with the interest, if any, on loans contracted for financing this project;
  26. Requests the Director-General:
    - (a) To include in future budgets the appropriations necessary for these purposes;
    - (b) To maintain separate accounts for the two projects;

V

27. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board, to the Headquarters Committee and, subsequently, to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on the above operations.

32. LONG-TERM SOLUTION

32.1 The General Conference,

1. Considering its decision in resolution 28 adopted at its sixth session, that the permanent Headquarters of the Organization should be built in Paris,



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2. Recalling the terms of the Report of the Headquarters Committee submitted to the twelfth session, to the effect that "a substantial margin for possible expansion must be safeguarded on the site offered by the French Government if past errors are to be avoided and if the Organization's freedom of choice is to be preserved as regards any possible long-term solution to the space problem which it may have to face in the period beyond 1972" (document 12 C/ADM/20, Add. 1, paragraph 12),
3. Recalling that the French Government informed the Organization, by letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 13 April 1962, that it was examining "long-term solutions which will enable Unesco to prepare and gradually carry out a plan for the final extension of its premises",
4. Recalling the declaration made by the French delegation at the twelfth session of the General Conference to the effect that the French Government would, as one of two possible long-term solutions, conduct studies on "the possible extension of the 'Miollis' area, which would undergo extensive modernization within the next ten years" (document 12 C/Resolutions - Report of the Administrative Commission, paragraph 147),
5. Recalling further that the Headquarters Committee, at its 41st session, invited the Director-General to request the French Government "to allow a substantial margin for expansion on the Garibaldi-Miollis site so that the Organization may retain its freedom of choice with regard to any long-term solution to the problem of premises which may arise after 1972" (document 41 HQ/Report 1, resolution 41,
6. Having noted the Report of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21 - Section II (v)) and the comments contained therein,
7. Having noted the relevant statement by the French delegation during the present session,
8. Considering that it is indispensable to avoid the dispersal of Secretariat services, which is likely to prove cumbersome and costly,
9. Invites the Director-General:
  - (a) To negotiate with the French Government solutions for meeting the Organization's long-term needs for premises; and
  - (b) To report to the Headquarters Committee and subsequently to the General Conference on the result of his approaches to the French authorities;
10. Requests the French Government to state its intentions regarding the meeting of the Organization's long-term needs by 1 March 1966.

### 33. RENTAL CHARGES FOR OFFICES OCCUPIED BY PERMANENT DELEGATIONS

#### 33.1 The General Conference,

Having regard to resolution 48 adopted at its ninth session and to resolution 44 adopted at its tenth session,

Noting the Report of the Headquarters Committee (document 13 C/ADM/21 - Section V) and the recommendations contained therein,

Considering that those permanent delegations which occupy offices at the Organization's Headquarters should henceforward, in addition to paying the dues approved by the Executive Board at its 67th session, contribute to the amortization of the sums required to build those offices,

Decides to fix at \$10.34 per square metre per annum the additional dues to be paid hereafter by the said delegations;

Invites the Director-General to amend accordingly, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the provisions of Section II of the Regulations on the Utilization of the Premises and Installations of the Conference Building and of the Offices of the Permanent Delegations;

Unesco Headquarters

Hopes that the Director-General will, with the advice of the Headquarters Committee, be able to make the most favourable possible arrangements to enable newly-independent States to have the use of offices for their permanent delegations;  
Invites the Director-General to apply the foregoing provisions as from 1 July 1965 and thereafter to utilize the resulting additional revenue for partial amortization of the loans contracted for the construction and equipment of the Headquarters buildings, and to make a corresponding reduction in future appropriations under Part V of the Organization's Regular budget.

34 . HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

34.1 Reports of the Committee

34.11 The General Conference,  
Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Headquarters Committee contained in document 13 C/ADM/ 21 and Add. ;  
Thanks the Headquarters Committee for the excellent work it has accomplished and for the preparation of these reports,

34.2 Terms of reference of the Committee

34.21 The General Conference,  
Having noted the report of the Headquarters Committee and, more especially, the Committee's view that its terms of reference should be defined in all necessary detail to enable it to discharge the duties with which it may be entrusted, as an organ of the General Conference, between the latter's sessions,  
Decides to prolong the existence of the Headquarters Committee, with a membership of 15, until the end of the fourteenth session of the General Conference;  
Decides that the Headquarters Committee, so constituted, shall meet whenever necessary, at the request of the Director-General or of its Chairman, with the following terms of reference :

- (a) To approve the preliminary plan drawn up by the Architect for the construction of a fifth building, subject to the conditions laid down by the General Conference in resolution 31.1 above;
- (b) To determine, in the light of the supplementary technical reports to be submitted to it by the Director-General, whether the said construction should or should not include air-conditioning installations;
- (c) To accept, if appropriate, the new site offered to the Organization by the French Government, in place of the Garibaldi-Miollis site, on the same terms and in the same district;
- (d) To examine such reports as the Director-General may submit to it on the implementation of the medium-term solution, the progress of the work, and the relevant financial operations;
- (e) To advise the Director-General on the best measures for ensuring a fair distribution of office space among the permanent delegations;
- (f) To examine the Director-General's reports on the long-term solution;
- (g) To examine such proposals as the Director-General may lay before it in 1965 concerning the choice and terms of reference of the art advisers;
- (h) To advise the Director-General on any other questions relating to the Organization's permanent Headquarters which the Director-General or a member of the Committee may submit to it; and
- (i) To report to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on the operations defined above.

## IX. REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL/<sup>1</sup>

35. FORM AND CONTENT OF THE REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED  
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION:  
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE
- 35.1 The General Conference,  
Having considered the report of its Reports Committee,  
Having noted the measures taken by Member States and by the Director-General, in  
application of resolution 39 adopted at its twelfth session,  
Having further noted with appreciation the general presentation of the Director-  
General's Evaluation of Unesco's Activities (1962-1963) and Future Prospects  
(document 13 C/4), and the reports of the Director-General on the activities of  
the Organization for 1962 and 1963,
1. Instructs the Director-General:
    - (a) To submit to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, a general  
evaluation of the main developments which have occurred in the work of  
Unesco during 1964 and 1965 as well as his estimate of future prospects,  
to be presented along the lines followed in preparing document 13 C/4;
    - (b) To continue to issue annual reports on the activities of the Organization, to  
be presented along the lines followed in preparing his reports for 1962 and  
1963, together with such interim reports as the Executive Board may direct;  
and
    - (c) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that the reports of Member States,  
prepared according to the directives contained in paragraph 3 of resolution  
39 adopted at its twelfth session, shall reach the Secretariat by 1 June 1966,  
or by such other date as may be appropriate in the light of the date fixed for  
the opening of the fourteenth session of the General Conference;
  2. Decides that the Reports Committee which is to meet at the fourteenth session  
of the General Conference shall consist of 30 members with the following terms  
of reference:
    - (a) To examine:
      - (i) the Director-General's reports on the activities of the Organization,  
and, if appropriate, the Executive Board's comments thereon;
      - (ii) the Director-General's evaluation of main developments; and
      - (iii) special reports and further additional reports which may be requested  
by the General Conference on the action taken by Member States to give  
effect to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General  
Conference;
    - (b) To submit to the General Conference a report on the adequacy of the reports  
of the Director-General in reflecting:
      - (i) progress made by the Organization in implementing its programmes  
and important decisions of the General Conference; and

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1. Resolutions 35.1 to 38.1 adopted on the report of the Reports Committee at the thirty-  
third plenary meeting, 19 November 1964.

Programme and Budget

- (ii) the activities and interests of Member States in respect of such programmes and decisions;
3. Decides that the Reports Committee shall meet at or immediately prior to the beginning of the fourteenth session and present its observations and recommendations to the General Conference in plenary meeting as soon as practicable;
4. Authorizes the Executive Board to replace delegations unable to serve on this Committee by other delegations.
36. INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE PROTOCOL AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS TWELFTH SESSION
- 36.1 The General Conference,  
Having considered the initial special reports of Member States on action taken by them upon the Protocol and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (document 13 C/11 and Add.),  
Having noted the part of the report of the Reports Committee relating to these special reports,  
Recalling that Article 18 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution" stipulates that the General Conference, after considering these reports, "shall embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports, which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate",  
Recalling the terms of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session,  
Adopts the General Report/1 (document 13 C/13 Rev. , Annex III) embodying its comments on the action taken by Member States upon the Protocol and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference, at its twelfth session;  
Decides that this General Report shall be transmitted to Member States, to the United Nations and to National Commissions, in accordance with Article 19 of the aforementioned Rules of Procedure.
37. INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION
- 37.1 The General Conference,  
Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization 'I. . . on the action taken upon the Recommendations and Conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4" of the Constitution,  
Considering that, pursuant to Article 16 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution", these periodical reports shall be special reports, additional to the general reports, and that an initial special report relating to any Convention or Recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months before the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such a Recommendation or Convention was adopted,  
Recalling the terms of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session,

1. See Part C.

Reports of Member States and of the Director-General

Noting that the General Conference adopted, at its thirteenth session, a Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, together with a Recommendation on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property,

Invites Member States to send it, not less than two months before the opening of its fourteenth session, an initial special report on the action taken by them on these Recommendations and to include in that report particulars regarding the points listed in paragraph 4 of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session.

38. PERIODICAL REPORTS CONCERNING ARTICLES 19, 26 AND 27  
OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 38.1 The General Conference,  
Having noted with appreciation the information presented by the Director-General relating to the periodical reports received from Member States in connexion with Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,  
Invites all Member States to submit to the Director-General, at his request, before 30 June 1966, a report describing developments and the progress achieved in the sectors covered by Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the calendar years 1963, 1964 and 1965, for inclusion in the analytical summary to be prepared by the Director-General in accordance with the following paragraph;  
Authorizes the Director-General to prepare and transmit directly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at his request, an analytical summary of the periodical reports submitted by Member States, in accordance with resolutions 624B (XXII) and 888 (XXXIV) and such other resolutions as may be adopted by the Economic and Social Council, describing developments and the progress achieved in the sectors covered by Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## X. FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

### 39. PLACE AND DATE OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION/1

- 39.1 The General Conference,  
Considering Rules 1, 2 and 3 of its Rules of Procedure,  
Considering the Director-General's report on the date and place of the fourteenth session of the General Conference (document 68 EX/9) and the recommendation of the Executive Board on this subject (document 68 EX/Decisions 6.4))  
Decides to hold its fourteenth session in Paris at the Headquarters of the Organization; and  
Decides that this session shall open on Tuesday, 25 October 1966.

### 40. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its thirty-third plenary meeting on 19 November 1964, elected the following Member States to serve on the Committees listed below up to the close of the fourteenth session:

#### Headquarters Committee

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

#### Legal Committee

Argentina, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

#### Reports Committee

Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Rwanda, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Zambia.

#### Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

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

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1. Resolution adopted on the recommendation of the Executive Board at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 13 November 1964.

**B. Recommendations  
adopted  
by the General Conference  
at its thirteenth session**

# I. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS RELATING TO BOOK PRODUCTION AND PERIODICALS

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at its thirteenth session, held in Paris from 20 October to 20 November 1964,

Considering that under Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, the Organization may prepare and adopt instruments for the international regulation of questions falling within its competence,

Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco provides that "each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4",

Convinced that it is highly desirable for the national authorities responsible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to book production and periodicals to be guided by certain standards in the matter of definitions, classifications and tabulations, in order to improve the international comparability of such statistics,

Having before it, as item 15.3.2 of the agenda of the session, proposals concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals,

Having decided at its twelfth session that these proposals should be incorporated in an international instrument, to take the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts this recommendation this nineteenth day of November 1964.

The General Conference recommends, with a view to the compilation of international statistics, that Member States apply the following provisions concerning definitions, classifications and tabulations of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, by adopting measures, in the form of a national law or otherwise, to give effect, within the territories under their jurisdiction, to the standards and principles formulated in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring this recommendation to the attention of authorities and services responsible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to book production and periodicals.

The General Conference recommends that Member States forward to it, by the dates and in the form which it shall prescribe, reports concerning action taken by them upon this recommendation.

## I. SCOPE AND GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. The statistics referred to in this recommendation should cover printed periodical and non-periodical publications which are published in a particular country and made available to the public, and, in general, are publications which should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries.

2. The following publications should be excluded from the statistics mentioned in this recommendation:

a. *Publications issued for advertising purposes*, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge:

(i) Trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising;

(ii) Publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher.

b. *Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be of a transitory character:*

(i) Time-tables, price lists, telephone directories, etc.;

(ii) Programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs, etc.;

(iii) Regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars, etc.;

(iv) Calendars, almanacs, etc.

c. *Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part:*

(i) Musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words;

(ii) Maps and charts, with the exception of atlases; for example, astronomical charts, hydrographic, geographical and wall maps, road maps, geological surveys in map form and topographical plans.

3. In compiling the statistics referred to in this recommendation, the following definitions should be used:

a. A publication is considered to be *non-periodical* if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;

b. A publication is considered to be a *periodical* if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period, individual



## Recommendations

issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated;

- c. The term *printed* includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;
- d. A publication is considered to be *published in a particular country* if the publisher has his registered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;
- e. A publication is considered as being *made available to the public* when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations, etc., are also considered as being available to the public.

## II. BOOK PRODUCTION STATISTICS

### Scope

4. The book production statistics referred to in this recommendation should cover non-periodical publications corresponding to the characteristics and definitions given in paragraphs 1 and 3 above, with the exception of the publications listed in paragraph 2 above.

5. The following types of publication, *inter alia*, should be included in book production statistics:

- a. *Government publications*, i.e., publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;
- b. *School textbooks*, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level as defined in the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics adopted by the General Conference on 3 December 1958;
- c. *University theses*;
- d. *Offprints*, i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;
- e. *Publications which form part of a series*, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;
- f. *Illustrated works* :
  - (i) Collection of prints, reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., when such collections form complete, paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves;
  - (ii) Albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives, with pictures illustrating certain episodes;
  - (iii) Albums and picture books for children.

### Definitions

6. The following definitions are without prejudice to existing international agreements and should be used for the particular purpose of drawing up the book production statistics referred to in this recommendation:

- a. A *book* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public;
- b. A *pamphlet* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public;
- c. A *first edition* is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;
- d. A *re-edition* is a publication distinguished from previous editions by change made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);
- e. A *reprint* is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from correction of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;
- f. A *translation* is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language;
- g. A *title* is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.

### Methods of enumeration

7. Book production statistics should indicate the number of titles and, if possible, the number of copies of published works. Countries not able to supply information on the number of copies produced may, as an interim measure, supply information on number of copies sold or otherwise distributed.

- a. When a work is published in several volumes (not having separate titles) appearing over a period of several years, the work is counted each year as a single unit, whatever the number of volumes published in one year may be.
- b. However, the volume, rather than the title, should be taken as the statistical unit in the following cases:
  - (i) When two or more separate works are published under the same cover and form a single publication (complete works of an author, selected plays by various authors, etc.);
  - (ii) When a work appears in several volumes, each volume having a different title and forming a separate whole.

8. Reprints should not be counted in the numbers of titles, but only in the number of copies, as provided in paragraph 11, sub-paragraphs *a* and *b* below.

### Classification

9. Book production statistics should, in the first place, be classified by subject groups. Until another classification system has been evolved and adopted, the classification given below, which is based upon the

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Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and has 23 groups (the figures given in parentheses refer to the corresponding UDC headings), is the one which should be used:

I. Generalities (0); 2. Philosophy, psychology (1); 3. Religion, theology (2); 4. Sociology, statistics (30-31); 5. Political science, political economy (32-33); 6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance (34, 351-354, 36); 7. Military art and science (355-359); 8. Education (37); 9. Trade, communications, transport (38); 10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore (39); 11. Linguistics, philology (4); 12. Mathematics (51); 13. Natural sciences (52-59); 14. Medical sciences, public health (61); 15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts (62, 66-69); 16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing (63); 17. Domestic science (64); 18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport (65); 19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television (70-78, 791-792); 20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports (790, 793-799); 21. Literature (8): (n) History of literature and literary criticism, (6) Literary texts; 22. Geography, travel (91); 23. History, biography (92-99).

School textbooks and children's books already identified in the above-mentioned subject groups should also be counted separately in the two following additional groups: (a) school textbooks and (b) children's books.

10. Each of these groups should be subdivided as follows:

- a. According to the number of the publication's pages into: (i) books and (ii) pamphlets;
- b. According to language: (i) for the total production of publications, by language of publication I(ii) for translations only, by original language. Bilingual or multilingual works should form a separate group, namely: "works in two or more languages";
- c. According to order of publication into: (i) first editions, and (ii) re-editions, as provided in paragraph 11 (a) and (b).

### Tables

11. Tables containing the types of data indicated below should be drawn up annually and the information given should conform to the definitions and classifications set forth in the preceding paragraphs. Attention should be drawn to any differences between such definitions and classifications and those customarily used at the national level. These types of data are:

3. Statistics relating to the *total number of titles*, classified by subject and a distinction being made, in each subject, firstly, between books and pamphlets, and, secondly, between first editions and re-editions;
- b. Statistics relating to the *total number of copies* classified by subject and a distinction being made, in each subject, between books and pamphlets. It would be desirable, so far as possible, to make a further distinction between first editions (and

reprints counted with them) and re-editions (and reprints counted with them);

- c. Statistics relating to the *total number of titles*, classified both by subject and by language of publication;
- d. Statistics relating to the *total number of copies* classified by subject and by language of publication;
- e. Statistics relating to *translations*: total number of titles, classified both by subject and by original language;
- f. Statistics relating to *translations*: total number of copies, classified both by subject and by original language.

## III. STATISTICS OF PERIODICALS

### Scope

12. Statistics of the periodicals referred to in this recommendation should cover all periodicals corresponding to the characteristics and definitions mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 above, with the exception of the publications listed in paragraph 2 above.

13. The following categories of publications, *inter alia*, should be counted in statistics of periodicals:
  - a. *Government periodicals*, i.e., periodicals published by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, including compilations of laws, regulations, etc., except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;
  - b. *Academic and scientific journals*, i.e., university journals, the publications of research institutes and other learned or cultural societies, etc.;
  - c. *Periodicals of professional, trade union, political or sports organizations, etc.*, even if they are distributed only to their own members;
  - d. *Publications appearing annually or less frequently*;
  - e. *Parish magazines*;
  - f. *School magazines and school newspapers* ;
  - g. "House organs", i.e., publications intended for the employees of an industrial or commercial firm or some similar enterprise, or for the clients of the firms;
  - h. *Entertainment radio and television Programmes*, if the literary text in them is substantial.

### Definitions

14. The following definitions should be used in compiling statistics of periodicals referred to in this recommendation:

- a. *General interest newspapers* are periodicals intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc. They may also include articles on literary or other subjects as well as illustrations and advertising. This definition includes:
  - (i) All general interest newspapers mainly reporting events that have occurred in the 24-hour period before going to press, whether they

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- be dailies or not (Sunday newspapers, for instance);
- (ii) Non-daily general interest newspapers which give news covering a longer period but which, either owing to their local nature or for other reasons, provide their readers with a primary source of general information;
- b. *Other periodicals* are those which are either concerned with subjects of very general interest or else mainly publish studies and factual information on such specialized subjects as legislation, finance, trade, medicine, fashion, sports, etc. This definition covers specialized journals, reviews, including those reviews dealing with current events whose aim is to select, condense or comment on facts which have already been reported in general interest newspapers, magazines and all other periodicals apart from general interest newspapers, with the exception of the publications mentioned in paragraph 2 of this recommendation.

### Methods of enumeration

15. Statistics of periodicals should show the total number of publications and, if possible, their circulation.

16. In calculating the *total number of periodicals*, the following methods should be adopted:

- a. The following should not be considered as separate publications:
  - (i) Provincial or local editions of the same publication without substantial difference in news or editorial content. A mere difference in title or in the local news pages is not sufficient for the publication to be considered as a separate newspaper;
  - (ii) Supplements not sold separately.
- b. On the other hand, publications in the following categories should be considered as separate publications:
  - (i) Provincial or local editions differing substantially from the main publication in news or editorial content;
  - (ii) Supplements sold separately;
  - (iii) Special editions (such as Sunday newspapers, etc.);
  - (iv) Morning and evening dailies, provided they have separate titles or constitute separate legal entities;
  - (v) Different language editions of the same publication, if published in a particular country.

17. *Circulation* figures should show the average daily circulation, or the average circulation per issue in the case of non-daily publications. These figures should include the number of copies sold, either directly or by subscription, plus the number of free copies regularly distributed, both inside the country and abroad, except unsold copies. When circulation data are not available, the number of copies printed should be indicated.

### Classification

18. Periodicals should, first of all, be subdivided into two categories: general interest newspapers and other periodicals.

19. *General interest newspapers* : statistics relating to general interest newspapers should, as far as possible, be classified as follows:

- a. By language; publications issued in bilingual or multilingual editions should be placed in a separate category;
- b. By frequency:
  - (i) Newspapers published at least 4 times a week; a distinction should also be made between morning and evening newspapers;
  - (ii) Newspapers published 3 times a week or less frequently; a distinction should also be made between newspapers published 2 or 3 times a week, once a week, or less frequently.

20. *Other periodicals*: statistics relating to this category should be classified as follows:

- a. By language; publications issued in bilingual or multilingual editions should be placed in a separate category;
- b. By frequency: periodicals which appear:
  - At least 4 times a week;
  - (ii) From 1 to 3 times a week;
  - (iii) Two or 3 times a month;
  - (iv) From 8 to 12 times a year;
  - (v) From 5 to 7 times a year;
  - (vi) From 2 to 4 times a year;
  - (vii) Once a year or at longer intervals;
  - (viii) Irregularly.
- c. By subject: until another classification system has been evolved and adopted, the classification given below, which is based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and contains 23 subject groups, should be used for international statistics of periodicals (the figures given in parentheses refer to the corresponding UDC headings);

1. Generalities (0); 2. Philosophy, psychology (1); 3. Religion, theology (2); 4. Sociology, statistics (30-31); 5. Political science, political economy (32-33); 6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance (34, 351-354, 36); 7. Military art and science (355-359); 8. Education (37); 9. Trade, communications, transport (38); 10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore (39); 11. Linguistics, philology (4); 12. Mathematics (51); 13. Natural sciences (52-59); 14. Medical sciences, public health (61); 15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts (62, 66-69); 16. Agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, hunting, fishing (63); 17. Domestic science (64); 18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport (65); 19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television (70-78, 791-792); 20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports (790, 793-799); 21. Literature (8); 22. Geography, travel (91); 23. History, biography (92-99).

- d. "The publications in the classification below will not be counted according to the 23 groups listed above, but should be counted as a separate classification:
  - (i) Children's and adolescents' magazines;
  - (ii) Comics and humour magazines;
  - (iii) Parish magazines;
  - (iv) School magazines and school newspapers;
  - (v) "House organs".

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### Tables

21. Tables containing the types of data indicated below should be drawn up annually and the information given should conform as far as possible to the definitions and classifications set forth in the preceding paragraphs. Attention should be drawn to any differences between such definitions and classifications and those customarily used at the national level. These types of data are:

- a. *General interest newspapers and other periodicals*: statistics of the total number of publications and their circulation, classified by frequency and by main language of publication;
- b. *Other periodicals*: statistics of the total number of periodicals and their circulation, classified by subject group and by frequency of publication.

## II. RECOMMENDATION ON THE MEANS OF PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE ILLICIT EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 20 October to 20 November 1964, at its thirteenth session,

Being of the opinion that cultural property constitutes a basic element of civilization and national culture, and that familiarity with it leads to understanding and mutual appreciation between nations,

Considering that it is incumbent upon every State to protect the cultural property existing within its territory and which constitutes its national heritage against the dangers resulting from illicit export, import and transfer of ownership,

Considering that, to avert these dangers, it is essential for every Member State to become increasingly alive to the moral obligations to respect its own cultural heritage and that of all nations,

Considering that the objectives in view cannot be achieved without close collaboration among Member States,

Convinced that steps should be taken to encourage the adoption of appropriate measures and to improve the climate of international solidarity without which the objectives in view would not be attained,

Having before it proposals for international regulations to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, which constitutes item 15.3.3 on the agenda of the session,

Having decided, at its twelfth session, that these proposals should be regulated at the international level by way of a recommendation to Member States, while expressing the hope that an international convention may be adopted as soon as possible,

Adopts, this nineteenth day of November 1964, this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this recommendation to the knowledge of authorities and organizations concerned with the protection of cultural property.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action which they have taken to give effect to this recommendation.

### I. DEFINITION

1. For the purpose of this recommendation, the term "cultural property" means movable and immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of a country, such as works of art and architecture, manuscripts, books and other property of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, ethnological documents, type specimens of flora and fauna, scientific collections and important collections of books and archives, including musical archives.

2. Each Member State should adopt whatever criteria it deems most suitable for defining which items of cultural property within its territory should receive the protection envisaged in this recommendation by reason of their great importance.

### II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. To ensure the protection of its cultural heritage against all dangers of impoverishment, each Member State should take appropriate steps to exert effective control over the export of cultural property as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. No import of cultural property should be authorized until such property has been cleared from any restrictions on the part of the competent authorities in the exporting State.

5. Each Member State should take appropriate steps to prevent the illicit transfer of ownership of cultural property.

6. Each Member State should lay down rules governing the application of the above principles.

7. Any export, import or transfer of ownership effected contrary to the rules adopted by each Member State in accordance with paragraph 6 should be regarded as illicit.

8. Museums, and in general all services and institutions concerned with the conservation of cultural property, should refrain from purchasing any item of cultural property obtained through an illicit export, import or transfer of ownership.

9. In order to encourage and facilitate legitimate exchange of cultural property, Member States should strive to make available to public collections in other Member States, by sale or exchange, objects of the same type as those the export or transfer of ownership of which cannot be authorized, or certain of the latter objects, on loan or deposit.

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### III. MEASURES RECOMMENDED

#### *Recognition and national inventory of cultural property*

10. To ensure more effective application of the above general principles, each Member State should, as far as possible, devise and apply procedures for the recognition of the cultural property, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, which exists within its territory, and draw up a national inventory of such property. The inclusion of a cultural object in this inventory should produce no change in the legal ownership of that object. In particular, a cultural object in private ownership should remain such even after inclusion in the national inventory. This inventory would not be of a restrictive character.

#### *Institutions for the protection of cultural property*

11. Each Member State should provide that the protection of cultural property shall be the concern of appropriate official bodies and, if necessary, should set up a national service for the protection of cultural property. Although differences of constitutional provisions and tradition and disparity of resources preclude the adoption by all Member States of a uniform structure, certain common principles, set forth below, should nevertheless be adopted if the creation of a national service for the protection of cultural property be considered necessary:

- a. The national service for the protection of cultural property should, as far as possible, take the form of a State-operated administrative service, or a body operating in accordance with the national law with the necessary administrative, technical and financial means to exercise its functions effectively.
- b. The functions of the national service for the protection of cultural property should include:
  - (i) Recognition of the cultural property existing within the territory of the State, and, where appropriate, the establishment and maintenance of a national inventory of such property, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 above;
  - (ii) Co-operation with other competent bodies in the control of the export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, in accordance with the provisions of Section II above; the control of exports would be considerably facilitated if items of cultural property were accompanied, at the time of export, by an appropriate certificate in which the exporting State would certify that the export of the cultural property is authorized. In case of doubt regarding the legality of the export, the institution entrusted with the protection of cultural property should address itself to the competent institution with a view to confirming the legality of the export.
- c. The national service for the protection of cultural property should be empowered to submit proposals to the competent national authorities for any other appropriate legislative or administrative measures for the protection of cultural property, including sanctions for the prevention of illicit export, import and transfer of ownership.

- d. The national service for the protection of cultural property should be able to call upon experts to advise it on technical problems and to propose solutions in contentious cases.

12. Each Member State should, in so far as necessary, set up a fund or take other appropriate financial measures in order to have means necessary to purchase exceptionally important cultural property.

#### *Bilateral and multilateral agreements*

13. Whenever necessary or desirable, Member States should conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements, within the framework of regional intergovernmental organizations for instance, to resolve problems flowing from the export, import or transfer of ownership of cultural property, and more especially in order to secure the restitution of cultural property illicitly exported from the territory of a party to the agreements and located in the territory of another. Such agreements might, where appropriate, be comprised within agreements of wider scope, such as cultural agreements.

#### *International collaboration in the detection of illicit operations*

14. Whenever necessary or desirable, these bilateral or multilateral agreements should include provisions to the effect that whenever it is proposed to transfer the ownership of a cultural object the competent services of each State shall ascertain that there are no grounds for regarding that object as proceeding from a theft, an illicit export or transfer of ownership, or any other operation regarded as illegal under the legislation of the exporting State, for instance, by requiring the presentation of the certificate referred to in paragraph 11. Any dubious offer, and any details relating thereto, should be brought to the knowledge of the services concerned.

15. Member States should endeavour to assist each other by exchanging the fruits of their experience in the fields covered by this recommendation.

#### *Restitution or return of illicitly exported cultural property*

16. Member States, services for the protection of cultural property, museums and, in general, all competent institutions should collaborate with one another in ensuring or facilitating the restitution or return of cultural objects illicitly exported. This restitution or return should be carried out in accordance with the laws in force in the State on whose territory the objects are located.

#### *Publicity in the event of the disappearance of a cultural object*

17. The disappearance of any cultural object should, at the request of the State claiming that object, be brought to the knowledge of the public by means of appropriate publicity.

## Recommendations

### *Rights of bona fide purchasers*

18. Each Member State should, if necessary, take appropriate measures to provide that its internal laws or the international conventions to which it may become a party, ensure to the *bona fide* purchaser of cultural property which is to be restored or returned to the territory of the State from which it had been illegally exported, the possibility of obtaining damages or fair compensation.

### *Educational action*

19. In a spirit of international collaboration which would take into account both the universal nature of

culture and the necessity of exchanges for enabling all to benefit by the cultural heritage of mankind, each Member State should take steps to stimulate and develop among its nationals interest in and respect for the cultural heritage of all nations. Such action should be undertaken by the competent services in co-operation with the educational services and with the Press and other media for the communication and dissemination of information, youth and adult education organizations and groups and individuals concerned with cultural activities.

**C. Action taken by Member States  
upon the Protocol  
and the Recommendations  
adopted  
by the General Conference**



GENERAL REPORT ON THE INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES  
ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE PROTOCOL  
AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE  
AT ITS TWELFTH SESSION/1

(Report prepared by the General Conference at its thirteenth session in conformity with Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution.)

INTRODUCTION

(1) Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization "... on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4". That Article stipulates that each of the Member States shall submit the recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

(2) Article 16 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution" states that the periodical reports called for by the Constitution shall be "special" reports, additional to the general reports, and that initial special reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted. These Rules of Procedure also stipulate that, at that session, the General Conference shall consider these initial special reports, and embody its comments in one or more general reports which it shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.

(3) In application of the foregoing provisions, the General Conference was called upon to

consider, at its thirteenth session, the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the Protocol and two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session:

Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against discrimination in education:

Recommendation concerning technical and vocational education;

Recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites.

These initial special reports are reproduced in documents 13 C/ 11 and Add.

(4) As at its previous session, the General Conference entrusted its Reports Committee with the consideration of the special reports received from Member States.

(5) Acting on the report of the Reports Committee (13 C/13 Rev.), the General Conference, pursuant to Article 18 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution", has embodied in this general report the comments given hereunder,

COMMENTS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(6) The total number of special reports received on action taken upon the instruments adopted in 1962 comprises the following:

Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against discrimination in education: 27

Recommendation concerning technical and vocational education: 35

Recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites 36

1. General Report adopted on the report of the Reports Committee, thirty-third plenary meeting, 19 November 1964.

## Action by Member States on Protocol and Recommendations

(7) This is a slightly larger number than was considered at the twelfth session (between 25 and 27). These figures should also be compared with the total number of Member States which submitted general reports on their activity for the 1963-1964 period, amounting to 50 received in time to be used in the Director-General's evaluation (document 13 C/4).

(8) In this connexion, the General Conference is obliged to record that a considerable number of States do not appear to have adapted themselves to the procedure, instituted in 1960, whereby Member States are requested to submit special reports on the implementation of conventions and recommendations in addition to the general reports which they normally submit on all their activities concerning the Organization. Some States have continued to include in their general reports information concerning action taken by them on the instruments adopted by the General Conference at its previous session. Other States - a larger group than the first - have submitted general reports but no special reports.

(9) The General Conference does not think it advisable to revise the present practice, which, as it noted at its twelfth session, appears to it to be more fully in accordance with the spirit of the various rules of procedure, and enables Member States to submit more detailed and specific reports, while facilitating and simplifying the procedure for the consideration of these reports by the General Conference

(10) Nevertheless, the General Conference is bound to admit that a large proportion of Member States has still not transmitted to the Organization the reports required under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. It is therefore not in a position to know whether these States have discharged their constitutional obligation to submit the Protocol and Recommendations adopted in 1962 to their "competent authorities", as defined by the General Conference at its twelfth session, or whether this obligation was discharged within the time limit stipulated by Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

(11) The General Conference, at its twelfth session, stressed the great importance of "all Member States fulfilling the twofold obligation laid on them by the Constitution with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference: first, the obligation to submit these instruments to the competent national authorities within a year from the close of the General Conference and, second, the obligation to report periodically on the action taken upon these instruments".

(12) The General Conference, at its eleventh session, defined the rôle of these provisions of the Constitution as follows:

"Essentially indeed it is the operation of these two provisions of the Constitution which, on the

one hand, ensures the widest possible implementation and application of the instruments adopted and, on the other hand, enables the General Conference - and hence Member States themselves - to assess the effectiveness of the Organization's regulatory action in the past and to determine the direction of its future regulatory action".

(13) The General Conference cannot but stress once more what a decisive part the reports procedure can and should play in the supervision of the application of the standards established by the General Conference.

(14) So far as the form and substance of the reports are concerned, the General Conference notes that the majority of reporting States endeavoured to comply with the suggestions made by the General Conference at its tenth session. In resolution 50, Member States were invited, when submitting an initial special report, to include in that report, as far as possible, information on the following:

"(a) Whether the convention or recommendation has been submitted to the competent national authority or authorities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and Article 1 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions;

(b) The name of the competent authority or authorities in the reporting State;

(c) Whether such authority or authorities have taken any steps to give effect to the convention or recommendation;

(d) The nature of such steps "

(15) Some Member States, though not specifically replying to the questions set out in this resolution, included in their reports detailed accounts of the situation in their countries with regard to the subject of the convention or recommendation. While acknowledging the usefulness of these accounts, the General Conference hopes that, in future, all Member States will be able to give precise information, in their initial special reports, on the points mentioned in resolution 50.

(16) With regard to that resolution, the General Conference feels it desirable to refer to the definition of the term "competent authorities" which it adopted at its twelfth session, on the advice of its Legal Committee:

"The competent authorities, in the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, are those empowered, under the Constitution or the laws of each Member State, to enact the laws, issue the regulations or take any other measures necessary to give effect to conventions or recommendations. It is for the government of each Member State to specify and indicate those authorities which are competent in respect of each convention and recommendation. "

Action by Member States on Protocol and Recommendations

(17) In this connexion, the General Conference wishes to point out that, while States are under a strict obligation to submit conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities, that is, to "those empowered, under the Constitution or the laws of each Member State, to enact the laws, issue the regulations or take any other measures necessary to give effect to conventions or recommendations", within a specified time limit, the competent authorities, on the other hand, are under no obligation to enact such laws or issue such regulations, which may be enacted or issued without any time limit.

(18) Lastly, a distinction should, in this context be drawn between the authorities which are competent to "enact" laws or "issue" regulations, on the one hand, and the government departments responsible for studying or preparing the laws or regulations which may be enacted or issued by those authorities and for submitting appropriate proposals to them, on the other. The definition adopted by the General Conference at its previous session shows clearly that the constitutional obligation laid down in Article IV, paragraph 4, relates to the former and not to the latter.

(19) In order to make it easier for Member States to prepare special reports, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 50, the General Conference was of the opinion that it might be useful

to bring together in one document for the benefit of the governments of Member States, the various provisions of the Constitution and the regulations applicable, together with the other suggestions that the General Conference itself has found it necessary to formulate, at its earlier sessions, concerning the submission of conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities. This document could be transmitted to Member States at the same time as the circular letter in which the Director-General requests them to send him the special reports required by the Rules of Procedure and the resolutions of the General Conference. It therefore instructed the Director - General to prepare a document of this nature, for transmission to Member States in time for the preparation of the special reports to be submitted on action taken upon the recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

(20) In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution" this general report will be transmitted, by the Director-General of Unesco, to the Member States of the Organization, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

## D. Annexes

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(as adopted by the General Conference at its  
third and fourteenth plenary meetings)

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- I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION
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  2. Establishment of the Credentials Committee and Report of the Committee to the Conference
  3. Adoption of the Agenda
  4. Election of the President and 15 Vice-Presidents of the Conference
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- II. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
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- III. ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
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- IV. REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OF MEMBER STATES
  - 8.1 General evaluation by the Director-General of main developments during 1962 and 1963 based on the reports of Member States, and estimate of future prospects
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  9. Report of the Executive Board on its own activities in 1963 and 1964
  10. Initial special reports of Member States on action taken by them upon the Protocol and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session
  11. Plan for periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education
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- V. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
  13. General consideration of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, based on:  
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- 15.1.1 Status and organization of the International Conference on Public Education (question included at the request of Cameroon)
- 15.1.2 Report on the Unesco Institutes for Education and Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany
- 15.1.3 Report of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning on the activities of the Institute
- 15.1.4 Long-term project for the development of educational building programmes
- 15.1.5 World Literacy Campaign
- 15.1.6 International Conference on Youth (Grenoble, 23 August-1 September 1964)
- 15.1.7 Possibility of converting the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere into a Pilot Educational Documentation Centre for Latin America
- 15.1.8 Consideration by the General Conference of measures resulting from the Turkish Government's new legislative provisions relating to schools conducted by Greek minorities on the islands of Imbros (Imroz) and Tenedos (Bozca Ada) from 1951 until the application of these new laws and of the educational situation of the Turkish minority in Greece, with a view to deciding whether action should be taken to secure the repeal of any measures detrimental to the education of the respective minority populations.
- 15.2 Natural Sciences and their application to development
- 15.2.1 International Hydrological Decade: Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Scientific Hydrology (Paris, 7-17 April 1964); proposal to establish a Co-ordinating Council of the Decade
- 15.2.2 Report of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on its activities
- 15.2.3 Amendment of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- 15.2.4 Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Seismology and Earthquake Engineering
- 15.3 Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities
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- 15.3.3 Draft recommendation on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property
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- 15.3.5 Advisability of drawing up international regulations concerning the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public or private works
- 15.3.6 International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia: Reports by the Executive Committee and by the Director-General
- 15.3.7 Election of members of the Executive Committee of International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia
- 15.3.8 Organic plan for cultural collaboration with Africa
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- 15.4 Communication
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- 15.4.3 Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco
- 15.5 Relations with Member States and international co-operation financed by extra-budgetary resources
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- 15.5.2 Co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund
- 15.5.3 Co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association and liaison with the Inter-American Development Bank
- 15.5.4 Co-operation with regional financing organizations
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- 15.5.6 Co-operation with World Food Programme
- 15.6 General questions
- 15.6.1 Unesco's tasks to promote peace and peaceful coexistence and co-operation between States with different social and economic systems (question included at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

I. Agenda of the Thirteenth Session

Item

- 15.6.2 The rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples: implementation of resolution 8.2, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions
- 15.6.3 Promotion of National Commissions (question included at the request of India)
- 15.6.4 Directives concerning the content of Unesco's publications
- 16. Detailed consideration of Parts I, III, IV and Annex I of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966
- 16.1 Part I: General Policy
- 16.2 Part III: General Administration
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- 17. Adoption of the appropriation resolution and appropriation table for the financial period 1965-1966

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- 18.1.1 Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco
- 18.1.2 Methods of dealing with draft resolutions which do not conform with the Rules of Procedure
- 18.1.3 Travel expenses of delegates to the General Conference
- 18.1.4 Procedure by which the constitutional requirements of balanced geographical representation in the Executive Board may be effectively observed
- 18.2 Questions to be examined on the report of the Director-General
- 18.2.1 Proposed amendments to the Summary Table of a General Classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco
- 18.2.2 Participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character

VII. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 19.1 Report on changes in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco and list of organizations whose requests for admission have not been accepted
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- 20.1 Rule 6 - Notification of sessions of the General Conference (question included at the request of the United Arab Republic)
- 20.2 Rule 31 - Increase in the membership of the Legal Committee
- 20.3 Rule 78 - Final date for the submission of proposals for the adoption of amendments to the draft programme which involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure
- 20.4 Rule 81 - Majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature of special importance
- 21. Draft amendments to the Rules on elections by secret ballot, in regard to the provisions concerning the election of members of the Executive Board

IX. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

- 22. Financial Reports
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- 22.2 Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 December 1963 and Report of the External Auditor

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Item

- 22.3 Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1962
- 22.4 Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1963
- 22.5 Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1962 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency
- 22.6 Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1963 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency
- 22.7 Final Statement of construction costs of the Permanent Headquarters (First Project)
- 23. Contributions of Member States
- 23.1 Scale of assessment
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- X. PROCEDURES, STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY
  
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- 25.1 Structure and procedures, appointment, training and promotion of staff; report by the Director-General and recommendations by the Executive Board
- 25.2 Geographical distribution of the staff
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## II. REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

Note. The report, as reproduced in the following pages, has been edited as authorized by the Commission. As the resolutions are reproduced in their entirety earlier in this volume, they have been deleted from the report below; their definitive numbers, however, have been inserted to facilitate reference to the texts.

The Programme Commission received reports from:

(a) The sub-Commission which examined Chapter 2 (Natural Sciences and their Application to Development);

(b) The five working parties established in accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Board.

The report of the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences is, by decision of the Commission itself, incorporated in the report which follows; the reports of the five working parties are reproduced for information in Annex VI below,

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FOREWORD

(This Foreword consists of an excerpt from the statement made by the Rapporteur, Mr. Kalervo Siikala (Finland) when he presented the draft report to the Commission).

(1) In presenting this report to the Commission for its consideration, there are certain initial explanations which should be given. These explanations are found in a slightly expanded form in Part A - Introduction, paragraphs 25-29. It is stated that the report is first and foremost a legislative and budgetary document, the duty of which is to record correctly and accurately the decisions of the Commission on resolutions and budgets. As such, it will, when approved, form a firm basis for Unesco's action during the next biennium. As is unavoidable with legal and budgetary documents, the report must appear rather a dry piece of paper - at least to the uninitiated. But everybody who has participated in the work of the Commission over the past four weeks knows that much more was involved than just legislative and budgetary action. In the debates, practically every aspect of man's educational, scientific and cultural estate was reflected, and delegates assembled from all corners of the planet gave ample, eloquent, and often moving testimonies to the basic unity of human ideals in these fields.

(2) The Summary Records of debates contain, in a condensed form, a wealth of ideas and opinions expressed during the discussions. But since the Summary Records will not be printed, the Executive Board expressed the desire that the report which will be printed as part of the Records of the General Conference, should reflect in more detail than in the past the opinions expressed in the course of debate. This we have attempted to do, to the best of our abilities and within the iron limits imposed upon us by the lack of time for reflection and by the need for brevity. In the report, there is a deliberate concentration upon some sectors of the programme, because these were new activities or otherwise of particular interest to delegations .

(3) A report like this is the result of a great co-operative effort. I wish to record my heartfelt gratitude and admiration for the expediency, accuracy, skill and loyalty which the Secretariat of the Commission and the representatives of the programme departments and services displayed when preparing the various drafts for this document. Thanks to their efforts, the task of the Rapporteur has been an easy and pleasant one, limited mainly to certain overall instructions, in the interests of consistency, and to overall control, as your elected officer, of the ways in which your statements and decisions are presented. I should not fail to mention here how much I have been helped in this endeavour by our Chairman

and the other members of our bureau. And my thanks are also due, last but not least, to the Deputy Director-General whose clarity, patience and humanism helped me, and I suppose many other members of the Commission, to an understanding of the often complex issues we had to deal with.

(4) I should like to present in this connexion two observations of a more subjective nature. The first deals with the nature of our work from a constitutional point of view, based on my experience during the last few years, in following sporadically and from afar the development of the internal power structure of some great international organizations, including Unesco. It has sometimes seemed to me that, with the formidable growth of these organizations, their functions, budgets and administrative machineries, the power and the voice of Member States has become weaker in relation to that of the central administration, or, if the word is permitted, of the international bureaucracy; and this is simply because of the growing complexity of the issues which often makes it difficult to follow them in sufficient detail. This growth of the power of bureaucracy would, in fact, seem to correspond with the general pattern of development of power structures, as conceived by some of the most reputed scholars in the field of political science nowadays. To make my point clear, I would like to quote Professor Carl Joachim Friedrich, who in his "Constitutional Government and Democracy" (revised edition, 1950) observes : "All realistic study of government has to start with an understanding of bureaucracy (or whatever else one prefers to call it) because no government can function without it. The popular antithesis between bureaucracy and democracy is an oratorical slogan which endangers the future of democracy. For a constitutional system which cannot function effectively, which cannot act with dispatch and strength, cannot live" .

(5) Although it may be premature to apply the experience of national governments to international organizations , it is apparent to me that one of the basic reasons for the relative success of the United Nations system after the Second World War lies in the rapid and systematic development of an international civil service. The United Nations system was founded, of course, upon a series of Constitutions, but it is clear that it has been able to function as an operative historical force only inasmuch as it has been capable of action. And no system can act in abstracto. There has to be a group of human beings who perform definite

## II. Report of the Programme Commission

functions which the community at large considers worth while. It is this group of men which I am referring to as "bureaucracy".

(6) The problem appears to me to be whether or not the community of nations is, in fact, in the process of losing its sovereignty to the international bureaucracy, as far as the great intergovernmental organizations are concerned? The answer to this question depends on our assessment of the vitality of the constitutional process in these organizations. Let me quote again from C. J. Friedrich: "Constitutionalism comes as a restraining, civilizing improvement; there must, in other words be a government before it can be constitutionalized".

(7) Now, there is no doubt that we have, in Unesco, a "government" in the form of a vigorous central administrative service. The main conclusion I venture to draw from the work of this Commission during the present session of the General Conference is that the constitutional development of our organization seems to be fully comparable to the development of its bureaucracy. The debates have been a clear testimony to the fact that Member States do not have the slightest intention of remaining passive onlookers in the organization's work; on the contrary, they both can and will make their voices heard and respected within

the framework provided for by the Unesco Constitution. This I regard as one of the greatest positive observations to be made concerning this session of the General Conference, since it would seem to indicate that we are not only approving good and useful programmes but also making some advance in the great historical task of building permanent institutions and procedures for peaceful and friendly international co-operation in the interests of human security, dignity and happiness.

(8) My second observation can be put much more briefly. I wish to tell you what a great human and intellectual experience it has been for me to follow the work of the Programme Commission. When I go home, I shall hold the firm conviction that there is, beyond the troubled surface of our time, a deep movement towards light, peace and charity. Indeed, if I were called upon to find a motto for our work, I would take precisely these three Latin words: LUX, PAX, CARITAS.

(9) In submitting the report for your approval, let me finally thank you all for the honour you have done to my country and the confidence you have shown in it by electing its representative as your Rapporteur.

(Signed) KALERVOSIIKALA

Annexes

PART A. INTRODUCTION

Constitution, terms of reference and organization of work

(10) The constitution, terms of reference and organization of work of the Programme Commission were determined by recommendations made by the Executive Board and approved by the General Conference at the beginning of its thirteenth session. These recommendations, which provided for the representation of all Member States and Associate Members in the Commission, were contained in documents 13 C/2 (paras .16-18) and 13 C/2 rev. (paras .6-9). Between 21 October and 19 November, the Commission held 56 meetings<sup>m</sup>

Officers

(11) At its first meeting the Commission elected Mr. S. J. Cookey (Nigeria) as its Chairman. At its second meeting it unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Professor C. Chagas Filho (Brazil), Mrs. M. Joboru (Hungary), Dr. M. Makagiansar (Indonesia) and a Rapporteur, Mr. K. Siikala (Finland).

Agenda

(12) The items of the revised provisional agenda (13 C/1 rev.21) which were referred to the Commission for examination were as follows: 13, 15.1 (except 15.1.1 and 15.1.8), 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6 (except 15.6.) and 15.6.2), 18.2.2 and 19.2.

Sub-Commission and Working Parties

(13) In accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Board, the Commission established a Sub-Commission, on which all Member States and Associate Members were represented, and five Working Parties of limited membership to examine specific items of the agenda.

A. Science Sub-Commission. This Sub-Commission examined item 15.2 of the agenda - Natural Sciences and their Application to Development. Between 3 and 13 November it held 16 meetings. Its Chairman was Professor C. Chagas Filho (Brazil) one of the three Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission. At its first meeting it elected Professor Bimala Kalakicha (Thailand) and Professor Ignacy Malecki (Poland) as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Albert Daguerre (Senegal) as Rapporteur.

B. Working Parties. The Commission determined the membership, officers and terms of reference of five Working Parties as follows:

GT.1 - Draft recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals. To examine item 15.3 . 1 of the agenda.

Chairman: Mr. P. Poindron (France)  
Rapporteur : Mr. Jose H. Ledesma  
(Argentina)

Members : Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, and Uruguay.  
Four meetings on 26, 27 and 29 October 1964.

GT .2 - Draft recommendation on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property. To examine item 15.3.3 of the agenda.

Chairman: Dr. A.B. de Vries (Netherlands)  
Rapporteur: Mr. C. Aboussouan (Lebanon)  
Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam.  
Four meetings on 27, 28 and 31 October 1964.

GT.3 - Advisability of drawing up international regulations concerning the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public or private works. To examine item 13.3.5 of the agenda.

Chairman: Mr. J.A. Maravall Casesnoves  
(Spain)  
Rapporteur: The Hon. Mabel Smythe (United States of America)  
Members : Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Dahomey, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam.  
Three meetings on 29, 30 October and 6 November 1964.

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GT .4 - Guiding principles concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education science and culture. To examine item 15.4.2 of the agenda.

Chairman: Shri S .R. Bowry (India)  
 Rapporteur: Mr. C. Oancea (Rumania)  
 Members : Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.  
 Four meetings on 2, 3 and 5 November 1964.

GT .5 - Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco. To examine item 15.4.3 of the agenda.

Chairman: Dr. A. Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia)  
 Rapporteur: Mr. J.B. de Weck (Switzerland)  
 Members : Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet-Nam.  
 Three meetings on 4 and 7 November 1964.

(14) The report of the Science Sub-Commission is incorporated as part of the report of the Programme Commission. The reports of the five Working Parties appear as Annex VI in this volume. In the present report, decisions originating from the Working Parties are recorded under the appropriate items of the agenda.

### Documents

(15) The general background to the Commission's

Item		<u>Sections</u>
15.1	<u>Education</u> - Chapter 1	
15.1.2	Report on the Unesco Institutes for Education and Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany	1 .11 (III) 1 .28 (II)
15.1.3	Report of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning on the activities of the Institute	1.21 (I)
15.1.4	Long-term project for the development of educational building programmes	1.22
15.1.5	World Literacy Campaign	1.27
15.1.6	International Conference on Youth (Grenoble, 23 August-1 September 1964)	1 .28 (I)

work was provided in documents 13 C/1, 13 C/2, 13 C/3, 13 C/4, 13 C/7 and 13 C/8.

(16) Its work concerning the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 was based on the following documents :

13 C/5 and 13 C/5 Add. and Corr. - Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966.  
 13 C/6 and Add. - Recommendations and Comments by the Executive Board.  
 13 C/8 and Add. I - Amendments submitted by Member States, up to 8 September 1964.  
 13C/DR... and 13 C/PRG/DR . -. series -Amendments submitted by Member States after 8 September 1964 .

(17) In addition, documents relating to particular items of the agenda were found in the 13 C/PRG/. . , series, and in 13 C/15, 13 C/18, 13 C/25. Detailed references to the documents used will be found in each of the sections of the report.

### Contents of the Report

(18) By far the greater part of the Programme Commission's work lay in the detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, which constituted item 15 of the agenda. Such an undertaking also involves, implicitly, general consideration of the programme and budget (item 13). The latter task, however, was undertaken in plenary meetings of the General Conference rather than in the Programme Commission.

(19) It is convenient, therefore, that the main part of the Programme Commission's report should follow the same outline as the basic document in which the details of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 were proposed, i.e. 13 C/5, Part II.

(20) Most of the agenda items referred to the Programme Commission for examination were related to specific sections in 13 C/5, Part II. It follows that decisions concerning these items can be found under the appropriate section. The following is a guide to the sections under which reports on agenda items can be found.

Annexes

Item	<u>Sections</u>	
15.1.7	Possibility of converting the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere into a Pilot Educational Documentation Centre for Latin America	1 .32
15.2	<u>Natural Sciences and their application to development</u> - Chapter 2	
15.2.1	International Hydrological Decade : Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Scientific Hydrology (Paris, 7-17 April 1964); proposal to establish a Co-ordinating Council of the Decade.	2.222
15.2.2	Report of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on its activities	2 .223 (I)
15.2.3	Amendment of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	2 .223 (I)
15.2.4	Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	2.224
15.3	<u>Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities</u> - Chapter 3	
15.3.1	Study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences	3 .24 (II)
15.3.2	Draft recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals	3 .27 (I)
15.3.3	Draft recommendation on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property	3 .33 (I)
15.3.4	Measures for the preservation of monuments of historical or artistic value	3.33 (I)
15.3.5	Advisability of drawing up international regulations concerning the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public or private works	3.33 (I)
15.3.6	International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia: Reports by the Executive Committee and by the Director-General	3.33 (II)
15.3.7	Election of members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia	3.33 (II)
15.3.8	Organic plan for cultural collaboration with Africa	3 .44 (II)
15.3.9	Biennial Report by the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind	3.45
15.4	<u>Communication</u> - Chapter 4	
15.4.1	Suggestions to Member States on measures to promote the free flow of information	4.212 (I)
15.4.2	Guiding principles concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture	4.31
15.5	<u>Relations with Member States and international co-operation financed by extra-budgetary resources</u> - Chapter 5	
15.5.1	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: Report of the Executive Board concerning Economic and Social Council resolution 908 (XXXIV) on procedures for the recruitment and briefing of experts and evaluation of programmes	5.3
15.5.2	Co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund	5.4
15.5.3	Co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association and liaison with the Inter-American Development Bank	Ch. I. 1.21 (II)
15.5.4	Co-operation with regional financing organizations	Ch. I. 1.21 (II)
15.5.5	Co-operation with United Nations Children's Fund	Ch.V. 5.5
15.6	<u>General questions</u>	
15.6.3	Promotion of National Commissions (question included at the request of India)	Ch.V. 5.1

## II. Report of the Programme Commission

(21) Five agenda items were not covered in document 13 C/5:

- 15.4.3 Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco.
- 15.5.6 Co-operation with the World Food Programme.
- 15.6.4 Directives concerning the content of Unesco's publications .
- 18.2.2 Participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character.
- 19.2 Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco activities by non-governmental organizations in categories A and B, and on the results obtained through subventions to these organizations .

(22) For the purposes of the report, these five items are grouped together under Part B, General.

(23) Finally, a place is found in the report for an expression of views by the Commission, as desired by the Executive Board (13 C/2, para .16.2 c) on the future programme of the Organization.

(24) The report is therefore divided into four parts :

- A. INTRODUCTION
- B. GENERAL
- C. DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1965-1966
- D. FUTURE PROGRAMME

### Nature of the Report

(25) To a large extent the report of the Commission necessarily consists of a detailed recording of pre-legislative action. Altogether 150 items involving resolutions, work plans and budgets came before the Commission. Each of these items involved at least one vote. It is essential that all these decisions should be accurately recorded. But for each of these items there were several speakers. In one case, in the debate on the World Literacy Campaign, 50 delegations spoke. The recording of the views expressed represents quite a different problem.

(26) It should be noted in this connexion that the Executive Board recommended (13 C/2, para. 16.2 d) "that the reports of the Commission, the Sub-Commission and the Working Parties should reflect in more detail than in the past the opinions expressed in the course of the discussions". There must inevitably be certain limitations of a largely technical nature on the extent to which the Rapporteur can comply with such a recommendation . There is literally no time for reflection between the completion of the Commission's work and the adoption of its report. It proceeds straight from the last item on its agenda to consideration of the first parts of the report. Moreover, a recording of opinions expressed in the course of discussion may very well lead to further discussion when the report is considered. In the closing

stages of the General Conference there is very little time for such discussion.

(27) Taking these considerations into account, it has not seemed realistic to attempt a full reflection of views expressed in respect of every item under discussion. Instead, efforts have been concentrated on certain sectors of the Commission's work on which the debates were believed to be of particular interest. A more detailed account of the discussions will be found in the Summary Records, documents 13 C/PRG/SR.2 to 56 (prov.).

(28) As far as possible the report attempts to express the voice of Member States. It is assumed that the views of the Secretariat were expressed in the many documents it placed before the Commission. The report finds a place for only those ideas expressed by the Director-General or his representatives which represent important clarifications of, or adjustments to, ideas already put forward, or in reply to points made by delegates.

(29) Finally, it should be noted that the general policy which guided the proposed programme of the Organization was also debated in plenary meetings, and that for a full understanding of the treatment of the question at the thirteenth session of the General Conference, this report should be read in conjunction with the verbatim records of those meetings.

### Treatment of "new" and "continuing." activities

(30) One of the most important elements in the Executive Board's recommendations concerning the organization of work lay in paragraphs 16.2 (a) and (b) of document 13 C/2, which read as follows :

"(a) that the Programme Commission and Sub-Commission shall first hold a brief exchange of views, of a general character, on each chapter of Part II of the draft programme and budget; this would be followed by a separate study of each project, in the course of which the two Commissions would concentrate their attention on new activities;

(b) that the Commission and Sub-Commission proceed with the utmost expedition to examine continuing activities, without undue concentration on the work plans relating to these activities".

(31) The Programme Commission followed these directives as faithfully as possible in the following ways :

(i) general discussions were restricted to the introductions to the principal chapters of the programme, and to the separate items constituting general directives. There was also a general discussion, introduced by the Director-General, on the World Literacy Campaign;

(ii) sections containing new activities, on which more extended discussion was invited, were given attention in the earlier stages of the

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consideration of each chapter. Even so, lists of speakers were closed at an early stage, and time limits on speeches were rigidly imposed;

(iii) sections containing continuing activities were grouped together for consideration in the later stages of each chapter. Invitations to speak were given only to those delegations which had submitted amendments;

(iv) the Director-General introduced each of the four principal chapters and the World Literacy Campaign. Apart from that, Secretariat interventions were restricted mainly to introductions

to certain specific items of the agenda and to replies or summing up of debates.

(32) The Commission is able to report that the system worked well, and added greatly to the speed and efficacy with which it was able to complete its work.

(33) Further observations will be found in Part D , Future Programme) concerning the system employed in the presentation of the proposed programme for distinguishing between new and continuing activities.



## II. Report of the Programme Commission

### PART B. GENERAL

#### 1. COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO (item 15.4.3 of the agenda)

(34) The Commission considered the report of Working Party no. 5, constituted to examine this item of the agenda. The report (13 C/PRG/39) was introduced by the Chairman of the Working Party, Dr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia) and by its Rapporteur, Mr. J.B. de Week (Switzerland).

(35) The Rapporteur explained that the Working Party had centred its proposals on three basic purposes : to honour the memory of Unesco's founders and those who had done most to build up the Organization; to associate the young generation of today in this anniversary; and to provide an occasion for serious evaluation of the work so far accomplished. In presenting the draft resolution prepared by the Working Party, the Rapporteur drew attention to the annex, which contained suggestions for possible action by Member States, National Commissions and non-governmental organizations , as well as by Unescoitself. In preparing its report, the Working Party had taken into consideration draft recommendations proposed by Argentina (13 C/DR/5) and Japan (13 C/8, Add.1).

(36) In the discussion which followed, in which eight delegations participated, warm appreciation was expressed of the Working Party's report and particularly of the wealth of suggestions formulated in the Annex to the draft resolution. It was noted that these suggestions were neither binding nor limitative, but would serve as a source of ideas on which Member States could base their choice of activities for the commemoration of Unesco's twentieth anniversary.

(37) Particular attention was given to the possible budgetary implications of paragraphs 4 (d) and 4 (e) of the draft resolution proposed by the Working Party. The Commission noted that if it proved desirable to set up an advisory committee as suggested in paragraph 4 (e) it would be constituted in such a way as not to entail any additional expenditure during the 1965-1966 period. With regard to the work on "Twenty Years of Unesco's History" proposed in paragraph 4 (d) the Commission adopted an amended version of this paragraph and noted a statement by the Deputy Director-General that this work would be carried out by the Department of Cultural Activities. One delegate expressed a word of caution against compiling definitive histories at too early a stage. Having accepted a verbal amendment to paragraph 4 (a) of the draft resolution, the Commission then approved the report of the Working

Party, including the Annex, and resolution 4 .226.

#### 2. CO-OPERATION WITH THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (item 15.5.6 of the agenda)

(38) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes introduced documents 13 C/PRG/27 and Add. 1. He recalled the aims set for the World Food Programme (WFP), pointed out that 19 requests for food assistance already addressed to the WFP concerned educational programmes, and drew the Commission's attention to resolution 1933 (XVIII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to decision 6.6 adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 6 7th session.

(39) The Director of External Relations of the World Food Programme informed the Commission of recent developments concerning the WFP. In June and July 1965, the Council of FAO and the Economic and Social Council would be making recommendations on the Programme's future, and those recommendations would be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the General Conference of FAO for a decision. In the event of a decision in favour of continuing the WFP's activities , 'education would be a most valuable field of application for food assistance.

(40) Introducing draft resolution 13 C/PRG/DR .2, submitted jointly by Afghanistan, Chad, Mali and Togo, one member of the Commission emphasized the desirability of the WFP's having at its disposal in the future more balanced food supplies than those made available to it for the present experimental period.

(41) Speakers who took part in the ensuing discussion expressed their general agreement on several points. They considered that the food assistance granted by the WFP to students and schoolchildren for the purpose of increasing the attendance rate and improving results was an excellent departure which deserved encouragement. Some delegates informed the Commission of the experiments which had already been carried out in their countries and which, as one of these delegates put it, went to prove that access to a school canteen sharpened pupils' intelligence.

(42) Members of the Commission also thought that food assistance would very likely enable adult workers in the developing countries, many of whom had a poorly balanced diet, to derive greater benefit from the literacy or vocational training courses organized for them.

(43) Lastly, members of the Commission expressed the general opinion that the activities of the WFP should be continued after 31 December

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1965 and expanded, and that co-operation between the WFP and Unesco should be maintained and strengthened. Several delegates who expressed this view were of the opinion that the draft resolution should be amended so as to reflect more clearly the Commission's unanimous wishes.

(44) Three members of the Commission, representing countries which had participated in the launching of the World Food Programme, made a point of expressing their government's interest in this experiment and their support of the resolution and of the proposed amendment.

(45) One member of the Commission drew attention to the need for including aid from the WFP in economic and social development plans, and suggested that the proposed resolution should be amended so as to make it clear that this should be done; the speaker also emphasized the connexion between the activities of the WFP and the problem of combating hunger in the world.

(46) Another member of the Commission expressed the opinion that food aid provided under bilateral agreements should in future be administered by the WFP in collaboration with the competent Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

(47) Various other suggestions were made, to the effect that food aid proper might be supplemented by establishing food technology institutes, awarding fellowships for studies in nutrition, and organizing courses in domestic economy.

(48) One member of the Commission, while conceding the need to improve education in the developing countries, emphasized that it was of prime importance to make better use of the agricultural and industrial resources of the countries which the WFP intended to help. Lastly, one member of the Commission thought it regrettable that community development was not mentioned either in the working paper or in the proposed resolution.

(49) The representative of the Director-General pointed out that suggestions relating to the establishment of food technology institutes, the award of fellowships for studies in nutrition and the administration of bilateral aid by the WFP came within the field of competence of FAO and WFP itself rather than of Unesco. He also recalled that community development was essentially an activity for which the United Nations was responsible.

(50) Draft resolution 13 C/PRG/DR .2 was approved unanimously, with three abstentions, in amended form (see resolution 5.6).

### 3. DIRECTIVES CONCERNING THE CONTENT OF UNESCO'S PUBLICATIONS (item 15.6.4 of the agenda)

(51) Mr. Julien Cain (France), Chairman of the Publications Committee set up by the Executive Board at its 64th session in application of

12 C/Resolution 8.33, introduced the report of the Executive Board on this question (document 13 C/15). He recalled that the text prepared by the Publications Committee had been amended by the Executive Board at its 65th session, and emphasized the distinction which the Board had drawn between "documentary" publications and publications 'of ideas', as well as the fact that the criteria adopted were based directly upon the principles of Unesco's Constitution.

(52) The Deputy Director-General recalled that many delegations had spoken of the need for directives relating to publications, for the guidance of the Secretariat, during the twelfth session of the General Conference, and that the text submitted by the Executive Board was in compliance with this request from Member States. He also pointed out that the Executive Board had requested the Director-General to bear in mind, in carrying out the programme during the financial period 1963- 1964, the General Considerations and Criteria contained in its report (document 13 C/15) and to reorganize the Secretariat Publications Board. He discussed the new structure of this Board and reviewed the 17 months during which the publications directives of the Executive Board had been carried out. Since the conclusions of this review were favourable in all respects, the Deputy Director-General requested that the General Conference confirm the Directives established by the Executive Board.

(53) In addition to the report by the Executive Board, the Commission had before it a draft resolution submitted by Senegal (document 13 C/DR. 10). The general discussion centred on these two texts.

(54) Generally speaking, the report submitted by the Executive Board met with wide approval within the Commission, and several delegations expressed satisfaction with the co-operation which had come about between the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat as regards publications.

(55) A number of delegations having, however, suggested that this text be amended or that certain points in it be further emphasized (such as, for example, the spirit of universality which should distinguish Unesco's publications), the Deputy Director-General called attention to the difficulty of amending a text which was in fact a report which the Executive Board had prepared after long discussions. The Commission then decided to include specifically in its own report the following four points, on which several delegations had laid particular stress:

(a) It is important to confirm the present practice, under which publications plans are attached as annexes to the draft programme and budget, enabling the National Commissions to cooperate fully with the Director-General by furnishing him all necessary information and by suggesting to him, at his request, the names of possible authors.

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(b) The Secretariat should continue to make use of official information and statistics from Member States as sources for documentary publications and monographs dealing with national topics.

(c) The Secretariat Publications Board should examine regularly the content of Unesco periodicals.

(d) The Organization's publications should reflect not only the different economic and social systems of the Member States, but also the cultural diversity which the Member States present.

(56) Various suggestions having been made regarding the wording of the draft resolution submitted by Senegal (13 C/DR .10) - especially with a view to introducing an explicit reference to the decisions of the General Conference at its previous sessions, underlining the importance of both types of publications distinguished by the Executive Board, and recalling that the ultimate purpose of the directives was to improve the quality and effectiveness of Unesco's publications and not to impose narrow legal restrictions upon the exercise of the creative talent of the writers of these publications - the Commission decided, on the proposal of its Chairman, to entrust a small group (Bulgaria, India, Senegal, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) with the task of drawing up a single text incorporating these suggestions. The text thus prepared (13 C/DR .10 Rev.) was approved by 36 votes to 15 and 11 abstentions, with an amendment eliminating the reference in the second paragraph to resolution 8.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.

(57) One delegation having challenged the voting procedure for amendments, the Chairmandecided to submit to the Commission a new amendment proposed by Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which included the substance of the original text of paragraph 2 of 13 C/DR.10 Rev. This amendment having been rejected by 34 votes to 21 and 22 abstentions, the text of 13 C/DR .10 Rev., as amended, was approved with two abstentions (see resolution 4 .11).

(58) The Commission was next seized of a draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, dealing firstly with the Publications Plan and secondly with Unesco's potential rôle in promoting international co-operation in the field of publishing (document 13 C/8, Add. 1, Part II, General).

(59) The delegation of Czechoslovakia, in submitting its draft resolution, stressed the need for centralizing all Unesco activities in the field of publications, the inadequacy of the Unesco publications which could be used by the developing countries (especially as regards science and technology), the unsatisfactory state of international co-operation in the field of publishing and the scanty results obtained since the twelfth session of the General Conference in the matter of publishing low-priced books.

(60) The Deputy Director-General conveyed the Director-General's endorsement of the principles contained in the Czechoslovak draft resolution, subject to the reservation of paragraphs 1.2, 1.3 and II.4 (which have financial repercussions) for examination at the same time as the chapters of the draft programme and budget to which they related, and to the amendment of paragraph II. 1 to constitute a request for the advice of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography .

(61) In the ensuing discussion, several delegates expressed their agreement with the principles on which the text was based, while pointing out omissions as regards the substance or a certain imprecision in terminology. Certain delegations suggested, either that the document be redrafted (for example, by drawing attention to the increase in co-ordination and extension of the Unesco Publications Programme) or that consideration of it be postponed to the end of the discussion of the different chapters of the draft programme and budget, so as to enable the Director-General to reply more effectively to the most important of the questions raised by this draft resolution . One delegation suggested that the Secretariat should study these questions during the next two years and submit a report on the subject to the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(62) The Deputy Director-General having drawn attention to the divergent views expressed during the discussion, especially as regards the low-priced books programme, and the Czechoslovak delegation having considered most of the suggestions made by the various countries to be entirely reasonable, the Commission decided, on the Chairman's proposal, to hand over to a drafting group (Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Tanzania and the United States of America) the task of preparing a single document dealing with Unesco's overall policy in the field of publication and incorporating the main ideas expressed during the discussion.

(63) When the delegate of Czechoslovakia submitted the text revised by this group (document 13 C/PRG/DR .6), he announced that the Austrian delegation had proposed, with the assent of the five countries mentioned above, to add the following words to paragraph 2 (c), "particularly for newly literate adults and for young people in developing countries", and he asked the Commission to approve the text of the draft resolution with that addition.

(64) The Deputy Director-General expressed the Director-General's assent to this text and announced that the main lines of the document would be taken into consideration by the Director-General during the planning of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968. He outlined the main points in the Programme currently

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before the Commission which were within the scope of the directives contained in the draft resolution: co-operation with text book publishers and the producers of educational equipment, the improvement of scientific documentation, the more rational use of publications on behalf of technological development, the standardization of statistics relating to the production of books and periodicals, the publication of low-priced books, especially translations of classics from or into Asian languages, an increase in bibliographical and library activities, the rationalization and co-ordination of Unesco's activities in the field of publication, the encouragement of book production and distribution in the developing countries (particularly by organizing, in Asia, a conference devoted to those problems), etc. He concluded by pointing out that the draft resolution submitted for the Commission's approval revealed the links existing between Programme activities which were very diverse in nature or field of application and illustrated the wide range of contacts with the publishing and printing trades involved in carrying out those activities.

(65) The Chairman took a vote on draft resolution 13 C/PRG/DR .6, supplemented by the Austrian delegation's amendment. The Commission approved it by 62 votes in favour, none against and three abstentions (see resolution 4.12).

(66) The Commission took note of the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Spain, and Venezuela relating to the policy to be followed in the field of publication (13 C/DR. 79); this proposal, which did not reach the Secretariat until 4 November, could not be discussed .

#### 4. PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALISTS IN MEETINGS OF A TECHNICAL CHARACTER (item 18.2.2 of the agenda)

(67) The Deputy Director-General, introducing the Director-General's report on the participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character (document 13 C/18), indicated that the Secretariat had so far not had occasion to apply the provisions concerning meetings organized by Unesco included in 12 C/Resolution 8.42. He pointed out, however, that specialists from non-Member States had participated in technical meetings organized in co-operation with Unesco by Member States or international non-governmental organizations . He added that, unless instructed otherwise by the General Conference, the Director-General would consider the authorization accorded him in 12 C/Resolution 8.42 as remaining in force.

(68) A delegate regretted that it had not been found possible so far to give effect to this resolution and expressed the hope that it would be implemented during the next biennial period.

(69) The Commission considered a draft resolution (13 C/DR .11) proposed by the delegations of France and Switzerland, the purpose of which was precisely to enable the Director-General to continue, after the end of 1964, the implementation of 12 C/Resolution 8.42.

(70) In the course of the discussion, several speakers stressed the fact that participation of specialists from non-Member States in technical meetings convened by Unesco was conceivable only in the case of meetings of a non-representative character, as indicated explicitly in 12 C/Resolution 8.42 and that the selection of such specialists had to be based exclusively on their personal competence .

(71) A number of other delegates considered it essential to make sure that the specialists to be invited should come from countries which abide by the principles embodied in the Constitution of Unesco and in the United Nations Charter.

(72) Details were requested as to the technical meetings of a non-representative character organized by Member States and international non-governmental organizations in which specialists from non-Member States of Unesco had participated. In reply, it was stated that while complete information was not available to the Secretariat, it was thought that most of these specialists came from Eastern Germany, China (mainland), North Korea or North Viet-Nam.

(73) Several oral amendments to 13 C/DR .11 were proposed. The authors of these amendments subsequently proposed a single text (13 C/PRG/DR .3, submitted by Bulgaria, Cameroon and Senegal) to replace the third paragraph in 13 C/DR .11, which was accepted by the sponsors of the latter.

(74) The draft resolution in 13 C/DR .11, as amended in 13 C/PRG/DR .3, was approved by 57 votes to none with 9 abstentions (see resolution 6.7).

#### 5. CONTRIBUTION MADE TO UNESCO ACTIVITIES BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (item 19.2 of the agenda)

(75) The Deputy Director-General introduced the Sexennial Report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the contribution made to Unesco activities by international non-governmental organizations (Categories A and B) and on the results obtained through subventions to these organizations (document 13 C/PRG/31). He emphasized the importance of the contribution made by the international non-governmental organizations to the intellectual infrastructure of Unesco's general and operational programmes, and further clarified the concepts of a subvention and a contract as defined in paragraphs 24 and 35 of the Executive Board's Report.

(76) Paragraphs 40-47 of document 13C/PRG/31

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provided a general evaluation of the results obtained through subventions (totalling \$3,717,000 between 1958 and 1963) granted by Unesco to a number of international non-governmental organizations in category A (consultative and associate relations) and category I3 (information and consultative relations 1, while the annexes to the document gave an idea of the contribution that each of those organizations had made to Unesco's activities. With regard to contracts (\$1,881,340 from 1958 to 1963), the Executive Board found that, in general, the non-governmental organizations had carried out the work asked of them efficiently and more economically than would have been the case if the Secretariat itself had performed it.

(77) In conclusion, the Deputy Director-General requested that, in view of the valuable contribution that the international non-governmental organizations were making to the achievement of Unesco's aims, to the implementation of the Organization's biennial programme, and to the development of international co-operation among the various specialists, subventions to them be maintained at about the present level for the next few years.

(78) During the discussion which followed, various speakers noted that the non-governmental organizations had contributed to extending the Organization's influence in many different circles. Some members of the Commission wondered whether it would not be well, in the context of the overall expansion of Unesco's programme, to provide for an increase in the subventions granted to non-governmental organizations, since stabilizing the level of subventions might, because of the general phenomenon of rising prices, lead to a relative decrease in the activities carried out by those organizations.

(79) Other members, on the contrary, thought it inadvisable to consider an increase in subventions to non-governmental organizations as long as priority had to be given to assistance to the developing countries. In that connexion, certain members regretted that the geographical coverage of the international non-governmental organizations was not yet sufficiently world wide.

(80) One member emphasized the part that the non-governmental organizations should play as permanent advisers to the Secretariat. Others urged that the organizations should co-operate more closely with the National Commissions and the universities, and pointed out that Unesco's subventions could do much to assist the non-governmental organizations' efforts to widen their geographical basis.

(81) One member of the Commission remarked that subventions should help to make it possible for the international non-governmental organizations to attain maturity, after which the amounts could be gradually decreased. Moreover,

consideration should be given to the possibility of drawing, in certain cases, on extra-budgetary resources to provide financial assistance for the work of specialist organizations.

(82) One member regretted that the evaluation of the results obtained through subventions was not always as critical as it should have been. Pointing out that the amount of the subventions appeared to remain the same for each budgetary period, he hoped that, in the future, and in particular when the draft programme for 1967-1968 was being prepared, proposals for subventions would be based on the respective merits of each organization, without regard to whether or not a subvention had been granted in previous financial periods.

(83) Several members remarked that more use should be made of contracts, which provided a fairly adaptable means of contributing directly to the attainment of Unesco's objectives and the execution of its programme, by requesting a particular specialized organization (whether it belonged to category A, B or C) to carry out a specific technical task (survey, study, meeting of specialists, etc.) on Unesco's behalf, in the best possible conditions as regards economy and efficiency. Such a procedure would, moreover, be in line with the development of Unesco's programme in the direction of greater concentration of energies and resources.

(84) Various members criticized Unesco's policy as regards co-operation with international non-governmental organizations. Some widely-based organizations (including organizations for women, young people, students, scientific workers, lawyers, journalists, broadcasters, etc.) appeared to be the object of discrimination - a state of affairs that would have to be remedied if it was desired to take advantage of the great assistance they could give to Unesco's work in their various fields of competence.

(85) The Chairman called upon the representative of the International Co-operative Alliance (a non-governmental organization in Category A), at his request. The speaker stressed that the collaboration actually afforded by the non-governmental organizations in Unesco's activities went far beyond that described in the sexennial report, and that those organizations did much to extend the impact of Unesco's projects.

(86) In replying, the Deputy Director-General gave details about the system under which non-governmental organizations were placed in categories A, B or C, in accordance with the criteria set out in the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations. He stated that the geographical extension of the non-governmental organizations had improved, and that Unesco was trying to broaden collaboration between the National Commissions and non-governmental organizations. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Non-Governmental

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Organizations 'Standing Committee, would study the best means of arranging for the publication of a handbook to ensure that more was known about the structure and activities of the non-governmental organizations .

(87) The Deputy Director-General pointed out that, under the financial regulations in force, extra-budgetary funds could not be used to assist non-governmental organizations . He again stressed how useful contracts were and how valuable the results obtained through them, although contracts could not be considered as substitutes for subventions . He noted that most of the speakers endorsed the conclusions of the Executive Board and the Director-General with regard to the desirability of stabilizing subventions at about the present level

for the next few years. In conclusion, he stressed that the non-governmental organizations had a permanent part to play in Unesco's work, and that subventions served a useful purpose in that they enabled those organizations to develop and to undertake activities in line with Unesco's aims.

(88) After oral amendments had been presented by Bulgaria, Lebanon, Morocco, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America and Venezuela to a draft resolution jointly submitted by the Philippines, India, Mexico, Peru, Senegal and Switzerland (13 C/PRG/DR. 1), a working party produced a new text (13 C/PRG/DR .1 (Rev.)), which the Commission adopted unanimously (see resolution 6.6).

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### PART C. PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1965-1966

#### INTRODUCTION

(89) The Director-General introduced Part III of the proposed programme and budget (document 13 C/5, Add. & Corr.). He stressed that while the general concept, structure and orientation of the programme were his own responsibility, the detailed proposals were the collective work of the Secretariat, harmonized and knit together under the able guidance of the Deputy Director-General. The result represented, so to speak, an anatomy of the Organization's work; the physiology of functional presentation would be found in the "Evaluation of Unesco's Activities (1962-1963) and Future Prospects" (document 13 C/4). The latter distinguished three functions in respect of which the work of the Organization should be judged: international intellectual co-operation; aid to development; and ethical action. These three functions entered into each of the main sections of the programme. In the course of the general debate in plenary, some difficulty in understanding their role had been evident and there had been a tendency to try to establish an order of priority among them. To do this, however, was not the Director-General's intention. In his view, these functions complemented one another in action and had to be closely integrated. For example, international intellectual co-operation was a prerequisite to aid for development, which in its turn favoured the emergence of new centres of civilization able to contribute to intellectual co-operation.

(90) Ethical action, by contributing to peace and the defence of human rights, was the highest function of the Organization. Although this function was explicit only in some sections, it was not by any means limited to these. Indeed, the entire programme reflected this overriding preoccupation. The best practical ways of achieving the ethical aims of the Organization had not always been found, and the Director-General expressed the hope that the Commission would give guidance to the Secretariat in this respect.

(91) The Director-General next drew attention to both the intellectual content and the administrative structure of the programme. The latter was the more apparent, but not the more important. Nevertheless, it was essential for the Programme Commission to take account of the main administrative features which the Director-General thought indispensable for the execution of the programme. He felt it necessary to place each of the main parts of the programme - education; natural sciences; social sciences, human sciences and cultural activities; and communication - under the responsibility of an Assistant Director-General. The Assistant Directors-General were

the highest ranking specialists in their respective fields in the Secretariat, and were the persons whom Member States should consult on the technical matters within their competence. Two Assistant Directors-General had been appointed and the remaining two would be appointed during the coming biennium.

(92) The Director-General then briefly described the overall structure of each of these four main programme areas and the conceptual principles involved.

(93) Within each of the programme areas, there were key sectors of particular interest: educational planning, science policy, philosophy, and publications policy. As regards educational planning, the Director-General expressed the view that it should govern not only school education but also education out of school, since it was on educational planning that the theoretical and practical work of Unesco should be based. The development of science policy would play a similar rôle in the organization of science research and training. The place to be given to philosophy would be explained in more detail at a later stage of the Commission's work, under Chapter 3.1. The intention was not to define philosophy or to elaborate a philosophical doctrine. In proposing to create a section of philosophy, the Director-General had it in mind to provide for a critical examination of, and continuing reflection on, problems and activities which should work toward a concept of man in his totality. Finally, to carry out effectively a programme in the field of communication, it was necessary not only to have a suitable administrative structure but also a publications policy to determine what the Organization should and would publish.

(94) In conclusion, the Director-General dealt with the problem of priorities. Obviously, the programme was unbalanced, at least in the budgetary sense. This was deliberate. At this stage it was important to concentrate on two fields, education and science. In the Director-General's view, this selection did not constitute a value judgement, but was a question of urgency. While this orientation of the programme might not be permanent, it was likely to continue for some years to come, as it would not be possible to give the same importance to other sectors unless the budget was increased.

(95) Representatives of 35 Member States and of 2 international non-governmental organizations then took part in a general discussion of Part II of document 13 C/5. Widespread satisfaction with the content of the programme and with the Director-General's presentation was expressed. A number of speakers welcomed the emphasis that had been placed on the humanistic rôle of Unesco and

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expressed approval of the objective of educating man as a whole. Some felt, however, that greater attention should be paid to moral and civic education and in particular to the education of the family; others thought that too much stress had been placed on the operational programme, whereas the pursuit of Unesco's fundamental aims of promoting peace and human rights should be at the centre of its preoccupations. One speaker suggested that a popular publication on the rôle of Unesco in promoting a new humanism should be prepared for wide dissemination.

(96) The selection of education and science as priority fields was welcomed as was the Director-General's assurance that education would continue to have precedence. One speaker, however, judged that the present orientation of the programme should be reconsidered in future, with a view to redressing the balance of the programme, and another called for the establishment of a long-range plan of Unesco action within which future priorities could be determined.

### Chapter 1 EDUCATION

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION

(97) General support for the proposed programme in the field of education was expressed. Most speakers emphasized the importance of educational planning and voiced satisfaction with the measures set out in the programme. Several expressed the view that the concept of educational planning should embrace all countries and not merely the developing countries, and that planning should concern itself with qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of education. The projects concerning adult literacy, the status and training of teachers, educational reform (including teaching of modern languages) and youth activities were singled out by a number of speakers for particular approval. Some speakers felt, however, that the programme of education for international understanding should be strengthened and expanded, and one delegate called for an international conference to work out a long-range programme in this field. Several speakers were of the opinion that there should be more emphasis on research, on the solution of the problem of the international equivalence of diplomas and degrees, on physical education and sports, on the production of reading materials for the education of youth in rural areas, on bilingual instruction in schools and on aesthetics and art education, as well as on the desirability of a greater use of newer techniques in education. As regards the administrative structure, several speakers requested clarification concerning the placing of technical education and the pre-university teaching of science in the Department of Natural Sciences.

(98) After the Assistant Director-General for Education, in reply to the general discussion, had briefly surveyed the various activities proposed and expressed his appreciation for the suggestions that had been given, the Deputy Director-General concluded that the trend of the discussion indicated general approval of the Education programme. He pointed out, with reference to the concern which many delegates had expressed as regards the content of education, that attention was given to this matter not only in the Education Chapter but also in the other chapters of the programme. He assured the Commission that the Director-General would present a long-term plan for Unesco's future action at the next session of the General Conference and that the practical reasons for placing technical education and pre-university science teaching in the Natural Sciences Departments would be indicated.

#### 1. O. Office of the Assistant Director-General

(99) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 29-32) and unanimously approved the budget of \$36,000 relating to this section (para.28).

#### 1.1 International co-operation for the study and general advancement of education

##### Section 1.11. I: Co-operation with international organizations

(100) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented his proposed amendments to resolution 1.113 and the corresponding work plan (13 C/8, Add.I), the effect of which was to reduce subventions and provide for greater recourse to contracts, and to provide for Unesco's collaboration with certain international organizations specifically. He expressed the view that contracts for particular purposes were preferable to subventions, as contracts enabled Unesco to control the use of funds. Thirteen delegations took part in the ensuing discussion.

(101) A delegate suggested the sponsoring by Unesco of an International Council of Educational Sciences similar to the International Council of Social Sciences referred to in Section 3.11 (I). Another delegate pointed out that it would be more effective to pass with the International Association of Universities a specific contract, with a precise time-limit, for carrying out the project on comparability of diplomas (Section 1.25, paras. 127-128) which is so urgently needed by both developed and developing countries. One delegate expressed concern that, in his view, most of the non-governmental organizations listed in paragraph 37 did not sufficiently reflect the point of view of the developing countries. Another



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delegate suggested that a periodical review of the situation of international non-governmental organizations might show that, some of them having reached maturity, the funds they previously received from Unesco could be transferred to other organizations which needed Unesco support in their turn.

(102) Many delegates were of the opinion that it would be a gross mistake to suppress subventions to international non-governmental organizations. One delegate expressed the view that, as time went by, subventions might have to be gradually replaced by contracts, while another pointed out that his National Commission had just decided to grant subventions to the national branches of international non-governmental organizations existing in his country.

(103) Referring to the general debate which had taken place on item 19.2 of the agenda in conjunction with examination of document 13 C/PRG/31/1, the Deputy Director-General pointed again to the distinction between subventions, which were an instrument used by Unesco for its permanent purpose of promoting international co-operation, and contracts, which engaged the assistance of non-governmental organizations in the execution of current programmes. After showing that the subventions were maintained at the same level as for the 1963-1964 period in pursuance of a deliberate policy approved by the General Conference and the Executive Board, the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that the Secretariat was already collaborating with the organizations mentioned in the second amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1) and that such collaboration would be continued in the future. In the light of these explanations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its proposed amendments to Section 1 .11 (I).

(104) The Commission then unanimously approved resolutions 1.111 and 1.112 as proposed in document 13 C/5 paras. 34 and 35. Resolution 1.113, as found in paragraph 36 of the same document, was approved by 66 votes in favour, none against and three abstentions. The corresponding work plan (paras. 37 and 38 of 13 C/5) was noted.

### Section 1 .11 II: Co-operation with the International Bureau of Education

(105) The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission of the terms of resolution 1.116 adopted at the 23rd plenary meeting on 3 November 1964 under item 15.1.1 of the agenda (Status and Organization of the International Conference on Public Education) and stated that the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 43-44) would be revised in accordance with the decisions thus taken. A draft resolution submitted by Italy (13 C/DR .37) could also find expression in the work plan.

(106) Of the nine delegations which took part in the discussion, several stressed the importance of co-operation with the International Bureau of Education in developing international co-operation in the field of education. One delegation expressed the view that rising administrative costs should be taken into account in determining future subventions to the Bureau. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics drew attention to that part of its proposal (13 C/8, Add.11 which pertained to the agenda and working methods of the International Conference on Public Education. It was agreed, however, that this point raised fundamental questions concerning the International Conference on Public Education which could not be decided by the Commission.

(107) The Commission noted the work plan as revised and unanimously approved resolution 1.114. Resolution 1.115 and resolution 1.117 (para.41) were both approved by a vote of 54 in favour, none against and one abstention.

### Section 1 .11 III: Co-operation with the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg)

(108) This section was examined in conjunction with item 15 .1.2 of the agenda (Report on the Unesco Institutes for Education and Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany). The Assistant Director-General for Education presented document 13 C/PRG/2, inviting the Commission to consider at this stage only the Unesco Institute for Education and drawing attention to the proposed resolutions in paragraphs 26-33 which, upon approval, would replace those in 13 C/5 (paragraphs 46-47). Paragraph 32 (b) of 13 C/PRG/2 would, however, have to be adopted as a separate resolution in view of the Executive Board's directives on the presentation of the programme.

(109) In the discussion which followed, in which eleven delegations participated, widespread satisfaction was expressed with the new arrangements for the Institute agreed upon by the Director-General and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany. One delegation felt that the programme of the Institute and the composition of its Governing Board could be further improved. Some delegations felt that the publications of the Institute were not sufficiently known and requested that the Institute study the possibility of making them better known and of publishing them in additional languages.

(110) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 1.118 (13 C/5, paragraph 46). A new resolution 1 . 1191, embodying paragraphs 26 to 31, 32 (c) and 33 of 13 C/PRG/2, was also approved unanimously. A further new resolution 1.1192 corresponding to former resolution 1.118 in 13 C/5, from which the last phrase ("it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the

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1. See above, paras. 75 to 88.

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Institute will not continue beyond 1968") was deleted, was also approved unanimously. The Commission then noted paragraphs 13-16 of 13 C/PRG/2 as providing the substance for the corresponding work plan.

(111) The budget of \$219,000 for the whole section 1 .11 (13 C/5, paragraph 33) was approved by a vote of 51 in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

### Section 1.12 Education Clearing House and Advisory Services

(112) The Commission considered amendments proposed by France (13 C/DR .43, replacing a previous proposal in 13 C/ 8, Add. 11, Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add .1), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1) and Italy (13 C/DR.29). Eight delegations took part in the discussion. The amendment proposed by France, calling for a suspension of publication of the "World Survey of Education", was withdrawn. The delegate of Sweden requested, however, that his support of this amendment be recorded. In the discussion, the need for comparative studies on education was stressed, since it was felt that they are necessary for educational planning in different Member States. One delegate regretted the discontinuation of "Educational Studies and Documents" and "Educational Abstracts",

(113) The Assistant Director-General for Education, answering the suggestions made, assured the Commission that the possibility of accelerating the publication of the two versions of the "World Survey of Education" would be examined, and that the Secretariat would also consider the possibility of preparing a condensed guide to educational systems in different countries. The Commission agreed that the work plan should be revised to include the substance of the amendment proposed by Viet-Nam, calling for particular attention to the needs of developing countries; of the amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, providing for a study of experience acquired in the preparation and publication of national textbooks in vernacular languages; and of the draft resolution of Italy, providing for promotion of studies and practical action to ensure adequate attention, in technical and vocational training institutes, to the encouragement of professional conscientiousness.

(114) Resolution 1 .121 (13 C/5, paragraph 52) was unanimously approved. Resolution 1.122 (13 C/5, paragraph 53) was approved by a vote of 68 in favour, none against and one abstention. The work plan (13 C/5, paragraphs 54-56, 58-59 and 61-63; 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paragraphs 57, 60, and 64-65), incorporating the substance of proposals by Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add. 1), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1) and Italy (13 C/DR. 29), was noted. The corresponding

budget of \$306,000 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paragraph 51) was approved by a vote of 69 in favour, none against and one abstention.

### 1 .2 Priority fields of international action

#### Section 1.21 I: Overall educational planning and administration

(115) The Commission examined this section in conjunction with item 15.1 .3 of the agenda (Report of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning on the Activities of the Institute). In the absence of the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Institute, who was able to address the Commission at a later session, the Director of the Institute presented the report (13 C/PRG/1). The representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development also made a statement. The Commission then heard comments on the report and on the relevant parts of resolutions 1.212 (13 C/5) and 1.213 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr.).

(116) Delegates from 20 Member States took part in the discussion which followed. The special importance of educational planning was stressed and general approval of the work of the International Institute for Educational Planning was voiced. Several speakers expressed the view that, in concentrating on studies and research the Institute should not lose sight of the need for practical action. Other suggestions were that comparative studies of educational planning in different countries should be carried out, that the Institute should elaborate a "universal charter" of educational planning applicable in different conditions and that it should participate in the regional conferences of Ministers of Education mentioned in paragraph 78 of the work plan. Two speakers suggested that the geographical distribution of the Institute's staff and of the Council of Consultant Fellows should be broadened.

(117) Concern over financing of the Institute was expressed by a number of speakers. A member expressed the hope that, if the contribution of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was to be terminated after the initial sum of \$500,000 had been exhausted, the Director-General should be authorized by resolution to continue negotiations with the Bank with a view to obtaining its continued support. Three members proposed the deletion of the phrase "not exceeding" from resolution 1.213 (paragraph 69 of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr .), the effect of which was to limit the funds which the Director-General could put at the disposal of the Institute, and two other members proposed that this phrase be replaced with the phrase "at least". Other members expressed the hope that the gap in the Institute's financial resources might be closed by

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voluntary contributions from Member States.

(118) The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that the Director-General had received a letter from the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development indicating that it should not be assumed that the Bank would make a further contribution after its initial contribution of \$500,000 had been exhausted. The Director-General, however, would continue negotiations with the Bank on this matter.

(119) The Deputy Director-General then explained that the responsibilities of the International Institute were complementary to those of the Secretariat, drawing attention particularly to the Institute's functions with regard to research and to the training of educational planners in co-ordination with regional centres.

(120) As regards the phrase "not exceeding" in resolution 1.213, the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that this was included partly in order to ensure the parity of contributions by Unesco and the International Bank and partly because this was the general practice as regards grants-in-aid. Under existing circumstances, the Director-General had been obliged not to recommend an increase in Unesco's contribution to the Institute during the 1965-1966 period, but he had no intention to grant less than the \$350,000 provided for in resolution 1.213. The Deputy Director-General assured the Commission that an attempt would be made, in so far as the Director-General had special responsibilities, vis-a-vis the General Conference, for the programme of the Institute, which was an autonomous body, to develop action along the lines suggested in the discussion. He then drew attention to the proposed amendments to the resolutions and work plans.

(121) The amendment to resolution 1.212 introduced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1) suggesting the insertion of a new paragraph (d) was adopted unanimously, with an amendment submitted orally by the United States of America.

(122) In view of the Deputy Director-General's explanations about plans for the training of experts at regional centres, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its proposed amendment to the work plan (13 C/8, Add. 1) calling for the organization of seminars in 1965-1966 to provide training and advanced training for educational planning experts. As regards the second part of the same proposal, concerning the organization of an international conference on educational planning, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stressed the importance of going beyond the regional limits and of exchanging experience at the international level. Commenting upon this proposal, the Deputy Director-General expressed approval of the principle, but drew attention to the need to keep the Secretariat's work load within

feasible limits and to prepare very carefully for such a conference. He suggested that the Secretariat study the matter in 1965-1966 with a view to holding the conference in the next biennium. Two members supported this point of view and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its proposal after expressing agreement with the proposal of the Deputy Director-General.

(123) It was agreed that the substance of an amendment to resolution 1.212, submitted by Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add.11, calling for particular attention to the needs of developing countries, would be included in the corresponding work plan. The amendment to paragraph 78 of the work plan, submitted by Morocco (13 C/8, Add.1), proposing the organization of a meeting of Ministers of Education of Arab States, was adopted with the deletion of the reference to Africa in the same paragraph by 41 votes in favour, none against and 9 abstentions. The delegate of Morocco emphasized that, in calling for a conference of Ministers of Education of Arab States, he had not been proposing the elimination of the African meeting originally foreseen in paragraph 78.

(124) An amendment to resolution 1.322, submitted by Jordan (13 C/8), led to the insertion of a recommendation aimed at the organization of a regional conference of Ministers of Education of Arab countries in 1966. This addition was adopted by 50 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions (see resolution 1.332).

(125) The substance of an amendment submitted by Argentina (13 C/DR.91) was noted for inclusion in the work plan. This amendment invited the Director-General to consider the possibility of establishing rules whereby information concerning fellowships granted by regional institutes for economic development and planning might be made more readily available.

(126) The Commission took note of the work plan for Section 1.21 (I) (13 C/5, paragraphs 70-74 and 76-83; 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paragraph 75). It then approved resolution 1.211 by 62 votes in favour, none against and one abstention; resolution 1.212 as amended by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, by 57 votes in favour, none against and one abstention; and resolution 1.213 by 61 votes in favour, none against and one abstention.

### Section 1.21 II: Co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank

(127) Section 1.21 (II) was examined in conjunction with items 15.5.3 and 15.5.4 of the agenda (document 13 C/PRG/24). The subject was introduced by the Assistant Director-General for Education and the representative of the International

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Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(12%) The Commission then considered 13 C/DR. 50, submitted by France and jointly sponsored by Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States of America, which replaced an earlier French proposal contained in 13 C/8, Add.1. Delegates from 15 Member States took part in the discussion. The progress of co-operation between Unesco and the financing institutions was welcomed by all speakers. There was a difference of opinion, however, concerning the payment of the cost of operations. Taking the view that the expenditure entailed in co-operation with the Bank should not be charged to the Regular budget, seven members supported the proposal in 13 C/DR .50. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed a \$300,000 reduction in the funds allocated for this part of the programme in 1965-1966 (13 C/8, Add, 1). Several members, however, voiced opposition to a reduction.

(129) In reply, the Deputy Director-General raised the question whether Unesco would be able to retain control of activities such as those foreseen in Section 1.21 (II) if they were fully financed from extra-budgetary sources, but assured the Commission that the possibility suggested in 13 C/DR. 50 would be studied. He stated that the Director-General could not associate himself with the proposal to reduce the corresponding budget in 1965-1966 and suggested an amendment to 13 C/DR. 50 which was accepted by its sponsors.

(130) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that, as his proposal was for an amendment to the work plan, there was no need for a vote upon it. The delegate of Peru withdrew an oral amendment he had previously proposed to 13 C/DR. 50.

(131) The Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 85-87 and 89-90; 13 C/5, Add. & Corr . , para. 88). It then approved resolution 1.2 14 as proposed in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr . (para. 84) by a vote of 6 2 in favour, none against and two abstentions, and 13 C/DR .50 (as amended) by a vote of 66 in favour, none against and seven abstentions (see resolution 1.215).

(132) The Commission approved the budget of \$1,000,000 for the whole of Section 1.21 as shown in paragraph 66 of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr.

### Section 1 .22 Construction of educational buildings

(133) The Commission examined this section in conjunction with item 15.1.4 of the agenda - long-term project for the development of educational building programmes. An amendment to paragraph 96 of the work plan (13 C/5) was proposed by Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add.1).

(134) Thirty-one delegations took part in the discussion, voicing general support for the proposed programme. A number of speakers

expressed the view that construction of school buildings was a key issue in the extension and improvement of education and that activities in this field should work towards quick and economic construction in accordance with the needs of individual countries and localities. Several drew particular attention to the risks presented by ready-made solutions which might fail to take sufficient account of local environments. National and regional centres could thus play an important rôle in planning. Other speakers emphasized that the pedagogical aspect of school construction should predominate. The possibility of planning construction so that school buildings might be used for community and literacy education as well as school education was mentioned by several delegations. Many speakers stressed the need to plan educational buildings so that local material and labour could be used in their construction.

(135) Some reservations about the need for and the utility of an international educational building centre were expressed on the grounds, inter alia, that an approach of such a centre might be too academic and might have the effect of retarding action and other considerations. The majority of those who spoke on this point, however, favoured the establishment of an international centre.

(136) The Assistant Director-General for Education commented on the proposed programme and on various points raised during the discussion. He drew attention particularly to the need to disseminate information and experience from national and regional centres and for adaptation of buildings to their environment. He expressed agreement with the view that the ideas of the educator were of paramount importance in the planning of school buildings and assured the Commission that the Secretariat's work in this field would continue to be guided by this principle.

(13 7) At the conclusion of the debate, the Deputy Director-General expressed appreciation of the discussion as having provided an effective evaluation of the programme and of the London Conference on School Buildings, which provided a basis for the programme. He noted the differences in views regarding the establishment of an international centre and assured the Commission that the Secretariat would continue to study this matter carefully.

(13%) After agreeing that the proposal of Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add.1) should be reflected in the work plan, the Commission noted the work plan as amended (13 C/5, paras. 94-96) and unanimously approved resolution 1 .221 and resolution 1.222 as found in 13 C/5 (paras. 92 and 93). The budget provision of \$37,000 (13 C/5, para.91) was also approved unanimously.

### Section 1 .23 Teaching staff

(139) The Legal Adviser, who introduced this

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section, reviewed action taken by Unesco in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation with a view to preparing a single international recommendation concerning the status of teachers and drew the Commission's attention to the problem which might be raised by the convening of a joint Unesco-ILO intergovernmental conference to adopt the final text of the instrument as proposed in paragraph 1.01 of 13 C/5. To such a meeting, in accordance with established practice, it would be necessary to invite all Member States of either Organization including one which was not a Member State of Unesco.

(140) The representative of the International Labour Organisation then conveyed to the Commission a suggestion by the Director-General of ILO that the intergovernmental conference be deferred in order to provide more time to prepare the recommendation. The Deputy Director-General then stated that the Director-General, in response to the wishes expressed by numerous Member States and organizations, wished nevertheless to keep to the schedule of steps foreseen in the work plan (para. 101).

(141) A general discussion followed, in which delegates from 27 Member States and the representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession participated. Widespread satisfaction with Unesco's action in this field, and of its close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, was expressed. Particular attention was given to the desirability of preparing an international instrument, which would be in effect an international charter for teachers; the timing of measures, and the question of the joint convening by Unesco and ILO of an intergovernmental conference.

(142) Many speakers emphasized the point that the progress of education depended upon professional qualifications and the social and economic status of teachers and drew attention to the close relation between them. Teaching had to be made attractive as a career. The need to improve the training of teachers was also stressed, and in this connexion some speakers expressed the view that greater attention should be given to in-service training, not only because unqualified teachers had to be employed in many countries, but also because one of the principal dangers to education everywhere was inertia among teachers.

(143) It was agreed to include in paragraph 104 of the work plan the substance of the Italian draft resolution (13 C/DR .30), to the effect that account would be taken, in studying the problem of the shortage of teachers, of the work of the 26th International Conference on Public Education and of the resulting recommendation no. 57. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its proposal for a \$10,000 reduction of the budget (13 C/8, Add .1) . It was agreed that the second part of the same USSR proposal, providing for the preparation

of a comparative study on teacher training in the different countries of the world, would be included in the work plan with a change of phrasing proposed by the United States of America.

(144) Before addressing itself to resolution 1.231 as proposed in document 13 C/5, the Commission took note of the decision<sup>1</sup> which had been taken at a plenary meeting of the General Conference on item 15.1.1 of the agenda: "Status and organization of the International Conference on Public Education (item proposed by Cameroon)" and considered draft amendments to resolution 1.231 proposed by Mali (13 C/PRG/DR. 7) and the United Kingdom (13 C/PRG/DR .8) .

(145) Ten delegations took part in the discussion. The delegate of the United Kingdom did not press for a formal vote on his proposal, but emphasized the desirability of preparing a single international instrument with the least possible delay. Another member supported this view and expressed approval of joint action by Unesco and the International Labour Organisation. The Commission adopted the amendments to resolution 1 .231 proposed by Mali by a vote of 67 in favour, none against and one abstention, and then resolution 1.231, as amended, by the same vote.

(146) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 99-107), subject to modifications in paragraphs 101-107 based on the second part of the amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1)) on the amendments submitted by Mali (13 C/PRG/DR .7), on the observations presented by the delegate of the United Kingdom when withdrawing his proposed amendment (13 C/PRG/DR .8), and on the amendment proposed by Italy (13 C/DR .30).

(147) The Commission agreed that:

- (a) in view of the careful preparation made to date and the urgency of adopting an international recommendation concerning the teaching profession, the international instrument on the subject should be adopted in 1966;
- (b) in view of the closely related aspects - social, economic and professional - of the subject, a single instrument was highly desirable and should be aimed at;
- (c) in view of the decision of the General Conference under item 15.1.1 of its agenda, the procedures envisaged for the adoption of the instrument should not involve the Director-General's inviting or joining in inviting non-Member States of Unesco except under the conditions referred to in the above decision of the General Conference,

(148) The Commission unanimously approved the budget of \$74,000 for Section 1.23, as shown in paragraph 97 of document 13 C/5.

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### Section 1.24 Reform of curricula and teaching methods : science and modern languages

(149) After the amendments proposed in 13 C/8, Add. 1 by India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had been withdrawn by their sponsors in the light of the comments to be found in the relative Notes by the Director-General, 23 delegations took part in the discussion of this section.

(150) There was general agreement on the present concentration on science (more fully dealt with in Chapter 2 below) and languages (a number of members expressing particular interest in problems connected with teaching a language of wider diffusion, teaching in the mother tongue, and bilingualism), but it was hoped that attention could be given to other subject fields in future programmes .

(151) It was felt by all speakers that the work covered under Section 1.24 was vitally important, since innovation based on controlled research was a prerequisite of educational progress. This concerned developing countries (and Unesco's operational action there) and developed countries alike, since in all countries curriculum planning and teaching methods must take into account the rapid progress made by science and technology. The reform of curricula should be conceived and carried out on a national basis, but international exchange of information and comparative research in education were essential to help individual Member States to develop or revise and to apply their own curricula according to their own needs and means. To that end Unesco was to co-operate with educational research institutions in various countries. A delegate emphasized that curriculum reform rest on a sound educational philosophy.

(152) As regards teaching methods, various delegates stressed the necessity of working out tools for programmed instruction in arithmetic, language teaching and agricultural education, developing modern methods (including audio-visual aids) for the teaching of modern languages, and comparing and adapting to local or changing conditions textbooks in subjects like history, geography and languages. Experimental activities were to be advocated and research in both school and out of school education was to be encouraged by Unesco as its operational action in the field kept on developing. One delegate considered that, in the various projects being carried out, use should be made of different methods, either traditional or new. One member suggested that, for the 1967-1968 period, Unesco ought to envisage the creation of a centre responsible for organizing seminars and maintaining a permanent educational exhibit on new teaching methods. Another drew attention to the advisability that Science Co-operation Offices should participate actively in the corresponding programme.

(153) The representative of the Director-General took note of the various suggestions made and gave explanations or clarifications concerning certain of the specific points raised during the discussion .

(154) A proposal to suppress the provision of \$40,000 in paragraph 117 (document 13 C/5) in order to increase the budget for Section 1.28 (Youth Activities) lapsed for lack of a seconder.

(155) The Commission then noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 110-118) and unanimously approved both resolution 1.241 (13 C/5, para. 109) and the budget of \$229,000 for Section 1.24 (13 C/5, para. 108).

### Section 1.25 Higher education

(156) After the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had expressed agreement with the Notes by the Director-General on its proposed amendments (13 C/8, Add. 1) the draft resolutions of Italy (13 C/DR .40) and Sierra Leone (13 C/8) were presented by their sponsors. Twenty-two delegations took part in the discussion which followed. The representative of the International Congress of University Adult Education made a statement.

(157) The proposed programme was broadly endorsed, but some delegations expressed the view that the budgetary provisions, although increased, remained inadequate.

(158) Several delegations welcomed the inclusion in the proposed programme and budget of studies and inquiries on the possibility and advisability of improving the comparability and equivalence of certificates, diplomas and degrees. Recognizing the importance and the complexity of this question, one delegation proposed to include in the work plan (paras. 127-128) the study of actual equivalences which have been established. The Director-General's representative appreciated the interest expressed in this problem, and noted the necessity to resolve some of the problems regarding admission to higher education by developing international certification, such as was proposed in 13 C/DR .66 (submitted by Belgium and Switzerland after the time-limit). Co-operation with the International Schools ' Association will be continued to this effect.

(159) A number of delegations stressed the importance of university study of the new perspectives of humanism in relation to modern technological progress. The Director-General's representative welcomed this suggestion and thought that the subject might be usefully treated within the framework of the proposed Regional Conference of Ministers of Education in Europe (see below, Section 1.35 - Europe), should this proposal be approved by the General Conference.

(160) One delegate mentioned the advisability of including in resolution 1.251 a reference to the need for Member States to encourage the training

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of university teaching staff, and the need for greater articulation between research undertaken within the university and research carried out by private and public institutions and bodies.

(161) It was agreed that oral suggestions made by the delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom would be included in the work plan (last sentence of para. 128).

(162) The amendments proposed in 13 C/DR .40 submitted by the delegation of Italy were accepted with some modifications proposed by other delegations for inclusion in the work plan, which will contain a new paragraph (after para. 126) embodying the Italian proposals regarding studies to be considered within the Joint Unesco-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education. These proposed studies would concern the problem of access to higher education, with particular reference to those who do not have the academic qualifications usually required and the conditions and procedure for such admissions; and the rôle of the university in adult education.

(163) The proposal of Sierra Leone (in 13 C/8) concerning assistance for the Joint Pax Romana/World Student Christian Federation conference on "The rôle of University in the Promotion of Man and the Community in Africa Today" was adopted by 14 votes in favour, 10 against and 24 abstentions. The work plan will include a provision for a contract with Pax Romana and the WSCF in regard to this Conference (para. 130). To finance this contract, only one post-graduate course in education will be organized in 1965-1966 (para. 131).

(164) The work plan (13C/5, paras. 123-131), as amended, was noted. The Commission then unanimously approved resolution 1.251 (para. 121), resolution 1.252 (para. 122), and the budget of \$77,000 (para. 119).

### Section 1.26 Continuing education for adults

(165) Twenty-six delegations participated in the examination of this section, presented in paragraphs 132-141 of documents 13 C/5 and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. Although general approval of the action proposed was expressed, several delegates felt that the budgetary provisions in the programme period 1965-1966 were insufficient. They asked that the budget be substantially strengthened in subsequent years.

(166) There was general support for the draft resolution submitted by France (13 C/DR .51) which in substance, it was stated, revised and strengthened resolution 1.26. A number of speakers supported the amendment submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany (13 C/DR .67), inviting Member States to grant workers leave, paid if possible, to enable them to pursue study and training within the framework of continuing education.

(167) The resolution presented by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (13 C/DR .60), which reaffirmed the basic principles adopted by the World Conference on Adult Education held in Montreal in 1960, was also supported. The draft resolutions presented by Viet-Nam and Morocco (13 C/8 and 13 C/8, Add.1) were withdrawn after it had been agreed that the essence of both was contained in document 13 C/DR .51. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew his proposed amendment (13 C/8, Add. 1) to paragraph 136 of the work plan, to the effect that the study and training of the teaching staff be part of a general study on the status of teachers, after accepting the Director-General's assurance that the substance of the amendment would be given due consideration in the implementation of the work plan. The Commission noted an oral recommendation submitted by the delegation of Italy concerning the place of parents' education in adult education programmes, since this point was already covered by draft resolution 13 C/DR. 51.

(168) During the discussion of paragraphs 135-141 of 13 C/5, many delegates expressed their support for the concept of developing adult education as an integral part of their educational systems, and stressed the need for including adult education in the overall planning of education. Some speakers expressed the view that adult educators should participate in educational planning missions. Several delegates emphasized the importance of regarding continuing education as a life-long process and an indispensable instrument of development and culture, and pointed out that the far-reaching changes brought about by scientific and technical developments required an evolution in the rôle and the pattern of continuing education. The link between literacy programmes and continuing education was also stressed and some delegates noted the need for further continuing education programmes to complement the work of literacy campaigns.

(169) Other points of special interest raised in the discussion included: the status of adult education teachers and the need for their special training, the need for further research in the entire field of adult education, the advisability for the Secretariat to give urgent attention in the coming years to the production of special textbooks for adults, the concept that adult education is an important part of the democratic pattern, the special needs of the education of women in adult education schemes, and the necessity of undertaking further study of programmed learning in the extension of the use of mass media as applied to the continued education of adults. The Commission paid tribute to the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education, and the Director-General was invited to examine the Committee's proposals with the greatest care.

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(170) The Deputy Director-General replied to points raised in the course of the discussion, thanked the delegates for the suggestions offered for future programmes, and stated that the setting up of the Department of Adult Education and Youth Activities reflected the evolution of adult education in recent years.

(171) He added that possibilities of developing adult education activities existed within the framework of the programme at its existing budget level through the planning of education and the new concept of literacy. The possibility of strengthening the Division of Continuing Education and of expanding its resources would be studied.

(172) The Commission then considered: (a) resolution 1.261 as amended by 13 C/DR. 51 with a new section C (b) incorporating the essence of the draft presented by the Federal Republic of Germany (13 C/DR .67), (b) anew resolution 1.261 (bis) (now 1 .262) containing the full text of the draft presented by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (13 C/DR.60), with the exception of the last paragraph which was already included in resolution 1 .262; and (c) resolution 1.262 (now 1.263). All three resolutions were approved unanimously . The work plan (paragraphs 135- 141) was noted as amended by paragraph 139 of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., i.e. \$22,000 instead of \$32,000 shown in 13 C/5. The budget summary (paragraph 132) of 13 C/5 as amended in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr . was unanimously approved (\$136,000).

### Section 1 .27 Adult literacy

(173) The Director-General introduced item 15.1 .5 of the agenda "World Literacy Programme", as set forth in documents 13 C/PRG/4, 13 C/PRG/4 Add. and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr . , and in particular the proposed resolutions and corresponding work plans figuring in paragraphs 142 to 150 (f) of the latter.

(174) He described the steps taken by unesco since the General Conference at its twelfth session adopted resolutions 1.253 l-l .2 534 . He had personally presented to the Second Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its 18th session, the Unesco report (E/3771) - World Campaign for Universal Literacy. He had advanced what he called two unanswerable arguments for literacy: the basic human right to education and the waste of human resources resulting from illiteracy.

(175) After a debate in the Second Committee in which more than 80 speakers took part, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1937 (XVIII), which, among other things, requested the Director-General to consult with the Secretary-General and the Heads of the United Nations agencies and programmes concerned regarding ways and means of carrying out such a campaign. These consultations took place within

the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which met in Paris from 28 to 30 April 1964.

(176) The Director-General also made reference to a wide range of international conferences and meetings at which literacy had been discussed, including the Regional Conferences on the Planning and Organization of Literacy Programmes held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Alexandria (United Arab Republic), the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations which met in Paris, and the sessions of the United Nations Economic Commissions for Africa (Addis Ababa) and for Asia and the Far East (Teheran). He explained that, with the active help of an International Committee of Experts on Literacy, convened in Paris from 1 to 10 April 1964, and with the approval of the Executive Board, he had prepared the World Literacy Programme described in document 13 C/ PRG/4 . This he considered to be a foundation for an eventual World Campaign for the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy. This proposed programme was based on an intensive strategy, involving the selection of a small number of countries, perhaps eight, and, within these countries, a limited number of experimental areas where pilot projects could be developed. These would be areas or sections of population where literacy teaching leading to continuing adult education and technical and vocational training could best promote social and economic development. Such a programme, which would demand close collaboration with the various United Nations organizations concerned in the Development Decade, was an experimental one which, he believed, would trigger "the chain reaction that will banish illiteracy for ever".

(177) The operation, as outlined in paragraphs 31 to 64 of document 13 C/PRG/4 would be launched in 1966 and would be financed from funds to be made available by existing United Nations and other institutions. The Director-General pointed out that in 1965 Unesco would have at its disposal \$1,639,000 from its Regular budget and hoped that there would be \$1,121,000 from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and something of the order of perhaps \$5,000,000 a year which the United Nations Special Fund might allocate for experimental projects.

(178) Referring to 13 C/DR.34 submitted by Brazil, the Director-General explained that the General Conference was not expected to make the selection of countries and projects, as this would have to be done on the basis of established criteria and would not be carried out by Unesco alone, but in conjunction with the United Nations agencies concerned and particularly the Special Fund, whose Governing Council would have to take decisions on the detailed projects and requests submitted to it by Member States in the normal manner .



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(179) The Director-General assured the delegates that Unesco would continue to assist national literacy programmes in Member States other than the small number which the Special Fund would be assisting in the new experimental programme. The Director-General paid special tribute to the decision of the Heads of the Arab States, taken at the recent Alexandria Conference, to initiate a 15-year literacy plan and to provide funds for its execution. Finally, he conveyed his gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and referred to the draft resolution, sponsored by 28 Member States, proposing acceptance of the invitation of His Imperial Majesty to hold a World Congress of Ministers of Education on Literacy in Teheran. It would be preferable, he added, if this Congress could be devoted mainly to the vast problem of the elimination of illiteracy in Asia.

(180) With reference to the draft resolution proposed by Italy (13 C/DR .36), the Director-General stated that although close co-operation has been developed and would be reinforced, with the other United Nations organizations and particularly with ILO, FAO, and WHO, paragraph 150 (a) of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. would be amended suitably.

(181) In the debate that followed, 52 delegations took part. They expressed general agreement that the proposed programme was a good one, and considered it to be a realistic way of preparing for a world-wide literacy campaign. A number of delegations believed, however, that a world campaign should begin now, and stressed the determination of their governments to press forward their efforts in this direction without awaiting the termination of the experimental and selective programme now proposed and the provision of more massive international aid. The main points raised in the discussion concerned: the vast increase in population in many countries and the new and special problems created by this phenomenon; the urgency of solving the problem of illiteracy on a world-wide scale and of giving literacy a very high priority in national efforts and the Unesco programme; the importance of considering literacy not only as an economic expedient, but as a basic human right and a contribution to peace and international understanding; the need to mobilize mass opinion in favour of a world literacy campaign; the necessity for careful planning and study of methods in the field of teaching, reading and writing, and in the use of mass communication techniques; the need to integrate adult literacy with general education services and with social and economic development plans; the fact that the main effort and responsibility in any literacy programme must be national and that each plan should correspond to the specific characteristics and needs of each country; and the need for each country and for each organization to support in all possible ways, at national,

regional and international levels, the new intensive approach to literacy, which constitutes a realistic way of including literacy in wider effort for general development.

(182) One delegate pointed out that approval of the programme now did not signify any commitments for future budgetary increases.

(183) Several speakers reported on literacy activities and progress in their countries and many offers of assistance were made both through the Unesco programme and budget and through bilateral aid, suitably co-ordinated with multilateral assistance. One delegate expressed the hope that military budgets could be diverted to educational and other peaceful purposes. The need was also stressed for the preparation of follow-up materials for new literates, and for the study and transcription of non-written languages to be used for literacy. It was felt that further research in this field was needed. A few speakers voiced the opinion that delay in launching a world literacy campaign might have detrimental results. There was general agreement with the criteria suggested in document 13 C/PRG/4 (paragraph 37) for the selection of countries and projects to be included in the Experimental programme. Some delegates, however, thought that these criteria should be more flexibly formulated, especially in regard to the financial contribution to be made by the countries selected, in order not to exclude from the Experimental programme countries with limited resources where literacy is a major problem. One delegate considered that projects chosen should be representative of conditions in a given region and thus capable of generalization.

(184) During the course of the discussion, the Special Representative of the United Nations in Europe for Co-ordination and ACC Affairs gave assurances that the Secretary-General of the United Nations warmly supported the World Literacy programme in its present form and that the United Nations would co-operate fully in its implementation. He expressed the view that the interventions of delegates in the discussion showed the urgency of the literacy problem.

(185) The last speaker in the debate was the delegate of Iran, who described the purposes of the draft resolution sponsored by 28 Member States (13 C/DR .61). He proposed that the World Congress of Ministers of Education on Literacy should be held in Teheran in September 1965. This draft resolution called forth warm appreciation and full support from all delegates.

(186) The Deputy Director-General described the debate as one of the landmarks in Unesco's history. Much feeling and emotion, he said, had naturally been aroused and the positive and unanimous support of all delegations was a telling expression of the urgency and importance of ending this "scourge against humanity". The new programme was the result of work started ten years

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ago, when the right to compulsory education was introduced as an integral part of Unesco's education programme. The literacy programme, as now framed, was a complement of these earlier endeavours. He believed that the feeling of the Commission on the whole programme was so unanimous that no formal vote was needed on any single point.

(187) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Education provided technical comments on the proposed programme and replied to specific observations made during the debate.

(188) The draft resolutions submitted by Nigeria, Dahomey, Madagascar, India (13 C/8, Add.1) and Brazil (13 C/DR .34), were withdrawn. The work plan, revised in the light of document 13 C/DR. 36 submitted by Italy, was noted.

(189) The Commission then considered resolution 1.27 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paragraph 143), revised in the light of amendments proposed in 13 C/8, Add. 1 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in 13 C/DR .61, sponsored by the following 28 countries: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Iraq, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

(190) Resolution 1 .271, thus amended, was approved by acclamation. The draft Declaration on the eradication of illiteracy, prepared by Mr. Kirpal (India), at the request of the Commission (13 C/PRG/42), was also approved unanimously.

### Section 1.28 I: Youth activities: general

(191) In presenting this first part of the youth education programme, the Director-General expressed the view that the importance of out-of-school education of young people was growing with the increasing rôle and impact of youth in contemporary life and that it was more and more apparent that formal schooling could be expected to cover all aspects of education. In this connexion, the International Conference on Youth held recently in Grenoble (13 C/PRG/5) was an important event in this field, although not a definitive conference "but the first in a series". He pointed out that one objective of the conference, which took place in an exemplary atmosphere that produced unanimous recommendations, was to formulate conclusions which could guide the action of Member States and Unesco's future youth programmes. Four important ideas that emerged from the conference were (a) education should be permanent, although different types and levels of education are necessary at different degrees of maturity; (b) out-of-school education should not be considered as a luxury or as an adjunct of formal schooling; it is itself a necessity without which the well-rounded

and harmonious education of youth is impossible; (c) out-of-school education in developing countries, often in the past considered as a product of development and sign of wealth, is now seen as a function and tool of the developmental process; and (d) all that may be done by, for and with young people to develop their skills and personalities is worthless if they are to inherit "a world threatened by the fear of war".

(192) The Director-General indicated that the Secretariat had introduced substantial modifications, resulting from the Grenoble Conference, into its proposed programme for 1965-1966. The adjustments to the programme included in Part III of document 13 C/PRG/5 represented, therefore, only a partial translation into action of the conference's guiding ideas and recommendations. 1965-1966 would be a transitional period; at the fourteenth session of the General Conference, he intended to present a long-term youth programme which would more fully take into account the recommendations of the Grenoble Conference.

(193) Amendments were presented by: Rumania (13 C/8, Add.1; amendments to paragraphs 151, 155-157 and 162 of 13 C/5), USSR (13 C/8, Add.1; amendments to paragraphs 153, 155-160 and 164-165 of 13 C/5); France (13 C/DR .421), Italy (13 C/DR .31); Burundi (13 C/DR .33), and Argentina (13 C/DR .22). The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepted the Director-General's reformulation of its amendment to paragraph 153 of 13 C/5, and the United States of America proposed an amendment to insert "encouraging constructive programmes to these ends through" "corruption of youth by" and "the press".

(194) France, India, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Rumania, Senegal and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (13 C/DR .64) reiterating the terms of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Grenoble Conference concerning the preparation by the United Nations of an international declaration on the principles governing the education of young people in accordance with the ideals of peace, mutual respect and international understanding.

(195) In the debate that followed, 25 delegations spoke. Nearly all speakers laid particular stress on the importance of out-of-school education which, in industrialized and developing countries alike, they considered an integral part of overall education. Support was also voiced by a majority of speakers for the new orientation of Unesco's youth activities arising from the International Conference on Youth. Several delegates pointed to the importance of the Grenoble Conference, some cited its positive atmosphere, one called it "inspiring" and another said it was "one of the most effective activities of Unesco in the last few years". Reservations towards the conclusions of this conference were expressed, however, by two delegates, one of whom expressed

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the hope that its recommendations would be carefully studied before large-scale implementation was contemplated.

(196) Warm approval of the creation of the International Committee on Youth was voiced by several delegates, one of which felt that the committee would be most effective if it were "widely representative". Several delegations underlined the value of international youth activities and supported the proposed programme of promotion of youth activities for international co-operation and understanding.

(197) Two speakers stressed the value of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, and two urged the granting of consultative status, category B, to the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Support was voiced for international voluntary work camps and one speaker mentioned in particular the work of the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps. One delegate urged the importance of spontaneity and freedom of choice in extra-curricular activities.

(198) Support was expressed for the proposed study of the problems of long-term voluntary technical service by young people as a means of helping youth to make a practical contribution to development and to learn international understanding by doing so.

(199) The importance of sport and physical education was underlined by two delegations, of which one (Poland) offered to act as host to a Unesco-sponsored seminar on "The Rôle of Physical Education and Sport in Eliminating the Biological Effects of the Industrial Era". Other countries invited Unesco to use their territory for youth seminars and meetings: Japan, for an Asian Regional Conference on Youth, and Colombia, for a regional gathering for Latin America. Several delegates favoured the organization of regional activities as a follow-up to the International Conference on Youth, and three called on Unesco to make fuller use of its own and other publications to disseminate information concerning out-of-school education of young people.

(200) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Education, in reply, laid particular emphasis on the importance of integrating out-of-school youth activities into educational planning. He indicated that the youth programme in the next budgetary period would be expanded, taking into further consideration the recommendations of the International Conference on Youth in the light of the discussion which had taken place.

(201) The Rumanian amendments to paragraphs 151, 155-157, and 162 of 13 C/5 were withdrawn in view of the fact that funds for this purpose were increased. It was agreed that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' amendment to paragraphs 155-160 of 13 C/5 would be included in paragraph 159 of the work plan, since study themes would be

selected in consultation with the International Committee on Youth; that the amendment proposed by Burundi (13 C/DR .33) would be included in paragraph 162 and that the substance of the draft resolution proposed by Argentina (13 C/DR .22) would also be included in paragraph 162.

(202) The Commission noted the work plan, including the modifications outlined above. It approved unanimously resolution 1.281, as amended by France and Italy (13C/DR.42 and 13C/DR.31 respectively). Resolution 1.282 was approved unanimously with the amendments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America indicated above and introducing, on the proposal of France, the words "dangers of" between "combat the" and "moral corruption".

(203) The Commission unanimously approved draft resolution 13 C/DR .64, submitted by France, India, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Rumania, Senegal and Yugoslavia, which thus becomes resolution 1 .283.

### Section 1 .28 II: Unesco Youth Institute (Gauting)

(204) After the Deputy Director-General and the Assistant Director-General in charge of Education had introduced the revised draft programme and budget for the Institute (document 13 C/PRG/2) and thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for its support over a period of years, two members of the Commission referred to the work of the Institute, one to record his gratitude for its valuable achievements in the past, the other to express regret that, so soon after the Grenoble Conference, Unesco was losing the services provided by a youth institute, and the hope that use could at least be made of the past work done at Gauting.

(205) It was pointed out that since provision had already been made, when considering document 13 C/PRG/5, for use of funds saved by terminating Unesco's contribution to the Gauting Institute, paragraphs 38 and 39 (b) of document 13 C/PRG/2 should be deleted. The Commission unanimously approved resolution 1.284 thus amended.

(206) The Commission noted the revised work plan for Section 1.28 (II) as found in paragraphs 22 and 23 of document 13 C/PRG/2, and unanimously approved the \$215,000 budget for the whole of Section 1.28 (I and II) as given in paragraph 151 of document 13 C/ 5, Add. & Corr .

### Section 1.29 Equality of educational opportunity and education for international understanding

(207) The Commission examined this section (13 C/5, paras. 167-173; 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paras. 166 and 174) in conjunction with draft amendments submitted by Austria (13 C/8, Add.1); the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1)

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Israel (13 C/DR .44), Italy (13 C/DR .38) and Belgium and Switzerland jointly (13 C/DR .66). The amendment of Austria was withdrawn.

(208) Thirty-three delegations took part in the ensuing discussion, and the representative of the International Schools Association made a statement. Widespread approval of the proposed programme was expressed and a number of speakers urged that activities in the fields under discussion be extended and intensified in future programmes .

(209) Provisions for promoting equality of educational opportunity for women and girls were welcomed and the importance of women's rôle in the community, with particular reference to developing countries, was stressed. It was pointed out that extension of educational opportunities for women, together with work to extend literacy and compulsory education, represented practical steps for the realization of the objectives of the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

(210) The proposal to extend the Associated Schools Project to primary schools received general approval and a number of speakers announced that schools at the primary level had already begun work. Several delegations emphasized that extension of the Project to primary schools should be planned with special care and prudence. In response to this suggestion, the Director-General's representative informed the Commission that action would be based upon the results of experimental projects in four countries sponsored by the International Federation of Teachers' Associations under a Unesco contract.

(211) As regards the education of girls and women, attention was drawn to the Swedish Government's contribution to funds for promotion of educational opportunities for African girls and women (13 C/5, para. 201) as a striking example of action by a Member State to give effect to the aims of the programme.

(212) An oral suggestion of the delegation of Bulgaria for a Balkan conference of secondary school teachers in 1965 on education for international understanding was welcomed by the Director-General's representative as a type of national initiative which would be extremely useful.

(213) The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1) for an amendment to the text of the work plan (13 C/5, para. 170) was accepted with a change proposed by the United States of America (substitution of the phrase "to give effect to" for the word "ensure"). A further proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for a seminar on the education of women in Africa and in Asia, was withdrawn on the understanding that this possibility would be considered by the Director-General in preparing future programmes.

(214) It was agreed that the substance of the

amendment proposed by Italy (13 C/DR .38), concerning literature for children and youth and competitions for publishing firms which, in their textbooks, had given some prominence to Unesco's ideals, should be incorporated in the work plan, due account being taken of the observation made by the delegate of France that attention should be given to books of a general nature as well as to textbooks and of the Director-General's related comment on budget (13 C/8, Add .1). It was also agreed to include in the work plan the proposal of Israel (13 C/DR .44), concerning study of the possibility of convening in 1967-1968 a committee of experts to prepare a world conference on Education for Tolerance, to be interpreted in the light of suggestions by several speakers that the concept of standards of tolerance should be broadened to embrace mutual respect and good relations between groups. The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for broader provisions for studies of the content of history, geography and literature textbooks (13 C/8, Add. 1) was accepted for consideration in preparing future programmes, and it was agreed to include in the work plan a further proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning dissemination of experience in different countries in the education of pupils in a spirit of peace, friendship and international understanding (13 C/8, Add .1).

(215) The Chairman informed the Commission that a proposal of Belgium and Switzerland (13 C/DR .66) had been received too late for consideration. The Secretariat had already assured the sponsors, in discussion of Section 1 .25 (Higher Education) that it would follow with interest the work of the International Schools Association for development of a curriculum leading to an international baccalaureate.

(216) The work plan (13 C/5, paras. 169-173; 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para. 174), as amended, was noted. The Commission then unanimously approved resolutions 1.2911 and 1.2912 as they appear in 13 C/5 (paras. 167 and 168) and the budget of \$154,000 for Section 1.29 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para. 166).

### 1.3 Regional programmes for educational development

#### Section 1 .31 Africa

(217) The Deputy Director-General announced certain amendments in the proposed programme which had been introduced in the light of decisions previously taken by the Commission, particularly regarding resolution 1.312, paragraph (a). Similarly, paragraphs 180 and 181 of the work plan had been modified. The latter would now read: "In 1965-1966, the Secretariat will undertake preparatory studies and work with African countries in consultation with OAU and ECA, for

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the Conference to meet in 1967. The possibility of organizing it in 1966 will also be explored (Regular programme \$6,000)" .

(218) The Deputy Director-General recalled the Abidjan Conference resolution admitting the principle that the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan be dissolved, and announced that the Director-General had been authorized by the Executive Board to enter into negotiations with the Organization of African Unity with a view to arriving at an agreement for co-operation between the two organizations in the fields of education, science, culture and communication in Africa. It was hoped that arrangements for a conference of African Ministers could be worked out within the framework of such an agreement) and with the collaboration of the Economic Commission for Africa.

(219) In the ensuing discussion, 9 delegations participated, giving general support to the programme proposed. The delegation of Cameroon withdrew its proposed amendment (13 C/DR. 59), as did the delegation of the Central African Republic (13 C/DR .45).

(220) With regard to the promotion of national and regional educational centres, one speaker called attention to the necessity of ensuring adequate financial and other operational means, and to give priority to the qualitative aspects of education. A delegate raised questions concerning Unesco's activities in the Congo (Leopoldville) and expressed his Government's reservations on this matter.

(221) Another speaker suggested that the work plan paragraphs relating to the Khartoum School Construction Bureau for Africa be modified to follow the lines set out for the Regional School Building Centre for Latin America (13 C/5, paras. 216-218).

(222) One delegation stressed the need to undertake further research in the fields of language teaching and the use of vernacular languages.

(223) In reply to comments made and questions raised by the above delegations, the Deputy Director-General explained first, that the status of the United Nations civilian operations in the Congo (Leopoldville) was under consideration by the United Nations; second, that an agreement was being negotiated with the Sudan, the host country for the Unesco School Construction Bureau for Africa, taking into account possibilities of developing documentation and distributing it to the field, and organizing short courses to train national school building experts; and, third, that the Accra Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Africa had undertaken a study of language problems, including those related to the transfer from the vernacular to languages of wider communication.

(224) In reply to a question by the delegate of the Central African Republic, the Deputy Director-General gave an assurance that the third training course at Bangui (Central African Republic) for the training of teaching staff for primary teacher training institutions and educational advisers would be continued and completed (1964 to 1965). The Director-General would make an effort to obtain funds from extra-budgetary sources or to find other means of ensuring the holding of a 1965-1966 training course and that he would study the possibility of institutionalizing the course; the results of this study would be presented to the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(225) The work plan was noted, taking into account the amendments to paragraphs 180 and 181 (as amended), those figuring in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., the addition of paragraph 207a appearing in 13 C/6, Add. Rev., as well as a change to paragraph 186 submitted by France and accepted by the Director-General.

(226) Resolution 1 .311 was unanimously approved. Resolution 1 .312, with the deletion of the last part of paragraph (a), a modification in paragraph (h), and the inclusion of a new paragraph (i) appearing on page 8 of 13 C/6, Add. Rev. was approved by 60 votes, none against and 2 abstentions. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his Government did not support paragraph (h) of this resolution and requested that this be placed on record. It was noted that the Regular programme allocation of \$55,000 for the African Textbook Production Centre in Yaounde had been reduced to \$40,000, the difference being provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Resolution 1.313 was approved by 69 votes, none against and one abstention.

(227) The Commission unanimously approved the budget figure of \$940,252 for the Regular programme for Section 1.31 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paragraph 175).

### Section 1 .32 Latin America

(228) The Assistant Director-General for Education presented the activities proposed under this section and drew attention to document 13 C/PRG/3 entitled "Conversion of the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere into a Pilot Educational Documentation Centre for Latin America". He stressed the need for educational documentation in the region and referred to national efforts in this field and to Unesco action at the national and regional levels. The functions and achievements of the Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office were enumerated as well as the budget needed to meet the requirements of the conversion of the Centre into a pilot centre to serve the region.

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The estimated total cost for ten years would amount to approximately \$1,240,000. The Assistant Director-General reiterated that such a regional centre would be established if the host government were prepared to grant a greater measure of assistance than so far envisaged so as to enable the centre to be established in 1966 with a limited programme, and if the General Conference decided that Unesco should furnish, in 1967-1968 and thereafter up to 1976, the necessary assistance to enable the centre to carry out the activities outlined in paragraphs 15-16 of document 13 C/PRG/3.

(229) In the discussion that followed, 15 delegations took part, among them 10 from the Latin American region. General satisfaction with the programme proposed by the Director-General was expressed.

(230) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed (paragraph 230 of 13 C/8, Add. 1) that the budgetary provision for the evaluation of the results of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America be reduced from \$50,000 to \$10,000, and suggested that the \$40,000 resulting from this reduction could be used for other projects more needed by the region.

(231) Two delegates introduced draft resolutions: Mexico (13 C/DR .35) on the Latin American Institute for Educational Films (ILCE) and Argentina (13 C/DR. 19) on the establishment of a Regional Centre for Educational Research.

(232) The Cuban delegate announced that his Government accepted the proposals of the Director-General referred to in document 13 C/PRG/3 and that it was ready to contribute all the financial and material resources necessary. The delegate of Cuba also referred to the draft resolution proposed by his Government concerning a Documentation and Cultural Exchange Centre for Latin America (13 C/DR. 70).

(233) Concerning the reduction proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out the importance for Unesco's future action of objectively evaluating the Major Project and the impossibility of carrying out such an evaluation with the reduced sum proposed. A smaller sum had been voted for this purpose by the twelfth session of the General Conference on the assumption that extra-budgetary resources would become available, which had not been the case. The Executive Board had subsequently recommended that the full cost of the evaluation be financed under the Regular budget. The Assistant Director-General announced that the draft resolution submitted by Argentina (13 C/DR D 19) would be taken into account in the work plan and, consequently, during 1965-1966 the Secretariat would undertake a study of the possibility of setting up such a centre in Argentina. In the light of the results of this study,

the project might be considered in the planning of the 1967-1968 programme.

(234) In connexion with the declaration made by the delegate of Cuba, the Assistant Director-General recalled the two conditions laid down by the Director-General in document 13 C/PRG/3 and stated that, now that the first of these had been fulfilled, negotiations with the Government of Cuba could be undertaken if the General Conference so decided with a view to starting the project in 1966. With regard to 13 C/DR.35, he explained that under resolution 8.32 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, the Director-General had been obliged to propose the termination of the direct financial contribution of Unesco to the centre after 1966. However, after this date, Unesco intended to continue its valuable co-operative relations with the centre through such means as contracts to carry out literacy activities in Latin America which would figure in Unesco's programme.

(235) The USSR delegation then withdrew the amendment proposed under paragraph 230 of 13 C/8, Add. 1; it was agreed that a study of the proposal of Argentina under 13 C/DR .19 should be included in the work plans; and a decision regarding the draft resolution presented by Mexico relating to ILCE (13 C/DR.35) was postponed until a decision was taken by the General Conference on 13 C/DR. 20, also presented by Mexico under the item "Future Programmes".

(236) In relation to 13 C/PRG/3 and 13 C/PRG/3, Add., some 20 delegations spoke in favour or against the proposal. Arguments in favour were mainly that the proposed pilot project had been carefully studied and supported by the Secretariat, that the conversion of an existing centre was involved rather than the establishment of a new one, that the centre had already been doing useful work which would further educational development in Latin America, and that the host government would generously provide the additional funds required.

(237) The main arguments against the proposal were that it was not wise at this stage to commit the Organization to a ten-year project and that there had not been full consultation with all the Latin American countries who were to benefit from the proposal.

(238) The Deputy Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to the decision of the General Conference at its twelfth session that the Director-General should study in consultation with the Cuban Government the possibility of converting in 1965-1966 the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office into a pilot educational documentation centre for Latin America. The Director-General has thus carried out the instruction of the General Conference at its twelfth session in presenting the proposals

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contained in 13 C/PRG/3 and Add.

(239) An amendment to the proposal in 13 C/PRG/3 and Add. was then proposed by Cuba (13 C/PRG/DR.12) and adopted by 60 votes for, none against and three abstentions. This amendment became a new paragraph (h) in resolution 1.322.

(240) The work plan in paragraphs 213-236 of 13 C/5 with amendments shown in 13 C/5 Add. & Corr., was noted. Resolution 1.321 was unanimously approved. Resolution 1.322 and the budget figure of \$3,479,866 shown in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. , were unanimously approved.

### Section 1.33 Arab States

(241) Delegations of six Member States, including five Arab States, took part in the examination of this section. They expressed general satisfaction with the programme presented by the Director-General (13 C/5 and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr.).

(242) With reference to its proposal, figuring in 13 C/8, concerning the establishment of a regional centre for elementary education in Arab countries and in view of budgetary limitations in the 1965- 1966 period, the Jordanian delegation proposed that the National Documentation and Research Centre for Education, established in Cairo, be considered as a nucleus for a regional centre and, on this basis, be strengthened with Unesco assistance. The proposal was supported by two delegations one of which pointed out that since its establishment in 1956, the centre has been carrying out activities which could be regarded as regional and even international.

(243) As a step towards the regionalization of educational documentation activities, the Commission agreed with the proposal of the delegation of the United Arab Republic to amend paragraph (b) of resolution 1.332 to read: "to assist the Arab Member States in the training of primary and secondary school teachers and educational documentalists". Further \* the Assistant Director-General for Education stated that the possibility of a regional educational documentation centre for the Arab States would be studied during 1965-1966 with a view to the formulation of proposals which could be submitted to the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(244) He also pointed out that the Tunisian proposal (page 27, Chapter I of 13 C/8, Add.11 to amend resolution 1.332 had already been agreed to in the course of the discussion on paragraph 78 of 13 C/5 (Work Plan for Overall Educational Planning and Administration). A request was made, however, that it be also reflected in the section on Arab States. Paragraph (a) of resolution 1.332 was thus amended to read as follows: "to co-operate with the Arab Member States in the planning and development of their national

systems of education, to convene a conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning in the Arab States, and to provide assistance to the Arab States Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel (ASCATEP)".

(245) The Director-General's representative took note of suggestions that ASCATEP's activities should be diffused in the Arab world through the organization of short courses and seminars in the Arab States participating in the centre; and that the centre should not be allowed to suffer from staff shortage.

(246) With regard to resolution 1.332, paragraph (e), the Commission noted a request that UNRWA and Unesco should develop the educational facilities provided for the Arab refugees from Palestine, particularly in the field of technical education and by increasing fellowships for higher education. With reference to paragraph 238 of 13 C/5, a delegate proposed the addition of the Trucial States to the list of countries and territories called to participate in regional activities in the Arabic-speaking area. The Chairman observed that the composition of the countries constituting each region would be discussed at a later date.

(247) The work plan, paragraphs 242-258 of 13 C/5 with amendments appearing in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., was noted. Resolutions 1.331 and 1.333 were unanimously approved as proposed in 13 C/5. Resolution 1.332 was unanimously approved, as amended in paragraphs (a) and (b). The amount of \$1,217,184 under the Regular programme for 1965-1966 (representing an increase of \$17,000 over the figure shown in paragraph 237 of 13 C/5) was unanimously approved.

### Section 1.34 Asia

(248) During the discussion of this section, 11 delegations took the floor; while most of them manifested approval for the programme, several delegations pointed out that the budgetary provisions were inadequate, particularly in relation to the educational needs of such a vast area and population as those of Asia.

(249) The delegate of Ceylon introduced the two amendments proposed by his Government and figuring on page 28, Chapter I, of 13 C/8, Add.1. These were strongly supported by six other delegates who also expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Bangkok Regional Office for Education in Asia. Appreciation was also expressed by delegations to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for withdrawing the proposal to reduce the 1965-1966 allocation to this regional office.

(250) In reply to a delegate's concern about the relatively small amount of funds allocated to Asia in view of its large population and many problems, the Deputy Director-General explained that

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the bulk of funds allocated to other areas for education activities came from extra-budgetary resources such as the United Nations Special Fund, and pointed out that the amounts included under other chapters of the programme should also be considered and in particular the numerous Special Fund projects in Asia for the training of technicians and technologists which are shown in the Natural Sciences chapter, together with those concerning the development of technological research.

(251) The Assistant Director-General for Education noted an offer by the delegate of Thailand for his country to act as host to the proposed conference of Ministers of Education and of Economic Planning. In reply to an inquiry, he reported on the implementation of the recommendations concerning the formulation of plans for educational development of the previous Conference of Asian Ministers, held in Tokyo, and in particular on the sending out of educational survey missions to 17 Asian countries.

(252) The Deputy Director-General stated that the Director-General welcomed Ceylon's amendment to paragraph (a) of resolution 1.342 and, in this connexion, invited all Asian Member States to provide the Secretariat by 1 May 1965 with their comments and views on the studies prepared by the educational survey missions previously referred to as well as with information concerning the progress they had made in the implementation of their educational development plans. He stated that the draft model educational plan for Asia which the Tokyo meeting had requested would be prepared in the summer of 1965 for submission to the Meeting of Asian Ministers of Education and Economic Planning.

(253) With regard to Ceylon's proposal for the organization of a meeting of experts on the planning and development of technical education (proposed as an additional paragraph (h) to resolution 1.342), it was agreed that this would be included in the work plan. After the delegate of Australia had informed the Commission of his Government's intention to organize a Pan-Indian Ocean conference on technical education in 1966, it was agreed that the meeting proposed by Ceylon would be organized in consultation, not only with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, but also with the Australian Government.

(254) The Commission noted the work plan, paragraphs 264-288 of 13 C/5 and 13 C/5, Add. 82 Corr., with the insertion of the second amendment proposed by Ceylon. It unanimously approved resolution 1.341 and resolution 1.343 as proposed in 13 C/5. Resolution 1.342 was approved with the amendment of paragraph (a). The corresponding revised total budget figure of \$3,856,056 (paragraph 259 of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr.) was unanimously approved.

## Section 1.35 Europe

(255) The Austrian delegation presented a draft resolution submitted jointly with Belgium (13 C/DR .81) proposing that a Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of Unesco be organized and that it be held in Austria in 1966. He suggested that the last phrase of the draft resolution "in the countries of the European continent as a whole" be deleted.

(256) Fifteen delegations spoke in favour of the proposed resolution; several delegations from Africa and Latin America welcomed the idea of a meeting of European Ministers of Education, pointing out that it would be of great value not only for Europe but also for developing countries in other regions. In this connexion, some delegates stated that observers from those countries would not only benefit from the Conference but might also contribute to it.

(257) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced an amendment to the operational paragraph of the proposed resolution, to the effect that invitations to the Conference should be extended to "European non-Member States who respect the principles of the Constitution of Unesco". It also stressed the need to pay special attention to the choice of problems to be dealt with by the Conference of Ministers, a matter which had not yet been discussed in sufficient detail. This amendment was supported by two delegations. Several delegations spoke against. It was rejected by 37 votes against 11, with 8 abstentions.

(258) The delegate of Rumania introduced an amendment proposing the deletion from the second paragraph of page 2 of 13 C/DR.81 of the words "either" and "if possible, or at a later date". This was adopted by 47 votes in favour, none against with 8 abstentions.

(259) The Director-General thanked the Austrian delegation for the spirit in which the draft resolution had been presented and added that the proposed Conference would fill an obvious gap in Unesco's activities. He was pleased to note the interest shown by non-European delegations and stated that they would be able to attend the proposed Conference as observers, in conformity with the Organization's rules and regulations. Lastly, he agreed with the authors of the draft resolution that the choice of the particular topic for discussion should be left to the Secretariat of Unesco in consultation with the governments concerned.

(260) The draft resolution included in document 13 C/DR .81, as amended, was approved by the Commission by 55 votes in favour, none against and 10 abstentions (see resolution 1.351).



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### NEW ACTIVITIES - SPECIAL EDUCATION

(261) The Commission examined a draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) presented jointly by Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway, to which the United Kingdom also gave its support after withdrawing its own proposal (13 C/DR. 2).

(262) The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that some preliminary steps could be taken in 1965-1966 through exploring the possible use of extra-budgetary resources and that, if the Conference so desired, the Director-General would examine the possibility of presenting to the General Conference at its fourteenth session proposals for a programme in special education for handicapped children. Should additional extra-budgetary funds become available in 1965-1966, further measures might be taken during that period.

(263) Seven delegations took part in the discussion. It was stressed that while the right of the handicapped to education was universally recognized in principle, very little systematic work to make this right a practical reality has been undertaken by Unesco or any other interested agency. Speakers recognized that provision of special education for handicapped children, while it might present difficulties for countries with other pressing educational problems, could have positive economic results and was necessary as an implementation of the right to education. The general view was that due attention should be given to special education in educational planning and that, in particular, there was need to improve the training of teachers for special education, taking into account specific national and local conditions.

(264) One delegate was of the opinion that education for the handicapped, while not a new field of work for Unesco, called for increased attention and stated that his country would be pleased to cooperate in this work. He felt that support for co-ordination of the activities being carried out by national organizations in this field should receive every encouragement.

(265) Replying to the discussion, the representative of the Director-General confirmed the Secretariat's interest in this problem and expressed agreement with the view that provisions for special education should form a part of overall educational planning. He stated that attention would be given to special education in the research programmes planned for 1965-1966.

(266) The Deputy Director-General summarized the discussion and suggested that modifications in resolution 1.211 (13 C/5) and to the draft resolution presented by Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway might be introduced to give effect to the consensus of the Commission. The Commission agreed to introduce these changes and the two resolutions, as amended, were adopted unanimously (see resolutions 1.211 and 1.292).

(267) The work plan, the substance of which was given in the Director-General's note on the draft resolution of Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway (13 C/8, Add.1) was noted. The main points were:

- (a) The need for planning research in this field will be brought to the attention of the XXVIIIth International Conference on Public Education in 1965, which will examine the organization of educational research;
  - (b) Special education will be included in the staff study on the main areas of current research programmes which will be presented to a working party of consultants in 1966 (13 C/5, Chapter 1, paragraph 61);
  - (c) The Director-General will undertake a study on the advisability and feasibility of a programme in special education for consideration by the Conference at its fourteenth session, it being recognized that Unesco's activity, if it is to be effective, must be long-term, with consequent budgetary repercussions over a number of years.
- (268) Should extra-budgetary funds become available in 1965-1966, the Secretariat would also
- (d) Undertake special studies on the education of handicapped children and youth;
  - (e) Initiate work, with the aid of consultant experts, on preparing an international instrument on special education or on complementary existing instruments such as the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.

### STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES, BUDGET SUMMARY

(269) The Commission considered the Staff Establishment (13 C/5 and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., Part II, Chapter 1, paras. 289-324). After the Deputy Director-General had briefly introduced this section, one speaker stated that his delegation would abstain from voting, as the proposed increase in staff was in its view insufficiently justified. Another speaker stated his complete support of the proposed increase in the staff of the Education Departments and declared that even with this increase the staff resources would be minimal. The Chairman, speaking for the consensus of the Commission, expressed his endorsement of this view.

(270) The Deputy Director-General drew the Commission's attention to the transfer of \$13,538 to the Department of Mass Communication as a contribution towards the cost of the additional chief editor post,

(271) The Commission then approved the staff establishment by a vote of 49 votes to none against, with 6 abstentions.

(272) The Commission unanimously approved

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Documents and Publications Service costs at the level of \$596,461, as proposed in 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., Part II, Chapter 1) para. 325, and revised in accordance with the transfer of \$13,538 to the Department of Mass Communication.

(273) The Commission approved the total budget of the Education Departments subject to adjustments by the Administrative Commission for salaries and allowances and including the Staff Establishment and Documents and Publications Service costs, at the amended level of \$11,303,057.

### Chapter 2 NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION

(274) The Sub-Commission established by the Programme Commission to examine this chapter (see above, para .4 (a)) devoted five meetings to a general discussion and set up a working party at its fifth meeting to draft a conclusion (see below, para. (298)).

(275) In presenting Chapter 2 of the draft programme and budget (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 2), the Director-General replied to observations made by Member States at plenary meetings. He pointed out that the programme was not intended to separate basic science and applied science but that the distinction drawn was founded on the difference that existed between an effort directed towards the advancement of knowledge in itself, and the same effort related to the specific context of societies.

(276) He also emphasized that the Organization was not the only one in the United Nations system which could assume responsibilities in connexion with the application of science to development, but that it should play a central rôle in that field and should have a programme on which the more specialized and more specific efforts of other international organizations might be hinged.

(277) He drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the decision which had been taken by the Executive Board at its 65th session, after consideration of his report on the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (UNCSAT), held in Geneva in February 1963, in which the Board had expressed the view "that no new Specialized Agency is required within the United Nations system for the development of international co-operation in science and technology" and had approved in principle "the Director-General's proposals that scientific questions be accorded an importance in Unesco's programme similar to that given to education" (65 EX/Decisions, 4.31).

(278) It was with this decision in mind that the

Director-General had made proposals for the development of the new Department of Application of Science to Development and for the numerous activities designed to assist such application which figured throughout Chapter 2 of document 13 C/5. In examining this Chapter at its 67th session, the Executive Board had reaffirmed "the importance of Unesco's rôle in promoting the application of science and technology to economic and social development" and commended "the generally sound first steps in this direction proposed by the Director-General in Section 2.3 of the Natural Sciences Chapter". It was now for the General Conference to consider, in its turn, whether this direction was the correct one for Unesco, and whether the Director-General should intensify his efforts in this sense.

(279) The Assistant Director-General for Science emphasized that scientific and technical autonomy was a prerequisite of development. He made the unity of the programme clear; he spoke of the importance of basic knowledge and the basic sciences for the development of countries, and of the parallel efforts to be made in respect of scientific and technical organization and infrastructure, on the one hand, and the application of science to development, on the other.

(280) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science recalled the various stages in the drawing up of the programme in which he had assisted for the past six years, and introduced the two parts of the chapter concerning that Department.

(281) The Director of the Department of Application of Science to Development presented his Department's programme regarding the training of national personnel and assistance in the study of particular problems. He also drew attention to the importance of social science studies prior to the institution of any project.

(282) During the general discussion that followed, the delegations of 49 countries spoke. The Sub-Commission also heard the representative of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

(283) Speakers unanimously commended the substantial expansion of natural science activities in the draft programme and budget, and the speed with which the Organization had taken steps to act on the conclusions of the UNCSAT Conference. The principle of according equal importance to scientific questions and education in Unesco's programme for 1965-1966, as stated in resolution 4.3.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 65th session, was unanimously approved by the delegations.

(284) Delegations welcomed the way in which the proposed programme was organized to provide for three lines of action: development of the basic organization of science in Member States, international co-operation for the promotion

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of scientific research, and the application of science and technology to development.

(285) The delegations agreed with the Assistant Director-General for Science that scientific and technological autonomy was an essential condition for development, and endorsed the statements made by the Director-General on Unesco's objectives in providing assistance for developing the scientific and technological infrastructure of Member States. The importance, in this part of the programme, of the improvement and extension of science teaching was emphasized, and many delegations asked for greater efforts in that direction. Several delegations said that such improvement should be effected at the level of secondary education and on the basis of the special physical, economic and social conditions of each country; they approved the integration of the activities proposed for the training of science teachers in the part of the Organization's programme concerned with the natural sciences and their application to development.

(286) Delegates noted with interest the information given by the Secretariat about the existing situation of Member States as regarded their institutional organization for scientific and technological research, and their network of research institutions. According to that information, 43 Member States did not possess any of the required machinery on a satisfactory scale. The effort made in the programme to assist Member States to command the means of formulating and implementing a national science policy was therefore considered essential for the developing countries and should be a permanent item in Unesco's activities in that sphere.

(287) As regards international co-operation for the advancement of scientific research, the programmes on hydrology, oceanography and earth sciences were greeted with satisfaction by all delegations. These programmes, to which the Member States make their contributions within the framework of an overall plan drawn up in advance under the aegis of Unesco, were cited by several delegations as examples of a working method that was most appropriate for the Organization. The delegations approved the choice of fields and the manner in which the Organization makes use of international non-governmental scientific organizations in establishing and implementing the programmes. Certain delegations remarked on the wisdom of concentrating on certain specific disciplines in order to avoid dispersion of effort.

(288) Regarding the application of science and technology to development, some delegations pointed out that passing on scientific and technological knowledge, whatever the scale attained through international co-operation, could not in itself suffice to ensure technological progress in the developing countries. Other delegations

drew attention to the need for tackling the concrete research problems which each country meets as a result of its own physical, economic and social conditions, in accordance with the conclusions of the Geneva Conference. A section of the delegations stressed especially the necessity of engrafting science as a cultural and social fact in the developing countries; the training of scientific and technical personnel was therefore a task of absolute priority.

(289) Various speakers forcefully recalled the essential connexion between the development and the application of science and the indispensability in that connexion of installing the kind of infrastructure provided by university-level establishments engaged essentially in fundamental research for the advancement of knowledge.

(290) One delegation pointed out the importance of the requisite sociological studies for integrating pure science and the results of applied science, and the complementary nature of Unesco's activities in the fields of science, culture, education and the social sciences; many other delegations supported this viewpoint.

(291) At the beginning of the discussion of Section 3 of this chapter, one speaker, supported by four others, said that he particularly wanted to express the satisfaction of the Member States at Unesco's draft programme and budget including the various facets of action towards the application of science and technology to development as they appeared in this part of the chapter. The Sub-Commission was unanimous in approving this.

(292) In discussing the three parts of the programme, the African delegations, and many delegations from other regions, referred to the recommendations of the International Conference on the organization of research and training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources, held in Lagos in July 1964. The hope was expressed that, as the Secretariat intended, the problem would be pondered and plans conceived for other parts of the world on the same lines as for the African continent.

(293) Delegations drew attention to two problems which should be tackled in the Organization's subsequent programme for 1967-1968. The first was that of adapting the training of young scientists and technicians to the future conditions which they would meet with in their countries; it was pointed out that there was a danger of the methods of providing training and refresher courses abroad failing to allow for the true situation as regards equipment and working conditions prevailing in the developing countries, and for the concrete problems arising there. In this respect, the activities of the Organization towards training technicians on the spot in the developing countries themselves had been welcomed and should be continued.

(294) The second problem related to the quality

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and numbers of the experts needed for the execution of Unesco's programme, and to their capacity of adjustment to the conditions obtaining in practice in particular countries. Several delegations wanted an improvement in the Organization's efforts in this domain.

(295) In addition, the balance between the three parts of Chapter 2 was thoroughly considered. When the draft resolution submitted by Dahomey (document 13 C/8) was discussed, all delegations concurred on the importance of this balance. They maintained that the basic sciences and research were an essential factor in development and that it would therefore be important that the budgetary resources to be used for work on the application of science and technology in the developing countries be proportioned properly to those to be used towards the advancement of fundamental scientific knowledge and the implantation of science in those countries.

(296) In view of the importance of this problem, and on the motion of the delegation of Senegal, the Sub-Commission unanimously decided to set up a working party with the following terms of reference:

"to examine the Natural Sciences programme proposed by the Executive Board and the budget estimates for that programme prepared by the Director-General in document 13 C/5, in the light of the draft resolution proposed by Dahomey in 13 C/8, and in accordance with Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference".

The working party had as its Chairman Professor C. Chagas Filho (Brazil), the Chairman of the Sub-Commission, and included the delegates of the following countries: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dahomey, France, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United States of America and Uruguay.

(297) The working party found that the problem posed could not be considered merely in terms of the lump sums budgeted for the three sections of Chapter 2 of the draft programme. There were in Section 2 activities subserving both the fundamental sciences and the application of these sciences to development; Section 3 included activities which though not in the section covering the development of the basic structure of science and technology in Member States, did aim at developing those countries' infrastructures by training scientists and technicians and creating a research network.

(298) The working party agreed upon the following recommendations :

The Working Party,

Expressing the concern of many delegations with regard to the scientific development of their countries and reasserting the principle that the establishment of a scientific infrastructure is fundamental to their evolution,

Expressing also the wish that every national

situation should be dealt with in the light of its own historical, social and economic circumstances ,

Considering that the amendment proposed by Dahomey reflects the preoccupations of many developing countries,

Recommends to the Sub-Commission that:

- (a) The principle of the importance of the basic sciences and fundamental research in development should be reasserted in the report of the Programme Commission;
- (b) The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences recommend to the Director-General that, in using the budget for Section 2.2 of the Natural Sciences chapter (international co-operation for the advancement of scientific research and documentation), he should take into consideration the need to develop the scientific infrastructure of Member States, in particular the organization and planning of scientific development and basic science teaching, and should maintain this trend in preparing the budget for 1967-1968;
- (c) During the detailed discussion of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, the Sub-Commission should consider the possibility of transferring to other sections some of the funds made available through savings made on Section 2.3, in accordance with Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(299) These recommendations were unanimously accepted by the Sub-Commission and subsequent discussions were conducted in full conformity .

(300) Among the new suggestions made during the general discussion, one of the chief was one made by twelve delegations that chemistry be introduced into Unesco's programme, and in particular applied chemistry, in view of the essential importance of this discipline for the industrial progress of the developing countries, and particularly the processing of their resources in substances of natural origin.

(301) Several delegations mentioned the important part that Unesco should play in the survey of natural resources, and the desirability of expanding activities of the type represented by the review of natural resources in Africa, prepared by the Organization at the request of ECA . In that connexion, one delegation stressed the importance of working out a genuine strategy of utilization of natural resources by multidisciplinary methods including, in particular, techniques for basic data analysis, where economists and sociologists had an essential contribution to make. Speakers considered that Unesco might undertake that type of study.

(302) Several delegations mentioned the problem of harmonizing bilateral and multilateral assistance in Unesco's spheres of action.

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(303) A delegate stressed the importance, in the new organization of Unesco's science activities, of the co-ordination ensured by the Assistant Director-General for Science, who would be particularly concerned with the assistance provided to Member States for the planning and organization of their scientific development. He hoped that the special unit responsible for this latter activity, under the authority of the Assistant Director-General, would have appropriate means at its command.

(304) Criticisms of the draft programme were concerned primarily with its unity: a few delegations were uneasy about the dissipation of funds among a large number of projects. One delegation feared that the programme might be a juxtaposition of projects chosen individually rather than a coherent whole forming part of a long-term plan.

(305) Delegations were also struck by the scope of the programme and were anxious that the financial resources should be sufficient for this plan, which they described as ambitious. In that connexion) although the majority of delegations clearly affirmed Unesco's mission in regard to science in general, a few pointed out that there were areas of overlapping with other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and drew attention to the need to avoid duplication.

(306) Two delegations requested the Organization not to undertake applied research in very specialized fields (e . g . pilot factories concerned with a single industry), and one delegation gave its definition of the criteria that should govern Unesco's science activities .

(307) In reply to the delegations' observations, the Assistant Director-General for Science spoke first of the close links between training and research, especially in developing countries. Those links justified the Organization's general concern with science and technology within the United Nations system. He gave the reasons why the Director-General did not think it advisable to set up a new Specialized Agency to deal with science. He went on to refer to the balance that the Organization aimed at achieving between its activities in science and in education, which were two spheres of equal priority. He explained the Secretariat's policy regarding the division of responsibilities between the Department of Science and the Department of Education with respect to science teaching , whereby science teaching at university level came under the Department of Science, and science teaching as a part of general education came under the Department of Education. With regard to the harmonizing of the activities of the Department of Advancement of Science and the Department of Application of Science to Development, he described the process of scientific progress as representing the inter-action between those two types of orientation. Lastly, with regard to the scientific and technical potential of countries and the

aid provided for building up their infrastructures, he pointed out that the extent of the effort devoted to those problems in the draft programme and budget was geared to the average situation in Member States.

(308) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science, noting the general support for the main lines of the programme, recognized that, in preparing it, the Secretariat had had to face up to the necessity of using to the best advantage resources which were limited either by the desire or by the financial situation of the Member States themselves. He made it clear that the programme nevertheless formed part of a long-term plan since, in relation to certain points which he mentioned, its objectives were those of the ten-year programme prepared by the Advisory Committee for Unesco's programme in the field of the natural sciences, which was considered by the General Conference at its eleventh session. He described the advisory machinery, referring especially to the international non-governmental organizations and to expert groups who advised the Director-General concerning the various parts of the programme. He recalled that, apart from consultations with Member States concerning this programme, the Sub-Commission itself was the body within the Programme Commission which was responsible for examining the Director-General's proposals submitted within the framework of the Executive Board's recommendations. He noted the problem of the emigration of scientists from their native country; he attributed the difficulty encountered in recruiting experts to the considerable increase in the number of experts required during the last two budgetary periods; and, lastly, he stated that Unesco's programme was directed towards the establishment of national bodies of scientists, with their own traditions, which might be called academic in the good sense of the term.

(309) The general discussion which opened after the replies made by the Director-General's representatives was concerned with the examination of the five draft resolutions proposed by Dahomey (13 C/8), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.11, Somalia (13 C/DR .32), Pakistan, India, Brazil and Nigeria (13 C/DR .49), Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia and Chile (13 C/DR. 54).

(310) The Sub-Commission at its fifth meeting heard a statement by the Director-General on the draft resolution proposed by Dahomey. He drew attention to the fact that, in the Secretariat's view, the application of science to development covered a field much wider than that covered by the applied sciences, and that it comprised, in particular, a group of activities directed towards the provision of training and the creation of infrastructures as described in the third part of the programme. He pointed out that this conception of the application of science to development faithfully reflected the

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views expressed at the Geneva Conference, and stressed its importance in relation to the proposals for a new institution for science and technology considered at that Conference. The delegation of Dahomey then stated that it had no intention of questioning the principle by which the Secretariat had been guided in dividing the natural sciences programme into three parts, and that its wishes would be met if its concern for the scientific development of its country led to an examination of the financial balance between the various parts of the programme. The Sub-Commission therefore considered that its unanimous decision to set up the working party whose terms of reference are set out in paragraph (296) above met the purpose of the proposed amendment, and that there was no need to put that amendment to the vote.

(311) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed that its draft amendment on the development of Unesco's activities in the field of chemistry (13 C/8, Add.11 should not be discussed during the general debate, because of the need for finding fresh resources to finance these activities.

(312) The delegation of Somalia, after hearing a statement by the Deputy Director-General, withdrew its draft resolution (13 C/DR .32).

(313) The Sub-Commission unanimously approved the draft resolution (13 C/DR .54) submitted by Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia and Chile (see resolution 8.1, Section IX).

(314) Amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan, India, Brazil and Nigeria (13 C/DR .49) were proposed by the delegations of the United Kingdom and of Senegal and accepted by the Secretariat. The draft resolution was approved by the Sub-Commission at its seventh meeting, in the amended form (see resolution 2.01).

### 2 .0 Office of the Assistant Director-General

(315) The Sub-Commission approved the budget estimate of \$45,000 as shown in 13 C/5(Part II, Chapter 2, paragraph 21) and took note of the work plan for this section (paras. 22-25), after having noted the statement by a delegation concerning the importance to be given to the special unit mentioned in paragraph 23.

### 2 .1 Development of the basic structure of science in Member States

#### Section 2.11 Aid to Member States in the organization and planning of scientific development

##### I. Aid to Member States

(316) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science introduced document

13 C/PRG/25 - Regional Conferences on Science and Technology and their Application to Development, dwelling particularly on the most recent of the three that had been held in 1963-1964, at Lagos, from 28 July to 6 August 1964, on the organization of research and training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources. The Sub-Commission took note of the contents of the report.

(317) The delegates of India and Nigeria presented their draft resolutions (13 C/8, Add.1 and 13 C/DR. 7 respectively, the latter being co-sponsored by Algeria, Cameroon, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, United Arab Republic). Four other delegates took part in the discussion which followed.

(318) The work plan, paragraphs 29-36, with amendments in paragraph 34 consequent on the acceptance by the Sub-Commission of the Indian and Nigerian proposals, was noted, Resolution 2.111 was approved in accordance with the text in 13 C/5, paragraph 27, and resolution 2.112 as amended by India and Nigeria.

(319) The Sub-Commission also approved a draft resolution submitted by Nigeria (see resolution 2.113).

##### II. Studies on the long-term consequences of disarmament

(320) The delegate of Madagascar announced the withdrawal of the draft resolution (13 C/8) submitted by his country. A number of delegates spoke in favour of Unesco's undertaking this new activity: the funds involved were small, but it was hoped that the programme for 1965- 1966 would only be a beginning.

(321) The work plan (para.36b) was noted, and resolution 2.114 was approved in accordance with the text in document 13 C/5, paragraph 36a.

(322) The budget provisions of \$251,000 for the whole of Section 2.11 were approved.

#### Section 2.12 Teaching of the basic sciences

(323) The delegates of India and Thailand introduced their draft resolutions (13 C/8, Add .1 and 13 C/62 respectively). The delegate of USSR announced the withdrawal of his country's draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1).

(324) Thirteen delegates participated in the discussion which followed. The activities proposed were strongly supported. The request in the second Indian draft resolution, that the promotion of the teaching of mathematics be intensified, since ability in this subject is a prerequisite for advanced research in many sciences, was echoed by most of the delegates who spoke. Thailand's proposal for the encouragement of science clubs and science fairs was also generally supported,

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and there was some demand for a reactivation of the travelling science exhibitions project. The Sub-Commission, however, accepted the explanation of the Director of the Department for the Advancement of Science, that this activity had been abandoned because of its great cost in relation to results achieved.

(325) The work plan (paras .40-53) was noted. Resolution 2.121 as amended was approved together with resolution 2,122 in accordance with the text in 13 C/5 (para. 39) and the budget provisions amounting to \$570,000.

### 2.2 International co-operation for the advancement of scientific research and documentation

#### Section 2.211 Co-operation with scientific non-governmental organizations

(326) The delegates of Belgium and Austria introduced their draft resolutions (13 C/8 and 13 C/8, Add. 1 respectively) concerning the restoration of the subvention to the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS).

(327) In the general discussion, eight delegates took part. The representatives of CIOMS and of the Pacific Science Association made statements. Some delegates expressed support for the proposal to restore the subvention to CIOMS. Other delegates expressed the view that with the limited budgetary resources available, the Director-General's proposal should be approved.

(328) The delegates of Belgium and Austria withdrew their draft resolutions, after the Deputy Director-General had assured the Sub-Commission that, while complete information was not available, the Secretariat would strive to maintain the valuable relations between Unesco and CIOMS through the use of contracts and other appropriate means.

(329) The two draft resolutions of India in this section (13 C/8, Add.11) were withdrawn in view of the Sub-Commission's decision that further activities in the field of the basic sciences in collaboration with the international non-governmental organizations could only be undertaken if the budget ceiling were raised.

(330) The work plan (13 C/5, paras .58-60) was noted, and resolutions 2.2111, 2.2112 and 2.2113 were approved as in 13 C/5, paragraphs 55-57. The budget provisions amounting to \$44 5,000 were approved.

#### Section 2.212 Improvement of scientific and technical documentation and information

(331) The Deputy Director-General introduced 13 C/PRG/30 and 13 C/PRG/30, Add.: Study of the possibility of publishing an international scientific yearbook. He outlined the different actions

that might be undertaken, a minimum being those described in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of 13 C/PRG/30 Add., and a maximum those in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(332) Eighteen delegates took part in the discussion, commenting on the different aspects of the proposal and the problems involved in its implementation. Whilst the majority of delegates were in favour of Unesco's undertaking some activity in providing information about recent developments in science and technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, full support was not expressed for the maximum level of activity.

(333) On other aspects of scientific documentation, one delegate - with whose view the Sub-Commission agreed - requested Unesco to discuss with the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council the possibility of producing an up-to-date edition of the report on present trends in scientific research, prepared by Professor Pierre Auger for the Council and Unesco. He also wanted Unesco to represent to the United Nations the undesirability of their destroying stocks of copies of the papers presented to UNCSAT in February 1963. The delegate felt that the widest distribution should be given to these papers and the Sub-Commission agreed with him. The Secretary of the International Federation of Documentation made a statement.

(334) In view of the consensus of opinion about paragraphs (a) and (b) of the resolution in 13 C/PRG/30 Add., and the fact that a few delegates had spoken in favour of sub-paragraphs (c) and (d), the Deputy Director-General suggested that the Sub-Commission might wish to approve the resolution in 13 C/PRG/30 Add., with changes in paragraphs (c) and (d) as noted below. It was also agreed that the title of the project be changed to: "Study of the possibility of providing information on developments in science and technology". The representative of the Director-General said that the preparation of special reports, related to specific scientific fields presented to UNCSAT, was already foreseen, and that consultations with the United Nations and interested agencies and organizations would be undertaken about the possibility of producing an up-to-date version of the Auger report, with a view to possible inclusion in the 1967- 1968 programme.

(335) The delegates of Thailand, Cuba and Argentina withdrew their draft resolutions (13 C/8, 13 C/8, Add.1 and 13 C/DR.27), in view of the explanations given by the Director of the Department of Advancement of Science. The items in the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were to be included in paragraph 64 of the work plan.

(336) The amended work plan (13 C/5, paragraphs 64-67) was noted. The preamble and sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of resolution 2.2123 on the

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study of the possibility of providing information on developments in science and technology, taken from 13 C/PRG/30 Add., were approved, as were the new sub-paragraphs (c) and (d). Resolutions 2.2121 and 2.2122 were approved, in accordance with the texts given in 13 C/5, paragraphs 62 and 63. The budgetary provisions, amounting to \$180,000 were approved.

### Section 2.213 Promotion of research in basic sciences

(337) The delegates of France and Brazil presented the draft resolutions submitted by their countries (13C/8,Add.1, replaced by 13C/DR.80, and 13 C/DR .48).

(338) Eight delegates took part in the discussion of this section. Support for the activities proposed, and for those requested in the draft resolutions submitted by Brazil and France, was general. Many delegates supported the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1), stressing the importance of including activities in chemistry in this section. The Sub-Commission decided to modify the work plan by adding a new paragraph, after paragraph 76, stating that this proposal would be studied with a view to its inclusion in the 1967-1968 programme and budget. It was decided to modify paragraph 72 of the work plan to incorporate the activities proposed in the French and Brazilian draft resolutions. The work plan, thus modified, was approved.

(339) Resolutions 2.2131 and 2.2132 were approved, together with the draft resolution submitted by France in document 13 C/DR .80 (resolution 2.2133) and the draft resolution submitted by Brazil in document 13 C/DR .48 (resolution 2.2134). The budgetary provisions for the section, amounting to \$70,000, were approved.

### Section 2.221 Astronomy and geophysics (general)

(340) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science introduced this section and drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the close co-operation existing in this part of the programme between Unesco and international non-governmental scientific organizations, including the scientific unions, the scientific committees of ICSU and the International Astronautical Federation, whose representative also spoke.

(341) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to his country's proposal (13 C/8, Add .1) that Unesco should organize a symposium on supernovae, and accepted the Director-General's explanation that for budgetary reasons this could not be included in the programme for 1965-1966. He requested, however, that this suggestion be taken into account

in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968.

(342) The delegate of Cuba presented his country's proposal (13 C/8, Add.1) that Unesco should undertake consultations with the Government of Cuba and with the World Meteorological Organization with a view to the creation in Havana of a Caribbean centre for research on tropical cyclones. The Deputy Director-General explained that this project would fall mainly within the field of competence of the World Meteorological Organization, but that Unesco could undertake a preliminary study of the problem, in close co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization for submission to the General Conference at its fourteenth session.

(343) In the general discussion, the delegate of Indonesia expressed his country's interest and support for this section of the programme. He suggested that the words "and tektites" be included in paragraph 83 of the work plan after the word "meteorites".

(344) It was suggested that there should be a reference to the International Astronautical Federation in paragraph 83 of the work plan, in view of the close collaboration which had existed between the Federation and Unesco during recent years.

(345) The Deputy Director-General, in his reply to the discussion, said that the suggestions of the delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of Indonesia would be implemented and that the International Astronautical Federation would be mentioned in paragraph 83 of the work plan.

(346) The Sub-Commission took note of the work plan contained in paragraphs 79-84 of 13 C/ 5, with the amended text of paragraph 83, approved resolution 2.2211, as in 13 C/5, unanimously and also approved the budget provision of \$86,000.

### Section 2.222 Hydrology

(347) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science drew the Sub-Commission's attention to the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Scientific Hydrology, held in Paris, 7-17 April 1964; to the proposal to establish a co-ordinating council of the International Hydrological Decade (13 C/PRG/9); and to the new activities proposed in paragraphs 85-104, 13 C/5 (Part II, Chapter 2 - Section 2.222). He alluded to the amendments related to this section proposed by the USSR and figuring in 13 C/8, Add.1. The second of these amendments would involve additional expenditure which could not be found under the existing budget ceiling.

(348) Delegates of 30 Member States took part in the general discussion. The representatives of WMO and of ICSU also spoke. High



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appreciation of the programme of the International Hydrological Decade was expressed and its general content approved. Many delegates informed the Sub-Commission of the measures undertaken by their countries in preparation for the Hydrological Decade. More than 50 National Committees had already been established and a number of other countries were following suit.

(349) The following subjects were proposed as additions to the programme of the Decade for consideration by the Co-ordinating Council: hydrobiology; man-made lakes ; Regional African Conference on Hydrological Problems. Offers to organize, in co-operation with Unesco, symposia, post-graduate and intermediate training courses in hydrology were received from several delegates.

(350) The attention of the Sub-Commission was called to the importance of regional programmes on river basins such as the Danube, the Senegal and the Nile . Several delegates expressed a desire to have the rôle of ICSU more clearly defined.

(351) A large number of delegates expressed agreement with the proposal of the Canadian delegate to increase the number of members serving on the Co-ordinating Council from 18 to 21, stressing, however, that the number should not go beyond 21.

(352) One delegate proposed that regional inter-State Committees should sit on the Council. The Director of the Department indicated that Article VII, paragraph 4 of the Statutes of the Council foresaw specifically that the Council might invite such bodies to its meetings. On the other hand, the constitution of committees by the Council enabled it to extend its activities to the regional or sub-regional level with adequate representation of the countries and interested bodies. It was agreed that reference to regional committees would be made in the revised text of the work plan.

(353) Several delegates stressed the necessity of increasing the budget for hydrology and in particular for paragraph (IV) 102 - training of hydrologists, and paragraph (N) 103 - assistance to Member States. One delegate proposed that in view of the importance and actuality of the subject, a symposium on scientific principles of water desalinization be included in the work plan and this was accepted. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew his amendment in 13 C/8, Add.1 proposing new training activities; the main points of the other Soviet amendment was incorporated in the work plan.

(354) The amendment increasing the number of seats on the Council was approved unanimously. In reply to several delegations, it was stressed that the statutes fully allow for appropriate rotation of members at each session of the General Conference. After consultation with delegations, the Chairman proposed a list of 21 countries to sit on the Council for the first two years. The delegates from Turkey and UAR remarked that the

Middle East region and Arab countries should be more adequately represented when a new list was established at the next session of the General Conference and the delegate from Madagascar made a similar remark as regards Eastern Africa. The list proposed by the Chairman was approved unanimously .

(355) Subject to the amendments indicated above, the Sub-Commission took note of the work plan (paras .85-104) and approved resolutions 2.2221 and 2.2222 in accordance with draft resolutions A and B of document 13C/PRG/9, 2.2223 and 2.2224 as in 13 C/5, paragraphs 86, 88 and 89.

### Section 2.223 Oceanography

(356) Documents 13 C/PRG/7 and 13 C/PRG/8 were introduced by the representative of the Director-General.

(357) In the debate which followed in which 15 delegates took part, unanimous support was expressed for the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Marine Science programme of Unesco.

(358) Several delegates emphasized the importance of training programmes in marine science and a number of delegates expressed their concern over what they believed to be an insufficient increase of funds allocated for oceanographic activities within the Unesco programme for 1965-1966.

(359) Two delegates stressed the necessity of specifically mentioning co-operative expeditions of a regional character in resolution 2.2233. A number of delegates emphasized the importance of supporting marine biological studies within the oceanographic programme of Unesco, in view of their immediate impact on problems of national development.

(360) Two delegates, in urging adjustment of the methods of IOC and Unesco operation to the means and interests of developing countries, emphasized the need to focus training programmes in marine science towards the requirements of developing countries.

(361) The work plan (paras .108-110 in document 13 C/5 1 was noted and resolutions 2.2231 and 2.2232 were approved unanimously, as was the resolution in document 13 C/PRG/8, paragraph 9, concerning modifications of the Statutes of IOC (resolution 2.2233).

(362) In the light of the limited resources available, the Sub-Commission made changes in the work plan contained in paragraphs 112-121, covering the draft resolution on the training of specialists submitted by the USSR (13 C/8, Add .1). It recommended that a study of the scientific results of research in the Antarctic - the subject of the second Soviet draft resolution - be included in the draft programme for 1967-1968.

(363) Resolution 2.2234 as amended to take into account the draft resolution proposed by

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Viet-Nam in document 13 C/8, Add. 1, and an additional amendment proposed by the United States delegate, was approved unanimously, together with the budgetary provisions amounting to \$541,458.

### Section 2.224 Physics of the earth's crust and upper mantle

(364) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science presented the report on the Intergovernmental Meeting on Seismology and Earthquake Engineering (13 C/PRG/IO) and explained that the amendments to the work plan contained in it were intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Meeting. He drew attention to the proposed new resolution contained in the document, relative to the possibility of setting up an International Fund for the Development of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering.

(365) The delegate of Japan proposed a new text for resolution 2.2241, which would take into account the amendments suggested by Japan and the USSR in 13 C/8, Add.1.

(366) The delegate of the USSR presented his country's draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.11, proposing that the title of the section be amended to 'Physics of the Earth's Crust and Upper Mantle', in order to reflect more precisely the content of the programme.

(367) Fourteen speakers took part in the general discussion which ensued. Support for the proposed programme was expressed by the majority of speakers, especially for the multidisciplinary studies of geophysical areas (para. (N) 129 document 13 C/5) and two speakers regretted that the budget provision for this paragraph had been reduced in document 13 C/PRG/IO. General support was expressed for the proposal to send reconnaissance missions to the site of severe earthquakes immediately after their occurrence .

(368) Two delegates expressed their support for the proposed programme in vulcanology (para. 128)) and emphasized the need for a more systematic surveillance of active volcanoes with the object of forecasting the occurrence of dangerous eruptions. One delegate was of the opinion that the funds for this section were not adequate and that the programme should be considerably enlarged. He was, however, opposed to the creation of an International Fund for the Development of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, being of the opinion that an enlarged programme should be financed in a manner similar to that adopted for Unesco's programmes in Oceanography and Hydrology.

(369) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science replied to questions and comments raised in the course of the discussion. He drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to

the fact that resolution 2.2242 called upon the Director-General to explore the possibility of setting up an International Fund for Seismology and Earthquake Engineering and emphasized that this Fund, if set up, would be financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

(370) The amendment to the title of the section proposed by the USSR was then approved by the Sub-Commission.

(371) The delegate of the United States of America proposed that in paragraph 12 of 13 C/PRG/IO, the words "in comparison with other methods of financing such as that employed in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and in the International Hydrological Decade" be inserted after the words "the possibility will be explored". This was approved by the Sub-Commission.

(372) The Sub-Commission took note of the work plan of the section, paragraphs 124-132 in document 13 C/5, modified by paragraphs 7-14 of document 13 C/PRG/IO, with the change noted above.

(373) The revised text of resolution 2.2241 was approved. For resolution 2.2242, contained in paragraph 6 of document 13 C/PRG/IO, the delegate of the United States of America proposed that the words "in comparison with other methods of financing such as that employed in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and in the International Hydrological Decade" be inserted after the words "to explore the possibility" in sub-paragraph (a) of the proposed resolution. The Sub-Commission approved resolution 2.2 242, with this amendment, proposed by the United States of America, and also approved the budget provision of \$117,000.

### Section 2.225 Geological sciences

(374) Five speakers took part in the discussion of this section and expressed support for the proposed programme, at the same time making suggestions for activities to be undertaken in the future. These included: automatic processing of geological data, continental drift, inter-continental geological correlation, increased collaboration between geophysicists and geologists, and the specific aspects of geologic formations in the humid tropical areas. Expert meetings on suitable methods of prospecting for specific mineral deposits in certain well-defined areas were also suggested, and the delegate of the Ivory Coast stated that his Government would be willing to act as host for the symposium on West African granite (para .(N) 140 of document 13 C/ 5).

(375) In his reply, the Director of the Department of Advancement of Science thanked the Sub-Commission for the suggestions made, which would be taken into account in the execution of the programme. He stressed the excellent cooperation between Unesco and the International

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Union for Geological Sciences (IUGS) and indicated that the assistance for training and research referred to in resolution 2.2252(d) would mainly be obtained through the UN Special Fund as was being done for the Institute of Mining and Geology in Indonesia.

(376) The Sub-Commission took note of the work plan for this section (paras .136-144) and approved resolutions 2.2251 and 2.2252, in accordance with the text in 13 C/5, paragraphs 134 and 135. The budget provisions amounting to \$125,000 were also approved.

### Section 2.226 Soil sciences

(377) Seven delegates took part in the discussion and all expressed support for the programme proposed by the Director-General.

(378) After hearing explanations given by the delegate of the Netherlands and by the Secretariat, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to withdraw the USSR amendment (13 C/8, Add. 1) concerning the proposed international soils museum to be established in Utrecht, on condition that consideration was nevertheless given to the eventual creation of soil museums in other parts of the world. The Sub-Commission concurred in this view.

(379) The desirability of establishing soil collections in the various continents was expressed by one of the delegates, while another expressed the hope that the "Arid Zone Newsletter" would not be discontinued. It was agreed on the proposal of Spain, that post-graduate training courses at Granada and Seville on edaphology and plant biology would be included in the work plan among those receiving support from Unesco.

(380) The delegate of Czechoslovakia drew attention to the International Symposium to be held in Prague in honour of the 100th anniversary of Kopecki. He suggested that a preparatory meeting should be organized with specialists from Unesco, FAO and the International Soil Science Society.

(381) After a statement by the representative of the Director-General, the Sub-Commission noted the work plan (paras .148-153), with the amendment referred to above and approved resolutions 2.2261 and 2.2262, in accordance with the texts in 13 C/5, paragraphs 146 and 147, together with the budget provisions, amounting to \$115,000.

### Section 2.227 Ecological studies and conservation of natural resources

(382) In the general debate, 13 delegates expressed their general satisfaction with the programme, while a number expressed regret that the budget had been reduced.

(383) The delegate of Mexico repeated his Government's offer to be host to a symposium on tropical rain forest, to be organized by Unesco.

(384) It was agreed that a proposal for the creation of an institute for applied research and training in the Sahel region presented by the delegate of Niger, would be included in the amended work plan, as a subject for a possible request to the Special Fund. The delegate of Chile also expressed his interest in the creation of a Natural Resources Research Institute in his country.

(385) The delegate of France requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of preparing before the end of 1967 a review of recent progress in fundamental research on new sources of energy. The Sub-Commission approved this suggestion. He also requested that since the "Arid Zone Newsletter" was to be discontinued, it be replaced by a "Natural Resources Research Newsletter" which could perhaps be combined with the bulletin foreseen for the International Hydrological Decade under paragraph 100 of 13 C/5. It was agreed that this would be included in the work plan as amended.

(386) Some delegates expressed concern about the replacement of the Advisory Committees on arid zone and humid tropics research by a single committee for natural resources. One delegation expressed doubt about the scientific justification for such a merger and opposed the proposal.

(387) The amendment to paragraph (c) of resolution 2.2271 proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany (document 13 C/DR. 88) and supported by several delegates was accepted. The importance of comparative studies on productivity measurements and ecological research of tropical mountains and lowlands was stressed.

(388) The Director of the Department of Advancement of Science explained that the reduction in the budget was more apparent than real, since that part of the activities formerly financed under the humid tropics and arid zone research programme now appeared under sections dealing with hydrology, geology or soil science. He further explained the advantages of a single advisory committee for natural resources research. He indicated that the natural resources institutes suggested for the Sahel region and for Chile could be studied as possible Special Fund projects.

(389) After these explanations and subject to the amendments indicated above, the Sub-Commission took note of the work plan (paras. 158-167) and approved resolutions 2.2271 and 2.2272. It also approved the corresponding budget of \$224,000 (para.155).

### Section 2.23 Life sciences

(390) Nineteen delegates took part in the discussion of this section as well as the President of ICSU. Several speakers expressed appreciation of the programme. Considerable support was shown for Unesco's contribution to the International Biological programme. Three delegates

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welcomed the work undertaken by an expert committee appointed by the Director-General to supervise the study of the present need for international co-operation in the basic biological sciences, following a request by the Government of Belgium approved by the Executive Board at its 67th session. An amendment to paragraph (c) of resolution 2.231, to include this study, was proposed and seconded.

(391) Some delegates expressed reservations as to the adequacy of the funds allocated to this activity; in addition, one delegation considered that the activities proposed in the programme were too scattered. Serious doubts were expressed about the desirability and feasibility of Unesco's engaging in basic research on cancer, though other delegates vigorously rebutted this, pointing out the difficulty of excluding the study of cancer cells from any work on cell biology. The delegate of Argentina announced that his country was ready to organize the seminar on brain research, proposed to be held in Latin America (13 C/5, para. 176). The delegate of Uruguay hoped that his country would be allowed to participate in any multidisciplinary brain research project.

(392) The representative of the Director-General, in answering the points made by delegates, drew special attention to Unesco's assistance to the International Biological programme.

(393) The draft amendment proposed by Brazil (13 C/8, Add. 1) was accepted, as were the amendments to the work plan proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1) on condition that the budgetary limits would not be exceeded. It was agreed that Unesco would consult FAO and WHO about the possibility of organizing a seminar in Latin America on applied genetics in 1967-1968, in accordance with the first draft resolution of Cuba (13 C/8, Add. 1). It was also agreed, upon the suggestion of the delegate of Mexico, that the second proposal of Cuba (13 C/8, Add. 1) could be met by the inclusion of work on the active principles of medicinal plants in the programme of the Latin American Chemistry Centre to be set up in Mexico, while the purpose of the Indian draft resolution (13 C/8, Add. 1) could be met by Unesco's encouragement of requests for help from Technical Assistance or the Special Fund for the establishment of national or regional centres in the biological sciences. Effect was given to the draft resolution of Japan (13 C/8, Add. 1) by the inclusion in the work plan (para. 192) of efforts to be undertaken by Unesco to promote regional collection centres for micro-organisms.

(394) The work plan (paras. 171-192), modified in accordance with the above amendments, was noted. Resolution 2.231, modified to include reference to the study on the present need for international co-operation in the basic biological sciences, was approved; sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) were unanimously approved; sub-paragraph

(c) was approved by 34 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions. Resolution 2.232 was approved, together with the budget summary, amounting to \$208,000.

### 2.3 Application of science and technology to development

#### Section 2.31 Assessment of technological needs of developing countries

(395) The delegates of 11 Member States took part in the discussion, expressing general approval of the activities proposed in this section. One delegate requested that his country's strong support of the Director-General's initiative in creating the new Department of Application of Science be recorded. Another delegate considered the programme to be one of the most important before the General Conference. The Director-General was congratulated by another speaker on the flexibility with which he had drawn up the programme, an element very necessary when launching a new department.

(396) A number of delegates expressed reservations and posed questions concerning the suggestion that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations might play the rôle of Unesco's advisory committee for the application of science and technology to development. Some delegates expressed the opinion that the Organization should have its own committee, which would be able to meet more frequently to consider the Unesco programme than could the ECOSOC Committee and that a Unesco Advisory Committee should be established even if the ECOSOC Committee also played an advisory rôle to Unesco. A number of other delegates, however, expressed their support for the original suggestion, which would facilitate in their view the co-ordination of the programmes in this field undertaken by the various Specialized Agencies. One delegation expressed the view that the suggested number of 15 members (para. 200, Chapter 2 of 13 C/5) was not sufficient, and that an important participation of scientists from developing countries should be ensured; the delegation asked that this Committee advise the Director-General on the establishment of a long-term plan for Unesco in its programme of application of science and technology to development. Another delegation drew attention to the necessity of co-ordination between the Advisory Committee on application of science and technology to development and the consultative organs concerned with the elaboration of the programme of the Department of Advancement of Science.

(397) The new character of "Impact" received general approval, and some delegates requested its publication in additional languages.

(398) The delegate of Cuba presented a draft

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resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) proposing a regional training course for senior members of technical education institutes in Latin America. The delegate of India, in presenting his country's draft resolution (13 C/8, Add. 1) stressed the advantages to developing countries of a centre for technical information, and the importance and success of multipurpose research institutes.

(399) The delegate of France proposed that the Sub-Commission consider the suppression of the item in the work plan (13 C/5) on consultations with professional organizations and individuals, and the transfer to Section 2.1 or 2.2 of Chapter 2, of the funds thus liberated. Some anxiety was expressed about the absence of specific reference to agricultural education, and one delegate regretted the omission of the International Council for Building Research from the list of organizations in paragraph 201.

(400) The Deputy Director-General and the Director of the Department of Application of Science, in their replies stressed the small amount of Regular programme funds in the budget of the Department, which on the other hand was responsible for projects involving expenditure of more than \$20,000,000 of extra-budgetary resources.

(401) The Director-General informed the Sub-Commission that, at the first session of the Economic and Social Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, he had announced his intention of asking the Committee to advise him on the part of Unesco's programme relating to the application of science to development. In its report to the 37th session of ECOSOC (Geneva, July-August 1964), the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had expressed the hope that the above Committee would act as adviser to Unesco on terms acceptable both to the Director-General and to the Committee itself. Negotiations were in progress at the second session of the Advisory Committee, which had opened in New York on 2 November 1964. The substantial discussion which had taken place, and the differing views which had been expressed in the Sub-Commission, provided valuable guidance and would be taken into account during these negotiations. He reminded the Sub-Commission of the draft resolution introduced by France and Switzerland at the twelfth session of the General Conference and unanimously approved, as a result of which Unesco now has a large programme in agricultural education (12 C/Resolution 1.233). Mention would be made of the International Council of Building Research in the work plan.

(402) The delegates of Cuba and India withdrew their draft resolutions in the light of the explanations given by the Director-General in 13 C/8, Add. 1. The work plan as amended (paras. 195-205 and 207) was noted, there being one objection to noting paragraph 200, on the Advisory

Committee, and 4 abstentions. Resolutions 2.311 and 2.312 were approved, with the text given in 13 C/5. The budgetary provisions of \$229,250 were approved.

### Section 2.32 Social conditions governing the implantation of science in developing countries

(403) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introducing the draft resolution submitted by his country (13 C/8, Add.1) stated that the proposal to transfer this section to the Department of Social Sciences did not imply a lack of appreciation of the substance of these studies, but on the contrary, a desire that they should be undertaken in the best possible conditions.

(404) In the general discussion which followed nine speakers participated. All stressed the importance of this type of study. While two delegates supported the USSR proposal, others preferred the set-up proposed in 13 C/5. All emphasized the need for close co-operation with the Department of Social Sciences in the carrying out of this programme. One delegate mentioned the need for the advice of social scientists on the content of engineering curricula to be taken into account.

(405) The delegate of the United States of America proposed that in paragraph 2.12 of the work plan the word "demograph" be inserted between the words "statistics" and "industrial sociology" since this problem is of vital interest to developing countries. In the same paragraph he wished to have inserted the words "analytical and" between "the" and "planning" in the third line, as the analysis of a situation is the typical task of the social scientist, which is needed before any planning can be done. The latter point was also stressed by another delegate. The Sub-Commission agreed to these changes.

(406) The Director of the Department of Application of Science and Technology spoke of the importance of the social sciences since this type of advice is particularly needed in the various Special Fund projects the Department is carrying out. This need for detailed day-to-day advice is also the main reason why this Division should be within the Department, while the larger social science projects belong to the Department of Social Sciences. Finally, the Director explained that the project described in paragraph 2.13 is an ongoing activity already started in 1963-1964.

(407) The delegate of the USSR withdrew his draft resolution, but requested that the view should figure in the Sub-Commission's report that the Division should maintain close contact with the Department of Social Sciences and that for 1967-1968 the matter should be further considered in the light of the experience gained.

(408) The Sub-Commission noted the work

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plan with the two modifications referred to above and approved resolutions 2.321 and 2.322 as given in 13 C/5, paragraphs 210-211. The budget provisions, amounting to \$90,000 were approved.

### Section 2.33 Assistance to the development of Member States through the application of science and technology

#### I. Training of technicians, technologists and scientists

(409) The delegate of Belgium introduced his Government's proposal (13 C/8) for two resolutions designed to amplify and reinforce by reference to the international recommendation concerning technical and vocational education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, the action proposed under this section.

(410) The Sub-Commission agreed to this proposal and the Deputy Director-General informed the Sub-Commission that its adoption would require a modification to paragraph 216 of the work plan and a cross-reference to paragraph 60 of Chapter 1 (Education).

(411) The delegate of France presented a proposal for the reduction of the funds proposed for the visiting professorship programme in paragraph 226 of the work plan, since allocations had been provided for this purpose in other sections of the programme.

(412) In the discussion of this section 11 delegates took part. Support for the activities proposed was general. A request was made by one delegate that information about projects undertaken with extra-budgetary funds be made available for the guidance of other countries. Another delegate believed that an important rôle in assisting developing countries could be played by Unesco if it encouraged the local production of scientific equipment. Some delegates questioned the usefulness of Unesco's producing standard equipment lists. The Director of the Department of Application of Science, in his reply, explained how the standard lists, which were for technical institutes of fairly uniform pattern, could shorten the preliminary stages of implementing a Special Fund project.

(413) The work plan (paras .216-230) was noted, after the French proposal to delete paragraph 226 had been rejected by 48 votes against 6, with 1 abstention. Resolutions 2.331 and 2.332 were approved. The delegate of France explained his abstention.

#### II. Advancement of scientific and technological research

(414) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented his country's proposal (13C/8,Add.1) that Unesco should not attempt

to tackle certain technical problems of a highly specialized character. The delegate of India presented his draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) proposing the establishment of a multidisciplinary research centre in Asia.

(415) Seven delegates took part in the discussion. There was general support for the activities proposed and many questions were asked about the various proposals in the work plan. Several delegates expressed the view that multidisciplinary scientific research centres might draw scientific personnel away from the universities and wished to be assured that they would operate in close relation with the universities. It was further suggested that one of these centres should be charged with the analysis of technical problems. One delegate opposed the use of Regular programme funds for the study of very specific problems, and stated his opinion that these funds should not be used to found new institutes, but rather to assist those already existing. Another delegate considered that the title of the section was not reflected in the text of the work plan.

(416) The Director of the Department of Application of Science in his reply assured the Sub-Commission that close links with universities would be maintained by the multidisciplinary research centres, and pointed out that it was not the intention to use Regular programme funds to establish the centres; these funds would cover the preliminary work to prepare for the actual establishment of the centres which would be carried on with extra-budgetary funds.

(417) The importance of the analysis of technical problems was recognized and accepted. The work plan (paras .232-250) was noted. The delegate of France explained his abstention on paragraph 248. Resolution 2.333 was approved with the deletion of the word "two" immediately before "sub-regional institutes for applied research", and the addition of "and training" between "applied research" and "on natural resources", in paragraph (b).

#### III. Prize for scientific or technological discovery having particular importance for developing countries

(418) Approval of this proposal for a Unesco award was general. The words "or technological" were inserted between "scientific" and "discovery" on a proposal of the United Kingdom which was approved by the Sub-Commission. One delegate questioned the need for the comparatively large funds for the administration of the prize. The same delegate, who was supported in this by others, suggested that the subject for which the prize would be awarded should not be left vague and general, but should be defined for each biennium.

(419) The workplan (paras.252-255)was noted,

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Resolution 2.334 with the addition mentioned above, was approved. The budget summary for the whole of Section 2.33, amounting to \$4 79,000, was adopted.

### Section 2.34 Regional centres for science and technology

(420) The Director-General introduced this section by saying that the proposals contained in 13 C/5 were to be modified in order to take into account consultations with Member States which took place after the printing of 13 C/5 and such events as the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of natural resources held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 28 July to 6 August 1964. The Director-General stressed the following points : (a) the regional centres are to be the organs of the Secretariat for the execution of the regional programmes of the Departments both of Advancement of Science and of Application of Science to Development; (b) as such, their location has no political or symbolic implication and would best be left therefore to the choice of the Director-General, in consultation with Member States concerned and according to such objective criteria as the existence of local scientific institutions and a genuine scientific background, vicinity to regional organizations, convenient means of communication, and the availability of physical facilities offered by the host country.

(421) The Director-General also stated that since all the factors of this complex problem were not known, he was proposing the maintenance of the present science co-operation offices in Latin America (Montevideo), the Arab States (Cairo), Asia (New Delhi and Djakarta) and the creation of a centre for Africa, leaving until the fourteenth session of the General Conference the final decision as to the establishment of regional centres on the basis of proposals to be contained in 14 C/5.

(422) After the delegate of Uruguay and Brazil had presented their draft amendments to resolution 2.341 and the corresponding work plan (13 C/8 and 13 C/DR. 151, a new text of the resolution and work plan was prepared reflecting the position of the Director-General, and this text was introduced by the Deputy Director-General (13 C/PRG/SC/4). The latter explained that the development of regional centres was to be planned on the basis of the existing network of science co-operation offices and that the possibility of establishing more than one centre per region would be taken into account in this planning.

(423) Twenty-two delegates took part in the discussion which followed, expressing general support for the idea of regional centres. Several delegates expressed the view that the existing

science co-operation offices, while performing valuable work throughout the years, might not always be equal to the heavier tasks which the new programme would place upon them.

(424) The delegate of Brazil, in the light of the explanation given by the Deputy Director-General, withdrew his draft resolution on the understanding that further consultations would take place, in particular during the Latin American Conference on Science and Technology to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1965, on the location of regional centres for Latin America. Uruguay also withdrew its amendment and was ready to accept the new text of resolution 2.341, provided the penultimate sentence of the new proposed work plan, which specified that consultations would take place during this Conference, was deleted. The Sub-Commission agreed to this deletion after the Deputy Director-General had explained that the Director-General did not intend to consult the Latin American Conference on Science and Technology as a formal body on this question, but rather to benefit from the presence of appropriate authorities of Latin American Member States at this meeting to undertake consultations with them. The Indonesian delegate expressed his own and the Indian delegation's satisfaction with the new text of resolution 2.341 and work plan.

(425) Several delegations recognized that the final decision concerning the location of the regional centres needed further study and that the choice should be left to the Director-General after appropriate consultations with Member States concerned, in the framework of the criteria referred to by the Director-General. Other delegations stressed the importance of adequate and professionally competent staff for the regional centres in order to advise Member States in both science and its application to development. One delegate pointed out that the regional centres within the framework of general directives from Headquarters should be able to implement Unesco's programme in the best interest of the region.

(426) Many delegates recognized the usefulness of more than one centre per region. One delegate, however, drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the difficulties of multiplying the centres, particularly on account of finding highly qualified staff. Several delegates having spoken on the delimitation of the regions to be served by the centres, the Deputy Director-General stated that the question was to be discussed by the Programme Commission during the next few days. The decision taken on this matter by the General Conference would apply to regional activities throughout the programme.

(427) In connexion with particular regions, many delegates felt that more than one centre would be necessary for Africa; several delegates expressed the view that the new centre for Africa should be established early in 1965 and should be

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from its inception a Regional Centre for Science and Technology in order to be in a position to implement the Lagos Plan already supported by the Sub-Commission. The Deputy Director-General accepted this proposal.

(428) The work plan was noted as follows: paragraph 258, 13 C/5, was replaced by the new text contained in 13 C/PRG/SC/4 as amended by Uruguay. Paragraphs 259 and 260 of 13 C/5 were noted without change. The text of resolution 2.341 contained in 13 C/PRG/SC/4, with amendments, was approved, together with the budgetary provisions amounting to \$640,794.

### STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

(429) The delegate of the Union of Soviet socialist Republics requested information on the reasons for the increase in numbers of the staff. The delegate of France also requested this information. After the Deputy Director-General had explained that the staff increases were minimal in relation to the increase in budget from all sources for the two Departments, the Sub-Commission approved the staff establishment for Headquarters (paras.264-267 in 13 C/5) by 35 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

### DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

(430) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced his draft amendment (13 C/8, Add.1) seeking to reduce the amount of the Departments I contribution to the Documents and Publications Service. The delegate of France supported the draft amendment. The Deputy Director-General explained that this sum was voted upon in the Administrative Commission and that the rôle of the Sub-Commission was limited to noting the amount. The amount of the contribution was noted.

### BUDGET TOTAL (REGULAR PROGRAMME)

(431) The Sub-Commission approved by 34 votes for, none against and 3 abstentions a budget provision of \$7.5 75,083 for the Natural Sciences Chapter, as given in document 13 C/6Add. Rev., subject to any adjustments which the Administrative Commission might make with regard to staff salaries and allowances.

### RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

(432) The report of the Science Sub-Commission was considered and approved unanimously by the Programme Commission. Before approval the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that, as a result of its decision to create

the post of Chief Editor, the budgetary provisions in the last two sections of the Sub-Commission report would be reduced by \$11,175, the amount of the contribution of the chapter towards the expenditure of this post. The Commission thereupon approved the budgetary provisions for the Documents and Publications Services of \$4 79,825.

(433) The Commission then approved, subject to any adjustments which the Administrative Commission might make with regard to staff salaries and allowances, a budget provision of \$7,563,908 for the Natural Sciences Chapter.

## Chapter 3 SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### INTRODUCTION

(434) The Director-General explained the dominant ideas that underlay the regrouping of the Department of Social Sciences and the Department of Cultural Activities in an organic unit at the head of which it was proposed to place an Assistant Director-General.

(435) Stressing the vital importance which he attached to that part of the programme, the Director-General explained its intellectual content and administrative infrastructure. He showed that, in the long term, it was this sector which would give Unesco its individual stamp and justification in so far as it concerned man, the ultimate object of all Unesco's activities, studied from a general, philosophical and humanist standpoint. From that point of view, it had seemed essential to group the social sciences, human sciences and cultural activities together and, in planning the programme, to stress the points they had in common rather than the diversity of those disciplines, although when it came to practical action, due account was taken of the epistemological and methodological significance of each.

(436) In that connexion, the Director-General quoted the opinion of the experts who had met in Paris to consider the question of an international study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences and who had agreed "that the traditional institutional division between the social and human sciences is rather misleading and that the phenomena covered by the sciences and studies of man and his culture reveal a profound unity" (document 13 C/PRG/12).

(437) However, the Secretariat did not suggest any ruling regarding the place that the human sciences should occupy within that general group that being a question of the classification of sciences that was beyond the Secretariat's competence. It could only be said - without the slightest intention of influencing the issue - that the regrouping hinged on the human sciences, and that the exact place they should occupy would be



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determined by the course of scientific development.

(438) Analysing the idea of the convergence of disciplines on an overall image of man, the Director-General pointed out that this led naturally to philosophical reflection directed towards action and to an explanation and appreciation of the value and scope of what Unesco had undertaken in the fields proper to it - education, science and culture.

(439) So far as culture was concerned Unesco, which had hitherto been concerned mainly with the dissemination of culture, would have to give consideration to the problems of cultural creation in order to assist it, to bring about an understanding of it and, above all, to stimulate awareness of the phenomenon of culture.

(440) The Director-General also called for greater daring in the planning of a socialsciences programme which had to come to grips with the vital problems of our times - racial prejudice, the specific problems of newly-independent countries, the economic and social consequences of disarmament - studied with the necessary objectivity and in relation to education, science and culture, the major concerns of Unesco.

### GENERAL DISCUSSION

(441) Eighteen delegations took part in the ensuing general debate. There was general agreement on the soundness of the proposed organization which was considered to be in line with Unesco's basic ideals. The necessity of interdisciplinary co-operation was repeatedly expressed, but one speaker regretted that the section previously dealing with applied social sciences had been removed from the chapter under consideration and shifted to the chapter on the application of science and technology to development.

(442) It was believed by some delegations, however, that the new administrative and intellectual structure proposed should be regarded as a practical and empirical scheme which could be adapted and modified in the light of further experience. The need for flexibility and the avoidance of any dogmatic attitude was stressed on account of the variety of present academic structures and of scientific conceptions with regard to the various disciplines, concerned in different countries and cultures.

(443) Some speakers felt that various Concepts used in the presentation of the proposed programme and budget, such as "culture" or "philosophy", were sometimes used inconsistently while others expressed hesitations and doubts as to the contribution that philosophy could make to modern social science research, which was trying to develop as an exact science resembling the natural sciences in its methods and aims.

(444) Other speakers expressed the hope that

the new orientation would not lead to an estrangement between Unesco and social science circles, nor to a change in the present trend towards exactness and precision in the social sciences.

(445) It was, however, observed by some delegates that the main rôle of Unesco was that of arranging for dialogues between nations, cultures and disciplines. In the long run, this could be a most rewarding task and no institution other than Unesco seemed better placed to undertake it.

(446) One delegate observed that the present fragmentation of knowledge brought about by the very development of learning argued in favour of the attempt to bring closer together the social sciences and the human sciences. The present stage was an intermediate one and should lead to the creation of a large department entrusted with the study of all the aspects of man's problems.

(447) The priority fields in the social science programme outlined by the Director-General received general acceptance. Some speakers felt that greater attention should be given to the effects of the basic socio-economic infrastructure of different societies on their socio-cultural development.

(448) It was stressed that the programme outlined appeared both practical and concrete. Close co-operation with non-governmental organizations was regarded as being of particular value for healthy future development.

(449) Summing up the discussion, the Director-General emphasized Unesco's intention of pursuing a policy of intellectual consistency along the lines approved by the General conference. Unesco would not have recourse to dogmatism or attempt to develop a philosophic doctrine, but would encourage an intellectual and ethical attitude clearly based on human rights, on the understanding that the content of that ideology would be a matter for those concerned. He declared himself in favour of a many-sided approach and of world-wide dialogue. Furthermore, the rôle of the social sciences and their contacts would be maintained and all their possibilities turned to account, since they were the point of departure for all philosophical reflection and there could be no question of trying to prevent social scientists from remaining themselves and perfecting their own specific methods of research. They would be completely free to make their contribution, from their own particular angle, to the development of the experiment being undertaken. The latter was not limited so far as the disciplines involved were concerned: "social" was a broad concept, and extended to the economic conditions of social and cultural processes.

(450) As it was an experiment, it would have to be carried out in liaison with all the disciplines and with the leading international non-governmental organizations that represented them and whose scientific independence had to be preserved.

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### 3.1 Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

#### Section 3 .10 Office of the Assistant Director-General

(451) The Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras .12-12(b)) and unanimously approved the appropriation of \$2,000 provided for in paragraph 11 .

#### Section 3.11 Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

(452) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics gave the reasons for the amendments (13 C/8, Add.11 which it was proposing to resolutions 3.112, 3.113, 3.114, 3.115, and also to paragraph 29 of the work plan relating to the last two of these resolutions. After an exchange of views on the distinction that should be drawn between subventions and contracts, the delegation withdrew its amendments to resolutions 3 . 112 and 3 .113, on condition that the considerations which it had adduced in support were recorded in the minutes.

(453) The Commission unanimously approved resolutions 3.111, 3.112, and 3.113 as given in document 13 C/5 (paras .15-17). It then took note of the work plan relating to these resolutions (paras .18-211).

(454) After approving unanimously the amendments proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to resolutions 3.114 and 3 .115, the Commission approved, with one abstention, these resolutions as amended.

(455) The delegate of France submitted an amendment (13 C/DR.41) which his delegation was proposing to paragraph 29 of the work plan. At the request of several delegations, he agreed to restore in the text of this paragraph the words "and the types of social stratification and mobility" . Further, following observations concerning the relative importance attached to the notion of culture in the latter part of his draft, he agreed to leave it to the Secretariat to redraft the end of paragraph 29 accordingly. The Commission took note of the work plan (paras .24-31) thus amended.

(456) The Commission took note of paragraph 14 of Section 3.11 and unanimously approved the appropriation of \$621,486 provided for in paragraph 10, together with the staff establishment shown in paragraphs 32-34 of Chapter 3 .1 .

### 3 .2 Social Sciences

#### Introduction

(457) The Director of the Department of social Sciences introduced the proposed programme under this chapter which, in spite of the present

budgetary stabilization, contained several new activities. In the field of fundamental and applied research, where special emphasis was given to the improvement of comparability of research, he drew the attention of the Commission to the increasing scope of activities of the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences and to the **international** study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences.

(458) As far as activities in the fields of teaching and training were concerned he stressed the Department's work aimed at training teaching and research staff for universities, as well as future senior administrators, the latter being no less indispensable than scientists and technicians for the growth of developing countries. The new project cited in this context was the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development . More generally, the increase in Technical Assistance funds put at the disposal of the Department in this field in 1965-1966 reflected the growing interest of Member States in the work carried out under this section.

(459) The international studies of certain major problems of our time proposed under Section 3 .25 were directly related to the principal tasks assigned to Unesco by its Constitution. The actual solution of these problems being basically the concern of the Member States themselves, the Director of the Department stressed that Unesco's rôle was concentrated on stimulating interest and promoting studies in these vital fields. He added that the last characteristic feature of the Department's programme was its work in the fields of economic analysis and statistics, which involved provision of data, advice and internal studies required by other departments concerned, and also the promotion of studies on the factors of economic development as well as the assessment of human resources.

#### General discussion

(460) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a draft resolution on the orientation of the social sciences programme (13 C/8, Add.1, Chapter 3.2, page 1). Delegates from 15 Member States participated in the ensuing discussion. There was general agreement with the value of the principles expressed in the USSR draft resolution. It was felt, however, by several delegates that these principles applied to Unesco's programme in general and not only to the Social Sciences chapter, and also that sufficient accent had been laid on them in the draft resolution (13 C/41) voted by the plenary session of the General Conference as well as in Unesco's Constitution. The delegate of the United States of America proposed under Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure, a motion of adjournment

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sine die of the debate on this draft resolution. After a procedural discussion in which several delegates took part, this motion was carried by 42 votes in favour, 23 against and 9 abstentions.

(461) A revised version (13 C/PRG/DR.II Rev.) of the USSR proposal (submitted by Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, India, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) was discussed later in the session, the Bureau of the Commission having ruled that it was receivable. After a brief debate and a slight change in the French text, this new proposal was approved unanimously to become resolution 3.263.

### Section 3.20 Office of the Director

(462) After noting paragraphs 46 and 47 in document 13 C/5, the Commission unanimously approved the appropriations for the Office of the Director (\$11,340) as shown in paragraph 45.

### Section 3.21 Co-operation with international social science organizations

(463) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment to resolution 3.212 and to the work plan (13 C/8, Add.1, paras .50-53) proposing that Unesco's aid to international organizations should take the form of both subventions and contracts and that the increase of the subventions granted to the International Committee for Social Science Documentation be limited to \$20,000 while the remaining \$20,000 be given in form of contracts. Five delegations participated in the discussion which followed. Most of them expressed their approval of the proposals of the Director-General.

(464) The Deputy Director-General, replying to the discussion, emphasized the difference between subventions and contracts and stressed the need for subventions, which enabled the organizations concerned to carry on an autonomous existence and to undertake scientific activities of their own. He then explained that the increase in the subvention to the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation was due to the fact that the subvention was to cover the cost of publishing bibliographical and documentation studies which the Committee had so far prepared and issued under contract with Unesco. Those studies (International Social Science Bibliographies, Interdisciplinary Studies on Current Social Science Research Trends, Annotated Bibliographies of National Law and Current Sociology) were considered by the specialists concerned as essential tools for the progress of their work, and the transfer of funds from contracts to the overall subventions was aimed at harmonizing the policy of the Department of Social Sciences in this matter

with that followed by other departments.

(465) The USSR amendment to resolution 3.212 was rejected by 31 votes against, 12 in favour and 23 abstentions. The Commission then took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras .52-53) and unanimously approved resolutions 3.221 and 3.212. Resolution 3.213 as shown in 13 C/5 was adopted by 61 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions. The Commission also approved the corresponding budget of \$191,000 as shown in 13 C/5, paragraph 48.

### Section 3.22 Improvement of social science documentation

(466) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented an amendment to the work plan (13 C/5, paras .58 and 61) proposing a reduction of the budgetary provisions and asked for the reasons for the 17% increase. The delegate of Czechoslovakia wished to know whether part of this increase would be assigned to the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences.

(467) The Director of the Department of Social Sciences replied that the increase in the appropriations was due in particular to the fact that the Social Sciences Clearing House would be called upon to undertake extensive new activities in the fields of peace research and the sociology of education. He informed the Commission that the first volume of social science dictionaries, devoted to English terminology, had appeared and that the French volume existed in a provisional mimeographed version. He also informed the Commission that work on a similar Spanish dictionary was progressing normally.

(468) The Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras .58-61). In this connexion the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that before continuing with the preparation of further social sciences dictionaries, the English and the French dictionaries should be evaluated by competent bodies in order to ascertain their quality. The delegate of France expressed the view that the dictionaries were prepared with the greatest care and examined in the course of preparation by competent specialists. Thus he had personally had an opportunity of examining parts of the provisional French version of the dictionary.

(469) The Commission then unanimously approved resolutions 3.221 and 3.222 as shown in 13 C/5. It also approved the corresponding budget of \$85,220 as shown in 13 C/5, paragraph 54, by 65 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions.

### Section 3.23 I: Teaching and training

(470) After the Union of Soviet Socialist

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Republics had agreed to withdraw its proposed amendment to paragraph 69 of the work plan (13 C/8, Add.1), the Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras .66-73) and unanimously adopted resolutions 3.231 and 3.232, as shown in paragraphs 64 and 65.

### Section 3.23 II: Latin American Social Science Faculty

(471) This sub-section was considered in conjunction with Section 3.24 (III) - Latin American Social Science Research Centre. The delegate of Chile introduced the amendments to resolutions 3.233 and 3.235 proposed by his delegation (13 C/8, Add.1), to the effect that Unesco planned assistance to the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO) should come to an end in 1969, instead of 1967, and that three experts instead of two should be made available to FLACSO in 1965-1966. He stressed the fact that, if Unesco assistance to FLACSO were to be terminated prematurely, the very existence of this institution would be in danger, and that it was essential, accordingly, to maintain this assistance for a longer period of time so as to enable FLACSO to find other sources of assistance which would ensure the continuation of its activities. While stressing that it would be useful for FLACSO to obtain the services of three experts from Unesco rather than two, he agreed, in view of the budgetary implications involved, to withdraw this part of his delegation's proposed amendment.

(472) The delegate of Brazil then introduced draft resolution 13 C/DR .3, proposing that Unesco planned assistance to the Latin American Social Science Research Centre (CENTRO) as provided for in resolutions 3 .245 and 3 .246, should continue until 1968, rather than 1966. He stressed that this extension was essential in order to enable CENTRO to find other means of financing its activities, in particular on a regional basis.

(473) Delegates of seven Member States took part in the discussion. They all stressed the important contribution of FLACSO and CENTRO to the development of countries of Latin America and expressed their support for the amendments submitted by Chile and Brazil.

(474) The representative of the Director-General shared the views expressed about the important rôle of the two institutions. He explained that, in accordance with resolution 8.32 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, while the progressive decrease of Unesco planned assistance to regional institutions and its limitation in time were a recognized policy, each case had to be considered on its merits. In the case of FLACSO and CENTRO, the Director-General shared the opinion of the delegations of Chile and Brazil that a two year's extension was justified; this additional period of

time would be used by the Secretariat to assist in the preparation of an inter-American convention transferring full responsibility for the two centres to the countries concerned.

(475) The Commission noted the work plan for Section 3.23 (II) as found in paragraphs 76-79 of 13 C/5, subject to "1967" in the first line of paragraph 76, being replaced by "1969", and subject to the addition of a further provision whereby the Director-General would initiate in 1965-1966 negotiations for the conclusion of an inter-America convention transferring full responsibility for FLACSO to the countries concerned. The Commission then adopted, by 56 votes to none, with two abstentions, resolution 3.233 (13 C/5, para. 74) as amended by the delegation of Chile. It also adopted unanimously resolution 3.234 as shown in 13 C/5 (para. 74a) and resolution 3.235 (13 C/5, para.75) with the two amendments proposed by Chile.

### Section 3.23 III: African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development

(476) The delegate of Cameroon expressed his appreciation of the measures taken to create the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD) which will be of great service to all African countries.

(477) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras .82-84) and unanimously approved resolutions 3.236, 3.237 and 3.238 as shown in 13 C/5 (paras. 80, 81 and 81a). The budget of \$294,570 for the Regular programme of the whole of Section 3.23 (13 C/5, para.62) was also unanimously approved.

### Section 3.24 Basic and applied research in the social sciences

#### I. Organization and promotion of research

(478) The delegate of Austria withdrew the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (13 C/8, Add.1, para.92). The Commission then noted the work plan of this sub-section (paras. 89-93) and approved unanimously resolutions 3.241 and 3.242, as shown in 13 C/5.

#### II. International study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences

(479) The Director of the Department of Social Sciences introduced document 13 C/PRG/12 relating to item 15.3 .1 of the agenda, reporting on the preliminary work performed by the Secretariat, with the help of consultants and of a committee of experts, in 1963-1964, in accordance with resolution 3 .43 adopted by the General

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Conference at its twelfth session. The results of this work have shown that the proposed study, while complex and difficult, was desirable and possible, and they led to a series of proposals reflected in 13 C/PRG/12. It was proposed to carry out the work in two stages, the first stage to be concentrated on what was described as "law-seeking" disciplines to be initiated in 1965-1966 and to be completed in 1967-1968, a second stage to be initiated in 1967-1968 as regards philosophy, history, law and critical study of art and literature. Further proposals would be presented by the Director-General at the fourteenth session of the General Conference. The Director of the Department commented on the details of the implementation of the first part of the study in 1965-1966, as presented in the work plan.

(480) Delegates of nineteen Member States took part in the discussion. There was general agreement on the importance and the usefulness of the proposed study; several of the speakers stressed that Unesco was the only body capable of undertaking this task. While some delegates were of the opinion that careful planning and preparation was still necessary before the study was actually started, there was a general consensus that it should not be postponed and that a first stage of the study should be initiated during 1965-1966. One delegate expressed the view that progress should be further accelerated. Several delegates requested clarifications or expressed reservations concerning the detailed implementation of the project, as proposed in 13 C/PRG/12

(481) Several delegates feared that the proposed scope of the first stage of the study was too ambitious and submitted an amendment (13 C/PRG/DR/10) to the effect that the study should be limited in 1965-1966 to two or three of the disciplines proposed by the Director-General. They agreed, however, to withdraw this amendment, on the understanding that the suggestion would be considered when the implementation of the project had started. The delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the opinion that the Programme Commission as a whole was not an appropriate forum for the detailed discussion of the list of disciplines to be selected for the first part of the study. On the proposal of the delegates of France and of Poland, it was decided to set up a working party to recommend to the Director-General a first list of disciplines. The Commission appointed the delegates of France, India, Poland, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay, who met on 10 November 1964.

(482) The working party presented its report, which was approved unanimously by the Commission, in document 13 C/PRG/40. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report read as follows:  
"The working party recommends that the first part of the study bear on the following major disciplines :

Sociology, including in particular, political sociology; economics, with special reference to development; social and cultural anthropology; psychology.

It is understood that due account will be taken of the historical factor in carrying out the study on these four disciplines. It is further understood that, where the need arises, this study will also cover all necessary aspects of a demographic and linguistic research. Finally, the Secretariat should be allowed all necessary flexibility regarding the application of the directives which it receives .

One member of the working party expressed the hope that in carrying out the recommendation embodied in the preceding paragraph the Secretariat would, from the outset, avail itself widely of the advice of experts and consultants, as stipulated in resolution 3 .244 revised. He also hoped that the study would not extend to work concerning the various descriptive branches of economics (as, for instance, the economics of industry or of transport)" .

(483) Several delegates felt unable to approve the proposal made in resolution 3 .244 to carry out the study with the help of a principal consultant. It was feared that this would give excessive importance to a single individual, and one delegate expressed the opinion that it was preferable to have the work performed by a group of specialists drawing on the resources of all cultural and geographic regions of the world and of all philosophical and ideological orientations. He proposed an amendment (13 C/PRG/DR .9) to the effect that the preparatory study by the committee of experts be continued in 1965-1966 and that a report be presented to the fourteenth session of the General Conference. He also objected, supported by many other speakers, to the use of the word "etc ." in the list enumerating the disciplines.

(484) Several delegates suggested that National Commissions for Unesco might be regularly consulted on the implementation of the study and that they might be requested to create special committees of experts for this purpose. The representative of the Director-General welcomed this proposal, as well as another proposal to the effect that there should be, from time to time, preliminary publication of some of the results of the study pending the completion of the entire project.

(485) One delegate expressed the desire that in those Member States which are federal in nature, the collection of data provided for in resolution 3 .243 should not be limited to the federal level, and that appropriate measures should be taken to consult bodies other than scientific institutions in those countries in which such institutions have not yet been created. He also suggested the possibility of Unesco's obtaining the co-operation of Member States at a regional level. He proposed amendments to resolution 3.243 accordingly.

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(486) The Director-General expressed his appreciation of the keen interest shown for this project by all speakers. He noted that there was a general desire to start the work as soon as possible, even if many delegates felt that the scope of the study could be somewhat more limited for the time being. He gave an assurance to the Commission that the broadest possible consultations would be made during the implementation of the study; it was his intention to have specialists from as many regions and as many ideological orientations as possible participate in the project. With regard to the principal consultant, he stressed that, if the study was to be a logical whole rather than a collection of monographs, a single person had to be responsible for the unity of style, of drafting and of conception. His proposals had been based on the assumption that the General Conference would prefer that a consultant exterior to the Secretariat fulfil this essential rôle, and he interpreted the objections raised against the appointment of a principal consultant as an expression of confidence in the ability of the Secretariat to undertake this task of co-ordination. He was ready to accept this responsibility and agreed accordingly to delete the mention of the principal consultant. Instead, consultants will be appointed for various sections and various problems involved, with the Secretariat undertaking the overall responsibility for the unity of the study. The delegate of France expressed his agreement with the views put forward by the Director-General and proposed amendments to resolution 3.244 to this effect.

(487) On the basis of the Director-General's explanation, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to withdraw the amendment he had proposed (13 C/PRG/DR .10). The Commission then noted the work plan of this sub-section (paras .96-96d in document 13 C/PRG/12), taking into account the amended text of resolution 3.244 and the recommendations of the working party referred to in paragraph 482 above. The Commission then unanimously approved three amendments to resolution 3.243 proposed by the delegates of Cameroon and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Resolution 3.243, as amended, was then approved unanimously. The Commission approved by 78 votes to none, with one abstention three amendments to paragraph (a) of resolution 3.244 proposed by the delegate of France. The Commission then approved unanimously an amendment to paragraph (b) of resolution 3.244, inserting the words "a report on the first part of the study and" between "Conference" and "a detailed plan" in the first line. Resolution 3.244, as amended, was then approved unanimously.

### III. Latin American Social Science Research Centre

(488) The discussion of this sub-section is reported above, under Section 3.23 (II).

(489) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras .99-102), subject to "1966", in the third line of paragraph 99, being replaced by "1968", and subject to the addition of a further provision whereby the Director-General would initiate in 1965-1966 negotiations for the conclusion of an inter-American convention transferring full responsibility for the Latin American Social Science Research Centre to the countries concerned.

(490) The Commission unanimously approved resolutions 3.245 and 3.246 (13 C/ 5, paras .97 and 98) with amendments proposed by Brazil to replace in every case "1966" by "1968".

### IV. Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia

(491) One speaker regretted that the Organization's planned assistance to the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi) would come to an end in 1966 and that the centre would become thereafter merely a part of a national institution. He stressed that the centre was a considerable success, that it rendered important services to the countries of Southern Asia and that his government contributed actively to its programme. He would have preferred that the centre continue as a regional institution with Unesco assistance going beyond 1966.

(492) The delegate of India agreed with the previous speaker that the centre's activities were very useful; he regretted that the centre would not continue after 1966 as a regional institution. He assured the Commission that, even after the centre has become part of an Indian institution, attached to the Institute of Economic Growth at Delhi, his government intended to take appropriate measures to ensure the regional character of the institute's activities.

(493) The Deputy Director-General explained that it was the policy of Unesco, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference, to assist regional and national research centres and similar institutions for a limited period of time in the establishment of their activities, the actual duration depending on the particular circumstances of each case. In the case of the Delhi centre, it was felt that its scientific programme was now well established and that, since apparently there was no possibility for the Member States of the region to assume responsibility for the centre, there was no choice but to hand over the institution to the host country. He

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stressed however that, after 1966, Unesco would continue its collaboration with the Institute, would conclude contracts with the Institute for the carrying out of specific activities and would strive to stress the regional character of its activities, in particular under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

(494) The Commission noted the work plan of this sub-section (paras. 105-108) and approved unanimously resolutions 3.247 and 3.248, as shown in 13 C/5.

### V. European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences

(495) The delegate of Austria introduced the amendment submitted by his delegation to resolution 3.2493 (13 C/8, Add. 1) to the effect that the Unesco grant-in-aid to the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences in Vienna should be increased from \$60,000 to \$70,000. He stressed the necessity for the Vienna centre to develop its activities and, accordingly, to find increased financial resources. He mentioned that the Austrian Government had decided to increase its subvention to the centre and would appreciate it if Unesco could also increase its assistance. He thanked the governments and competent institutions of several European States (Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland) for the financial aid already given or promised to the centre.

(496) Delegates from seven Member States took part in the discussion. There was a general consensus that the Vienna centre was an important scientific venture and that worthy results had been achieved in the very short period since the centre's creation. The fact that the centre served as a meeting ground for scientists from Eastern and Western Europe was particularly appreciated by several speakers, while some delegates stressed the fact that the results of the centre's scientific work would also be of interest to developing countries. Two speakers recalled the important rôle played by the International Social Science Council in the creation and the administration of the centre, and the fact that the centre was operating as an autonomous section of the International Social Science Council should be mentioned in the work plan.

(497) The Deputy Director-General expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved by the Vienna centre and his appreciation of the Austrian Government's decision to increase the financial assistance to it. He stressed that the amount proposed for the Unesco grant-in-aid (\$60,000) was the result of a careful evaluation of the requirements of the centre, in the light of other commitments of the Organization, and that it would be exceedingly difficult to increase this amount

within the budget ceiling voted by the General Conference. He promised, however, that the Secretariat would examine the possibility of increasing its collaboration with the centre in the form of contracts. The delegate of Austria then agreed to withdraw his amendment.

(498) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras.111-114), with a mention that the centre was operating as an autonomous section of the International Social Science Council, and unanimously approved resolutions 3.2491, 3.2492 and 3.2493 as shown in 13 C/5 (paras .109-110a). The Commission also approved by 48 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the budget of \$451,000 for the Regular programme of the whole of Section 3.24 (13 C/5, para.85).

### Section 3.25 Interdisciplinary activities relating to human rights, the economic and social problems of the newly-independent countries, the economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research

#### I. Universal respect for human rights and eradication of racial prejudice

(499) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the amendments proposed by his delegation for this section (13 C/8, Add.1, paras.119, 121,124, 126 and stated his view that the proposed changes in the wording of sub-proposals (i) and (ii) of paragraph 119 in document 13 C/5 would help to clarify the text. In the opinion of his delegation, also, Unesco's campaign against race discrimination should be strengthened as race discrimination showed a dangerous tendency to increase. It was for this reason that he was in favour of maintaining under paragraph 121 the series "The Race Question in Modern Science" and would propose the organization of an international study on "Unesco's rôle in eradicating racial discrimination, which is prejudicial to educational, scientific and cultural progress". As for the amendment bearing on paragraph 124, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that it would enlarge the scope of the round table meeting to be held in 1965. Finally, he suggested that in addition to the activities proposed under paragraph 126 of this section, an international symposium of jurists, philosophers and sociologists on racial equality be organized in 1965.

(500) The Deputy Director-General replied that the Director-General would accept the first amendment concerning paragraph 119, if the Commission itself did not object. With respect to the amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to paragraph 121, he stated the Director-General's view that the series entitled "The Race Question in Modern Science" should be brought to an end. While new series

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might be initiated at a later stage, he requested that the Secretariat must be given time to consider the entire problem of publications within this programme.

(501) As for the amendment proposed to paragraph 124, the Deputy Director-General stated that it was in line with the proposals of the Director-General. On the contrary, the organization in 1965 of an additional symposium as proposed in the amendment to paragraph 126, would imply a new budgetary expenditure of \$20,000 and might be prejudicial to the careful preparation of the important meeting in 1966 which should lead to a new declaration on race and racial prejudice.

(502) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that the work plan of this section contained few concrete activities for 1965 and that the meeting he proposed would represent an intermediate stage in preparing the 1966 meeting. The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the amendments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to paragraphs 119 and 124, and mentioned in this connexion studies undertaken by the Social Science Research Council on inter-group relations, which tended to enlarge the scientific approach to the problem of human rights. He expressed his reservations as to the advisability of organising an intermediary meeting of experts in 1965 and stated his view that there might be some semantic difficulty in conciliating the wording of the USSR proposals to speed up Unesco's efforts under this section with the work plan in which the proposed activities were labelled as long-term ones.

(503) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics questioned the figures mentioned by the Secretariat in connexion with the proposal of his government to convene an additional symposium in 1965. The cost of convening 20 persons at Headquarters should not exceed \$10,000, and he added that several of the amendments proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in document 13 C/8, Add. 1, would imply savings that could easily meet this expenditure.

(504) The Commission then rejected the USSR amendment to paragraph 126 by 18 votes against 14, with 12 abstentions.

(505) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated his willingness to withdraw the proposed amendment to paragraph 121, on the understanding that the Secretariat would agree to consider the proposal at a later stage. The Chairman noted that such an assurance had been given by the Deputy Director-General and that the amendment could therefore be considered as withdrawn.

(506) The delegate of New Zealand proposed that in resolution 3.251 (a) the word "pretext" be replaced by "a basis". The Deputy Director-General replied that the preparation of the final text of the approved programme and budget would

need editing; however, this could be done later and any justified suggestions would be taken into account.

(507) The work plan contained in 13 C/5, paragraphs 119 to 132 was noted, subject to modifications to meet the USSR amendments to paragraphs 119 and 124. Resolutions 3.251 and 3.252, as shown in 13 C/5, were unanimously approved.

### II. Economic and social problems of newly-independent countries

(508) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the four amendments proposed by his delegation (13 C/8, Add. 1), but in view of the interest expressed by other delegations in the legal studies mentioned in paragraph 138, he stated that he would have no objection to seeing them undertaken. The financial implications of his proposals would have to be examined together with the corresponding work plan.

(509) One delegate warmly supported the new activities proposed by the Director-General under this section. Taking into account the colonial past of his own country, he was particularly interested in the studies of the legal systems operating in newly-independent countries, particularly on a comparative basis.

(510) Another delegate stressed the importance of sociological studies on problems of newly-independent countries. This programme must, however, be pursued for a sufficient length of time to allow for the completion of these studies. He welcomed the proposal that some of the problems involved be singled out every two years at a round table meeting of specialists. This would seem to indicate that the Director-General envisaged long-term activities in this field.

(511) A third delegate particularly welcomed the third group of studies on the relationships arising from the aid-giving process. Technical assistance had often failed to produce positive effects because the socio-cultural setting of the aid-receiving country had not been sufficiently studied. Psychological factors and, in particular, the causes of resistance to change should be studied in depth. The Secretariat should examine the possibility of associating the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia with the implementation of this project.

(512) The Deputy Director-General noted with satisfaction that the new programme seemed to meet with the approval of Member States. He regretted that the proposals of the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had not been formulated at an earlier stage, at the time when Member States were invited to submit their comments on the Director-General's draft programme and budget. The elaboration of a programme in this sphere needed considerable reflection. Some



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of the proposals made by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under this project, for instance those referring to industrialization, raised an important policy issue for Unesco, namely, whether social science activities should be extended to fields (agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, etc .) which are the primary responsibility of other agencies or rather concentrated on areas falling directly under Unesco's own responsibilities. The latter course had been followed by the Director-General in the proposed programme, leading to a greater concentration of efforts within the limited resources at his disposal, but the Secretariat would not fail, in 1965-1966, to study again the possibility of a different orientation as indicated by the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(513) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was willing to withdraw all his proposals relating to Section 3.24 (II). He recognized the validity of the Deputy Director-General's argument that the Secretariat must be given time to examine proposals for new activities in this field, and he took note of the statement that they would be considered when preparing the outline of the 1967-1968 programme.

(514) The Commission then noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras .135-138) and unanimously approved resolutions 3.253 and 3.354 as shown in paragraphs 133 and 134.

### III. Activities concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research

(515) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in presenting the four amendments submitted by his country (13 C/8, Add. 1), suggested that the Commission should first examine the modifications to paragraph 147a (13 C/8, Add.1, Corr.) and 150 (13 C/8, Add.1) and then the new activities proposed for a new sub-section IV, since the decision reached in this latter respect might affect the wording of the title of sub-section III.

(516) The Deputy Director-General was prepared to accept the proposals concerning the wording of paragraphs 147a and 150, if the Commission agreed. The Commission might not, however, be in a position to agree with the proposal that a collective study on the "Conditions and social consequences of the conversion of war industries to peaceful purposes" be undertaken in 1965. The economic and social consequences of disarmament were of concern to all the agencies of the United Nations system and were co-ordinated by the Secretary-General. A special committee has therefore been set up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and Unesco could not carry out such a study without previous consultations with other agencies, in particular with the International Labour Organisation.

(517) Introducing the activities which his delegation proposed for a new sub-section IV: "Research and activities designed to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and co-operation between States with different socio-economic systems", the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mentioned the possibility of undertaking only some of them in 1965-1966. Several speakers supported the proposals of the USSR for new activities in the sphere of consolidation of peace and of living peacefully together. Others were opposed to the proposed amendments, stating that the latter bore upon activities which were not of Unesco's exclusive competence and also that, under Section 3 .25 (III), the Secretariat was already being asked to undertake an important number of new activities .

(518) The Deputy Director-General regretted that time was at present lacking to study properly the possibility of undertaking and carrying out such important new activities as were proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Director-General would do so in 1965 when preparing the outline for the 1967-1968 draft programme and budget and would consult the Executive Board on this question at its October 1965 session. The delegate of USSR noted this statement and withdrew his proposal (13 C/8, Add. 1) to change the title of sub-section III and to add a new sub-section IV.

(519) The draft resolution proposed by Somalia (13 C/DR.211 was noted by the Commission as withdrawn.

(520) The Commission then noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras .141-156) with the deletion of the first sentence in paragraph 147a and of the last phrase of the first sentence in paragraph 150, as proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Resolutions 3.225 and 3,256 as proposed in paragraphs 139 and 140, were unanimously approved. The budget of \$121,728 for the whole of Section 3.25 (13 C/5, para.115) was approved by 52 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

### Section 3.26 Rôle of education, science and technology and information in economic development

(521) One delegate requested clarifications regarding the scope of this section, the title of which seemed too broad for the limited means available and suggested a possible overlap of activities with those undertaken under the Education chapter.

(522) The Deputy Director-General explained that the admittedly lengthy title had been given by the Executive Board to distinguish Unesco's economic analysis activities from those of the United Nations. Regarding possible overlap of activities concerned, he pointed out that, in contrast to the Office of Educational Planning which studied the

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financing of specific projects, the Analysis Office dealt with the broad criteria and guide-lines involved in the overall economic approach to the financing of education. The economics of science was included under this section as well as the economics of education and the economics of information.

(523) The Commission took note of the work plan contained in 13 C/5, paragraphs 161-167, taking account of the amendments in document 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. It then approved resolution 3.261 unanimously, and resolution 3.262 as shown in 13 C/5 by 50 votes to none, and one abstention. The Regular budget of \$72,400 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para. 157) was approved by a vote of 50 in favour, none against and one abstention.

### Section 3.27 Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and mass communications

#### I. Collection, dissemination and improvement of statistics

##### Report of the Working Party G.T.1

(524) The Chairman of Working Party 1, set up to review the draft recommendation concerning international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals under item 15.3.2 of the agenda (13 C/PRG/11), presented its report (13 C/PRG/34). The working party unanimously recommended adoption of the draft recommendation, with certain amendments. The Programme Commission noted paragraphs 1 to 6 of the report, approved all the proposed amendments (para. 7) and unanimously adopted the draft recommendation (Annex I of 13 C/PRG/11) as amended (see Part B.I of this volume).

(525) A delegate called attention to recommendations by the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Organization for Standardization that Unesco initiate work on the international standardization of library statistics (Annex II of 13 C/PRG/11). The Deputy Director-General said that the Secretariat had taken note of these proposals and would take appropriate action concerning them.

(526) The Commission took note of the work plan for this sub-section (13 C/5, paras. 172-176 and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para. 172a) without discussion and approved resolutions 3.271 and 3.272 unanimously as they figure in 13 C/5.

#### II. Statistical analysis and human resources assessment

(527) After introduction of the section by the Director of the Department, the work plan for these new activities, paragraphs 179-182 (13 C/5), was noted by the Commission. Resolutions

3.273 and 3.274, as shown in 13 C/5, were approved unanimously. The Commission noted the summary of programme activities in Section 3.2.7 (13 C/5, para.169), and approved unanimously the budget summary of the section (\$113,000) as shown in paragraph 168 of 13 C/5, Add. & Corr.

### 3.2 Staff establishment, documents and publications services, budgetary summary

(528) The Commission approved the staff establishment for Chapter 3.2 as shown in 13 C/5, paragraphs 183-187, by 46 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions. It then approved unanimously the provisions concerning documents and publications service for Chapter 3.2 (13 C/5, paras. 188-189) subject to the budgetary adjustment to be made as a result of the creation of the post of Chief Editor in Chapter 4.

(529) The budget summary for Chapter 3.2, as shown in 13 C/5 and 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. (\$3,039,265 in the Regular programme), was approved by 45 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions. This sum takes into account the transfer of \$7,784, representing the contribution of this chapter to the newly-created post of Chief Editor under Section 4.1.

### 3.3 and 3A Cultural Activities and Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

#### Introduction

(530) Introducing Chapters 3.3 and 3A of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, the Director of the Department of Cultural Activities began by singling out the main features of the cultural activities programme, which was based on the three main phases of cultural life: the creation of the original work, or birth of the cultural heritage; the protection of the work, or the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage; and the dissemination and mutual appreciation of cultures, or the enrichment of the cultural heritage through international exchanges.

(531) He recalled the Department's previous work for the protection of the cultural heritage, which had yielded positive results and had to be continued with even greater effectiveness at the intellectual level. The main new feature in the programme lay in a set of activities aimed at encouraging artistic creation and including, from 1965, an inquiry into the new values and forms of expression of this creative work, which would make it possible to study the conditions under which original works are conceived, taking into account the new factors that go to make up contemporary civilization.

(532) The Director of the Department then introduced the programme of the Major Project

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on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. Already this programme provided for the geographical and institutional extension of its activities so that they might eventually be included in the Regular programme, but they would have to be recast to cover all cultures.

(533) With regard to the geographical expansion of the Major Project, stress would be placed on the development of oriental studies in Latin America. An international meeting scheduled for 1965 in Buenos Aires would consider the position of oriental studies in the universities and research institutes of Latin America; furthermore, cultural relations between the Orient and Africa, as well as cultural relations between Africa and Latin America, would be examined. So far as African studies proper were concerned, as the Advisory Committee for the Major Project had recognized, the basic problems raised by the implementation of the Major Project centred round a re-appraisal of the African cultures and an appreciation of their immense diversity. Consequently, the Department of Cultural Activities intended to extend and place on a systematic basis co-operation with institutes of African studies, and to concentrate on six types of project, including the publication of a "General History of Africa", the appreciation of artistic and literary forms of expression in Africa and the study of the relations between African cultures and those of other continents .

### General discussion

(534) In the general debate which followed, 33 delegations participated. The representative of the Organization of American States also spoke. It was the consensus of opinion that the programme, both in regard to presentation and the new balance it introduced, faithfully reflected the views expressed at the twelfth session of the General Conference.

(535) Many delegates regretted that the budget for cultural activities did not match the importance and requirements of the programme, and the hope was expressed that the stabilization of the 1965-1966 budget would not jeopardize implementation of the programme. They noted with satisfaction, however, that the Director-General, in a speech delivered at a plenary session, had proposed to take into consideration this situation in drawing up his draft programme for 1967-1968. One delegate paid tribute to the programme as an example of how a well-balanced programme comprising new activities could be produced within a stabilized budget.

(536) The view was expressed by some delegates, that, while other departments employed substantial extra-budgetary resources, the Department of Cultural Activities had to depend mainly on the Regular programme and that, for this reason,

there should be an increase in the future Regular budget of the Department to compensate for a lack of extra-budgetary resources for cultural activities.

(537) There was general agreement on the importance and value of Unesco's collaboration with competent international non-governmental organizations working in the field of culture, as well as on the quality of the work accomplished by these organizations . Several delegates expressed the view that, while costs were rising, subventions for the non-governmental organizations remained static, which in their view would affect the activities of these organizations and prevent Unesco from according subventions to other non-governmental organizations . The view was also expressed that, in carrying out its programme, Unesco should co-operate more fully with National Commissions.

(538) A large number of delegates particularly welcomed the proposed new activities relating to the encouragement of artistic creation. It was hoped that these activities would be further expanded in 1967-1968 and that Unesco would increase the number of fellowships to artists. Several delegates expressed the desire that Unesco should give more attention to music in its programme. Certain delegates, however, stated that care should be taken to bear in mind, at all times, that the artist himself was the source of creation, and that no particular form of artistic creation should be imposed on him; and that, in dealing with a survey of the values and forms of artistic creation, all dogmatism should be avoided.

(539) Several delegates emphasized the value of education in the arts and crafts and referred to the need for developing artistic appreciation in young people and adults. Appreciation was also expressed of the programme of art albums and pocket editions. It was suggested by one delegate that the Department might study the place of art in the educational systems of the world.

(540) With regard to the Major Project for Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, the new activities were noted with interest. The plan to broaden the scope of its activities in order to embrace other cultural regions, and notably Africa and Latin America, was given wide support. However, it was stressed that, in expanding this programme, care should be taken not to lose sight of its initial objectives and activities .

(541) In this connexion, several delegations referred to the importance of the proposed project for preparing a history of Africa and to the need for obtaining the active collaboration of African scholars as well as of historians specializing in African history. A number of delegations stressed the urgency of compiling oral traditions as a component of the cultural heritage of mankind before the bearers of these traditions disappeared. The programme for establishing and consolidating a

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network of Associated Institutions for the Study and Presentation of Cultures commended itself to the attention and interest of the Commission. One delegation, referring to the value of the East-West Major Project, pointed out the necessity of reaching the largest number of people possible.

(542) Several delegations proposed the establishment of an international fund for the protection and restoration of historical monuments, landscapes and villages and the preservation of local customs as part of the efforts for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of mankind.

(543) A number of delegates expressed approval of Unesco's programme in the field of archives, libraries, cultural studies, museums and cultural films. It was also felt that the reading materials project, which had very great importance in Asia, could be both strengthened and linked to the development of public libraries.

(544) One delegate held the view that the programme should reflect more explicitly the rôle of culture in assuring world peace and mutual understanding.

(545) The Director of the Department assured the Commission that, both in the execution of the programme and in the preparation of the following programme, his Department would draw upon the many valuable suggestions made during the general discussion, in particular with regard to the rôle of artistic creation both in moulding the individual and in community life, and the theme of culture and peace, which might be the subject of a symposium. In response to many questions, he assured the Commission that precisely because of the paucity of resources the Department would, to at least as great an extent as in the past, call not only upon international non-governmental organizations but also on National Commissions and universities. With regard to African studies, he pointed out that African specialists would make their contribution to this work, alongside other Africanists, so that Africa might be viewed "from the inside, but not from a narrow particularist angle", as one of the delegates put it. He concluded by recalling that, in its own field, the Department of Cultural Activities should work mainly as a stimulant, so that the award of fellowships would remain one of its most effective means of action.

### Section 3 .30 Office of the Director

(546) The Commission approved the budget estimates for this section: \$14,500.

### Section 3.31 International co-operation

(547) The delegate of India introduced an amendment (13 C/8, Add. 1) involving an increase in subventions to two non-governmental organizations.

(548) A number of delegates stressed the importance of international non-governmental

cultural organizations, which were carrying out valuable studies, research and investigations on behalf of Unesco, gave general support to their activities, and expressed the hope that considerations might be given to increasing the subventions which they are to receive in the 1967- 1968 biennium.

(549) Two delegates requested a more equitable distribution of funds, and assistance and encouragement for new organizations, particularly in Africa.

(550) One delegate, commenting on a new non-governmental organization, the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), suggested that a proliferation of non-governmental organizations seemed contrary to an earlier policy of creating federal non-governmental organizations, but was not prepared to press this objection in the light of expert opinion on the need for this one. The delegate also suggested that the new non-governmental organization should be assisted in the early stage on matters relating to the techniques of organizing international relations by other non-governmental organizations active in the same field. The relevant non-governmental organization in this instance seemed to be ICOM.

(551) Another delegate asked why the Society for African Culture was not included in the list of non-governmental organizations receiving subventions and expressed the hope that it be considered for the next period (1967-1968).

(552) A delegate suggested that, without disrupting the priorities established for subventions to non-governmental organizations, the Secretariat should look into the possibility of making provisions for the organization of training seminars in archives, documentation and restoration and preservation of monuments.

(553) The Director of the Department stated that Unesco was most appreciative of the work carried out by the international non-governmental organizations, and pointed out that Member States could themselves help in their work by setting up National Committees for the various organizations. Appreciation was also expressed by him for the various constructive comments and suggestions made in the course of the discussion. With regard to the question posed concerning the Society for African Culture, he stated that, while strengthening of the already fruitful collaboration between the Society and Unesco was foreseen in 1965-1966, particularly through contracts for specific projects figuring in the programme, budgetary limitations had made it impossible to propose a subvention to this Society in 13 C/5. This question might be reviewed when the 1967-1968 programme proposals were being formulated.

(554) The proposed amendments by Austria, Norway and India having been withdrawn, the Committee took note of the work plan for this section (paras .218-219 of 13 C/5), approved unanimously resolutions 3.311, 3.312 and 3.313,

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and approved unanimously the budget summary (\$270,000 shown in paragraph 214 of 13 C/5).

### Section 3 .32 Encouragement of artistic creation

#### I. Artistic research and creation

(555) Seven delegations spoke on the activities under this section. A number of delegates stressed the importance of fellowships for creative artists, as proposed in resolution 3.321, and one delegate was of the opinion that funds for this purpose should be increased for the 1967-1968 biennium. It was also suggested that Unesco fellowships for study in unspecified countries should be reintroduced. Again, it was considered that close co-operation with international non-governmental organizations would be essential in carrying out this part of the programme.

(556) The delegate of Cameroon proposed a revised wording for the survey mentioned in paragraph (c) of resolution 3.322 and in paragraph 225 of the work plan, as well as for sub-title (c) of the work plan, namely "Survey on the Cultural Dynamism of African Communities", and suggested that this inquiry should be carried out by Africans. This rewording was welcomed by the representative of the Director-General as contributing toward a broader approach, and was subsequently approved by the Commission.

(557) Two delegates expressed the opinion that cinematographic research should be included in the programme. One delegate raised the question of art education, and recommended that research be pursued into methods of developing public taste.

(558) The Director of the Department considered that, in the main, the above proposals provided excellent suggestions for future activities.

(559) After the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had withdrawn its proposed amendment (13 C/8, Add.1) to resolution 3.222 and the corresponding work plan, in view of the acceptance in principle by the Director-General of the various measures contained in the amendment, the Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 223-226), with the rewording suggested by Cameroon and unanimously approved resolutions 3.321 and 3.322 (13 C/5, paras. and 222), the latter with the amendment proposed by Cameroon.

#### II. New values and forms of artistic creation

(560) The Commission considered this section together with a draft resolution (13 C/DR.58) amending resolution 3.323 and the work plan of the section introduced by the delegate of Italy who explained that his country's proposal was designed to make the proposed programme respond even more fully to present needs.

(561) The delegate of France suggested that three changes be made in the amendment proposed by Italy:

- (a) In paragraph 228, the text might read: "In a constantly changing civilization, under the effect of new scientific and technical knowledge, as well as changes in society itself, artists are led towards new creative forms and a renewed aesthetic";
- (b) In paragraph 229, the word "experiences" (experiments) might be substituted for the word "tentatives" (attempts);
- (c) In paragraph 231, the phrase "the desire of the artist to take account of the aspirations" might be substituted for the phrase "the need for the artist to express the aspirations".

(562) The delegate of Switzerland, supported by the delegate of Czechoslovakia, stated her preference for resolution 3.323 as presented in document 13 C/5 to the formulations proposed by Italy and France, except that she would substitute the word "influences" for the word "effects" therein. In the French amendment to paragraph 231, the idea of an artist invariably working for a "universal" public should be modified.

(563) The delegate of India approved the Italian and French proposals, but wished to add to resolution 3.323, if thus amended, the words "and possibilities" after the word "trends". He also expressed the hope that National Commissions would be associated in the survey to be carried out.

(564) The delegate of Cuba suggested that, in paragraph 228 of the work plan, as proposed by Italy and modified by France, the words "which may give rise to new problems" should be inserted after the word "itself". One delegate believed that the funds involved might be used to greater advantage for fellowships for artists.

(565) After the Director of the Department had summarized the amendments before the Commission and replied to questions raised, it was agreed to accept the amendments proposed by Italy, France, India and Cuba,

(566) After approving 13 C/DR .58 with the modifications proposed by France, India and Cuba, the Commission noted the work plan, as amended. The Commission unanimously approved resolution 3.323, as amended, and approved the budget summary (\$53,500).

### Section 3.33 Protection of the cultural heritage

#### I. Measures for the protection of the cultural heritage

(567) This section was examined in conjunction with item 15.3.3 of the agenda - on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property. After the Chairman of Working Party 2 had introduced the working party's report, 16

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delegates spoke on the draft recommendation (13 C/PRG/35 and 13 C/PRG/35 Add. & Corr.). Several delegates drew attention to the difficulty of applying effective controls (as specified in para .II (4) of the draft recommendation) at the many points of exit and entry along the frontiers of their countries, but stated that all practical control measures would be enforced.

(568) Some delegates pointed out that the draft recommendation was concerned only with illicit trade, and that the long tradition of the normal interchange of cultural property must not be hampered, as might occur, in their view, under the text in its present form.

(569) With regard to the proposed national inventories of cultural property, a number of delegates believed that it would not be practical to draw up such lists, and expressed the view that it would be difficult for various reasons to establish universal principles. Other delegates emphasized that the proposed inventories would be merely a selective classification of valuable property, that a country which did not approve the idea of an inventory was not compelled to draw one up, and that a standard system for inventories should be established.

(570) After noting the report of the working party, the Commission adopted successively the various amendments which the report suggested and then the whole draft recommendation (in document 13 C/PRG/17), as amended, by 61 votes in favour, 2 against, with 6 abstentions. The text of the recommendation is given in Part B .II of this volume.

(571) The Director of the Department introduced document 13 C/PRG/15 concerning item 15.3.4 of the agenda: "Report on Measures for the Preservation of Monuments of Historical or Artistic Value " . He announced that the IInd International Congress of the Architects and Technicians of Historical Monuments, held in Venice from 25 to 31 May 1964, had decided to set up an international non-governmental organization for monuments and sites (ICOMOS). He also stated that the Secretariat had made no proposal as to whether or not it should continue the studies concerning an international fund for monuments and other means for the preservation of monuments.

(572) Some of the delegates agreed that studies should be continued on the establishment of an international fund and on other suitable measures; others expressed reservations about the usefulness of studies concerning the international fund. The Commission finally approved a new sub-paragraph (h), to be added to resolution 3 .322, on this subject, by 44 votes to none, with 19 abstentions. The Commission took note of the report (document 13 C/PRG/15).

(573) Mr. J .A. Maravall Casesnoves (Spain), Chairman of the working party set up to study the report (13 C/PRG/16) on the advisability of drawing

up international regulations concerning the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public and private works (item 15.3.5 of the agenda), presented the report of the working party (13 C/PRG/37).

(574) The Commission unanimously approved the report and the text of the draft resolution contained therein (resolution 3 .334).

(575) The Commission then considered the amendments to Section 3.33 (I) proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by Japan and by the United Arab Republic (all of them in 13 C/8, Add. 1) and jointly by Algeria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala , India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Tunisia (13 C/DR .91).

(576) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its draft resolution proposing the publication of a quarterly review on the renaissance and development of national cultures, it being understood that the substance of this proposal would be taken into consideration in preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968.

(577) The proposal of Japan relating to a survey on the protection of cultural property was unanimously approved as paragraph (f) of resolution 3.332 (13 C/5, para.236) after the delegate of Japan had agreed to certain changes therein.

(578) The Commission unanimously adopted the first amendment of the United Arab Republic proposing that a reference to the Document and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, Cairo, be added to paragraph (c) of resolution 3.332. It adopted by 66 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions the second United Arab Republic amendment, proposing to insert in resolution 3.333 (13 C/5, para. 236a) a reference to financial, scientific and technical assistance to the same centre, it being understood that the funds for implementation would come from the Participation programme.

(579) The draft resolution submitted by Peru (13 C/DR .91) had been received too late to be considered as such by the Commission. The delegate of Mexico suggested that paragraphs I (a) and II of 13 C/DR. 91 be combined to make a new paragraph (g) in resolution 3 .332, while paragraphs I (b) and (c) could be inserted in the work plan, and the representative of the Director-General associated himself with these suggestions. The Commission adopted the amendment thus suggested to resolution 3.332 by 63 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

(580) The work plan (13 C/5, paras .237-245) for Section 3 ,33 (I) was noted, with the amendment proposed by Mexico, the amendment proposed by Japan in 13 C/8, Add.1, reworded to conform with its revised amendment to resolution 3 .332 and the reference suggested by France, to possible collaboration with the newly-created International Council of Monuments and Sites in implementing new paragraph (g) of resolution 3 .332.

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(581) The Commission approved resolution 3.331, as shown in 13 C/5, paragraph 235, and resolution 3.332, as amended by the United Arab Republic, Japan and Mexico, both by 71 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. It approved resolution 3.333, as amended by the United Arab Republic, by 66 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

### II. International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia - Report of the Executive Committee of the Campaign and of the Director-General

(582) In the absence of H.E. Mr. Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Campaign, Mr. H. J. Reinink, Vice-Chairman, introduced the joint report of the Committee and of the Director-General (document 13 C/PRG/18). He indicated the scale of the international solidarity shown in protecting the monuments of Nubia by pointing out that close on 50 countries had pledged or paid, in whole or in part, to the Trust Fund for the Campaign, voluntary contributions amounting to \$17 million; he also drew attention to the scope of the efforts made by the Governments of the United Arab Republic and of the Sudan. In conclusion, he said that much had still to be done, with regard both to the protection of monuments, in particular the Philae group, and to archaeological investigations, particularly in Sudanese Nubia, and expressed the hope that Member States and Associate Members would continue to provide the Committee and the Secretariat with the means of continuing the task they had begun.

(583) For his part, the Director-General paid tribute to the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Campaign, to the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, and to donor States and participants, whose combined efforts had made it possible to produce outstandingly positive results. After briefly surveying the Campaign in its various aspects (documentation and scientific work, excavations and protection of monuments by transfer or *in situ*), the Director-General also pointed out that the undertaking was far from completion and that serious problems still existed, including the financing of the Abu Simbel project. Despite the generous United States contribution of \$12,000,000, a further \$3,500,000 had still to be found in order to reach the amount of international aid that Unesco was morally obliged to supply to the United Arab Republic. Consequently, the Director-General urged the General Conference to launch a new appeal to Member States, not only in order to fill this gap but also the further gap that might open between the total contributions, including that of the United Arab Republic, and the final cost of the project.

(584) Seven delegations took part in the discussion of the joint report of the Executive Committee and the Director-General. All welcomed the results that had been achieved, interpreting them not merely as a warrant of the success of a great and noble project but also as a step towards the recognition of the universal nature of man's cultural heritage. They said they were well aware of the effort that had still to be made by Member States, and some delegates suggested that the Secretariat strengthen the publicity work on behalf of the Campaign.

(585) The delegation of Switzerland announced that the Swiss Government had decided, subject to parliamentary ratification, to pay a contribution of 1 million Swiss francs towards the execution of the Abu Simbel project.

(586) The delegations of the United Arab Republic and Sudan both expressed their gratitude for the international assistance given them in various ways and, in view of the magnitude of the work that had still to be completed, asked Unesco to launch a further appeal for international solidarity.

(587) After a further statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, who warmly thanked Switzerland for its generous offer, and a statement by the Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, who said in answer to a question that the exhibition on the Nubian Campaign presented at Headquarters during the General Conference had been designed as part of a travelling exhibition, the Programme Commission took note of the joint report of the Executive Committee of the Campaign and of the Director-General (document 13 C/PRG/18) and of the work plan (paras .247-252) relating to Section 3 .33 (II).

(588) Finally, the Commission unanimously approved the draft resolution contained in document 13 C/PRG/18 (resolution 3 .335).

### III. Protection of copyright and "neighbouring rights"

(589) The Commission considered this section together with draft resolutions submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by France, by Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden (all of them in 13 C/8, Add. 1) and by the Democratic Republic of Congo (13 C/DR .89).

(590) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having taken cognizance of the note by the Director-General (13 C/8, Add. 1) explaining the future programme under this section, withdrew its proposal to abolish the Copyright Section of Unesco and to transfer its activities to the Berne Union.

(591) The delegation of France noted that its proposal for a continuation of the study on the photoduplication of copyrighted works by libraries, documentation centres and scientific institutions would be carried out by the Secretariat in 1965-1966 in the terms requested by the

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Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, and that the work plan for Section 3.33 (III) would be modified to reflect this activity more fully. He expressed concern that the former Copyright Division had been reduced to a section, and explained that the programmes related to administration of the Universal Copyright Convention and the "Rome" Convention, of assistance to Member States in developing national legislation, and of general studies of pressing international copyright problems, were of paramount importance, and that Unesco was particularly qualified to carry them out. He therefore requested clarification concerning the reduction in scope of the former Copyright Division.

(592) Norway noted with appreciation that the Director-General would carry out a study of the possibility of establishing an international authors' association, and that the work plan would be modified accordingly, as specified in 13 C/8, Add.1

(593) The Democratic Republic of Congo introduced its draft resolution (13 C/DR. 89), requesting that the Director-General follow up the Brazzaville, Kampala and Lagos resolutions requesting Unesco's assistance in the development of copyright legislation and authors' societies in Africa within the existing budgetary resources for 1965-1966, and that particular attention be given to this programme in preparing the Draft programme and Budget for 1967-1968. He stated his view that, because of Unesco's unique qualifications for assisting African countries, it was essential that this help be provided.

(594) a number of delegates took part in the general discussion which followed " In addition to support of the interventions of France and the Democratic Republic of Congo, this discussion centred on the further need, as proposed in document 13 C/5, of a Latin American copyright meeting to help to protect authors' rights through harmonization of copyright legislation and its application. The programme of fellowships in copyright was also generally supported and the eventual need for Unesco copyright assistance in Asia was undeclined . The general copyright situation in Africa (community ownership of folklore works, etc.) was then further discussed.

(595) The delegate of Brazil, in expressing strong support for the proposed Latin American copyright meeting which he believed would answer an urgent need in this region, offered to provide the necessary facilities for the meeting to be held in his country.

(596) The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, replying to the points raised in discussion, stressed that the present reduction in the former Copyright Division did not represent a final policy and was subject to review. He stated that a pause had been necessary, however, to reflect on the future orientation of Unesco's programme in the field of copyright, and to analyse

and consider the best means of responding, with limited resources, to requests of Member States for further programmes and assistance, especially with regard to Asia, Latin American and African Member States.

(597) The Commission noted the work plan for this section, as modified to take into account the amendments proposed by France and by Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden, and unanimously approved the operative paragraphs of 13 C/DR .89 as new paragraphs (c) and (d) to resolution 3.336 (II). The Commission then unanimously approved the other sections of the resolution as proposed in 13 C/5, and the budget of \$457,400 for the whole of Section 3.33 (13 C/5, para. 234).

### Section 3 .341 Arts and letters

(598) Eight delegates expressed their appreciation of the stimulating quality of the work under this section. In the field of art education and the cultural development of the community, particular stress was laid on the inclusion of crafts in the programme and on the need to develop discerning and critical artistic taste in both young people and adults . Special approval of the references to industrial design was, voiced by one delegate.

(599) A number of delegates emphasized the importance of the cinema in artistic creation. The value of the newly-introduced "cinematographic kits" of cultural films as a powerful means of promoting understanding between peoples was also mentioned and their use was advocated for the Associated Schools Project. One delegate expressed the opinion that Unesco should encourage the actual production and distribution of local cultural films through the National Commissions.

(600) The amendments proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add .1) having been withdrawn, the Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras.262-275) unanimously approved resolutions 3.3411 and 3.3412 (13 C/5, paras .260 and 261) and unanimously approved the budget of \$309,600 for the Regular programme in Section 3.341 (13 C/5, para.259).

### Section 3.342 Provision of reading materials in Asia

(601) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having withdrawn his proposed amendment (13 C/8, Add.1), the Commission considered the amendments proposed by Viet-Nam to the effect that the reading materials project be extended to include Viet-Nam in the scope of its activities . The representative of the Director-General pointed out that there was no objection to the proposal as such, but that the main difficulty was of a budgetary nature, inasmuch as the problem was not that of providing texts in English or in French, but of producing reading materials for



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new literates in the languages of the country itself when the latter was using French as the basic working language. To include another country in the present project would require additional staff and budget which was at present unavailable. The delegate of Viet-Nam withdrew his amendments after being assured that, in drawing up future programmes with regard to the project, the fullest consideration would be given to the wishes expressed by Viet-Nam.

(602) Five other delegations participated in the discussion and expressed their appreciation of the value of the project and of the work being done for its implementation. The need for co-ordination of the national efforts related to the production and distribution of material for new literates, as well as for close collaboration with Unesco's libraries programme, was stressed. One delegate suggested that further consideration be given to the contents of books proposed for new literates, that there should be greater international participation in some aspects of the work of the project and that Unesco should sponsor two or three series of books on popular science and technology, on such themes as "Heroes of Humanity". These books might be prepared by National Commissions, with the assistance of the Secretariat, and adapted to the languages of various countries.

(603) 4 number of delegates welcomed the Conference on Book Development which it was now proposed to hold in Asia in 1965-1966, with participants from all Asian Member States.

(604) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 280-288), 13 C/5, Add. & Corr., (paras. 282 and 285) with changes to paragraph 280 to read: "The Regional Co-ordinating Committee will meet once during 1965-1966 (Regular programme \$6,000). A Conference on Book Development in Asia will be held in 1965-1966 with participants from all Asian Member States (Technical Assistance Regional programme \$12,000, to be supplemented by other extra-budgetary resources)", and to the distribution of funds in the last three paragraphs (13 C/5, paras. 286-288) not affecting the totals given in the budget summary (13 C/5, para. 276).

(605) Resolutions 3.3421 and 3.3422 (13 C/5, paras. 279 and 279), and the budget of \$190,100 for the Regular programme of Section 3.342 (13 C/5, para. 276) was unanimously approved.

### Section 3.343 Development of museums

(606) Fifteen delegations took part in the discussion of this section and indicated their interest in and approval of the proposed programme as a whole.

(607) The delegate of Burundi expressed his satisfaction with the solution proposed in the note by the Director-General concerning his draft resolution (13 C/DR. 18). The proposal of the

delegation of Cuba (13 C/8, Add.1) was approved for inclusion in the work plan, on the understanding that the Regional Centre of Museography in question would be open not only to fellowship holders but also to other persons interested in the development of museums in Latin America. As for the proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1) the Deputy Director-General confirmed that the Secretariat would consider the possibility of including in the Draft Programme for 1967-1968 a pilot study centre project for the national cultures of the African countries.

(608) Several delegates emphasized the importance of setting up regional training centres for museum specialists, especially in view of the part that museums can play in the education of youth, and of developing science museums, particularly in the developing countries.

(609) Other delegates were in favour of exchanges of original works and pointed out that, since the difficulties created in certain cases by national legislation in force were not insuperable, it was especially important to create a climate favourable for such exchanges.

(610) One delegate stressed the need for linking the programme contained in Section 3.343 with Unesco's other activities.

(611) The Deputy Director-General and the Director of the Department furnished the further information requested concerning the Department's present and future activities, under both the Regular and the Technical Assistance programmes.

(612) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras. 292-302), as revised by the various amendments mentioned in paragraph (607) above. It approved unanimously resolutions 3.3431, 3.3432 and 3.3433 (13 C/5, paras. 290-292), and the appropriation of \$169,000 provided for the Regular programme of Section 3.343.

### Section 3.344 Development of libraries, archives, bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

#### I. Development of libraries and archives

(613) After the amendments to the work plan proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet-Nam (13 C/8, Add.1) had been withdrawn by their respective movers, the delegation of Honduras presented its draft resolution contained in document 13 C/DR.6.

(614) Eight other delegations took part in the ensuing discussion and expressed support for the activities proposed by the Director-General. Several speakers stressed the importance of the actual training of librarians and suggested that the Director-General should submit a more concerted plan of action for the 1967-1968 biennium. One delegate proposed an increase in the number of fellowships in order to combat, as quickly as

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possible, the serious lack of trained librarians.

(615) Attention was drawn by one delegation to the need for Unesco to study the present status of librarians.

(616) Several delegates suggested that the planned meeting of experts be held in Honduras or in one of the other countries of Central America, on which occasion the proposal made by Honduras in 13 C/DR .6 could also be examined.

(617) One delegate stated that since libraries are basic institutions for meeting the requirements of education, science and culture, there should be planned co-ordination for the organization of all types of libraries. In this connexion the delegate of Ceylon proposed that Unesco should set up a model library system as a demonstration project and stated that his government would be willing to participate with Unesco in such a project.

(618) Two delegates pointed out that the emphasis in this section seemed to be mainly in libraries and stressed that archives should not be overlooked.

(619) The Deputy Director-General stated in his reply that the Secretariat was in complete agreement with all the suggestions made. He reiterated that the fields of libraries and archives were now eligible under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Assistance for library development was also available under the Special Fund.

(620) The work plan (13 C/5, paras .306-313), was noted, and resolutions 3.3441, 3.3442 and 3.3443 were approved unanimously as they figure in 13 C/5.

### II. Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

(621) One delegate drew attention to the apparent disproportion of funds between this section and Section 3.344 (I) above and considered that Unesco should have a very broad programme of planning as regards documentation. He noted that work along these lines had already been initiated.

(622) The work plan (13 C/5, paras .316-319) was noted and resolutions 3.444 and 3.445 were approved unanimously as they figure in 13 C/ 5, together with the budget summary for Section 3.344 (\$244,700, shown in paragraph 303).

### Section 3.35 Unesco Library and Archives

(623) After the Director of the Department had presented this section, three delegates took the floor. They approved the proposed increase of \$12 . 700 in budget estimates for the section, in order to purchase additional volumes for the Unesco Library and to establish a central catalogue of all books, periodicals and documents held throughout the Secretariat. The delegates participating in the discussion stressed the importance

of the services of this section to the work of the various programme departments of the Organization .

(624) Resolution 3.351 was unanimously approved, together with the budget summary (\$40,000) shown in paragraph 320 of 13 C/5; the work plan (para.322) was noted.

### 3.3 Staff Establishment, Documents and Publications Services, Budget Summary

(625) The Commission unanimously approved the staff establishment table (paras .323-326 in 13 C/5).

(626) The Commission unanimously approved the appropriation of \$371,250 for Documents and Publications Services (representing a decrease of \$6,210 as compared with the figure given in document 13 C/5, this sum being the Department's contribution towards the establishment of the post of Chief Editor in Section 4 .I), subject to any further adjustments resulting from the Administrative Commission% decisions concerning staff salaries and allowances.

(627) Subject to the same decrease and the same reservations referred to in paragraph (626) above, the Commission unanimously approved the budget summary of \$3,741,613 (13 C/5, para.192, with the adjustments proposed by the Executive Board in document 13 C/6, Add.Rev.) for the Regular programme of the Department of Cultural Activities.

(628) Subject to the same decrease and the same reservations, the Commission unanimously approved the appropriation of \$7,405,519 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr . , para. 1, with the adjustments proposed by the Executive Board in document 13 C/6, Add. Rev.) for the Regular programme for the whole of Chapter 3.

### 3A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

(629) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew his delegation% amendment (13 C/8, Add.1). He requested, however, that the report of the Commission should take note of the withdrawn amendment, which proposed that the principal aim for 1965-1966 of the East-West Major Project should be to assist in the revival and development of national cultures in the countries of Africa and Asia and in the dissemination of knowledge of their cultures.

(630) The delegate of India introduced draft resolution 13 C/DR. 95 which incorporated the purpose of the amendment originally proposed by his country (13 C/8, Add. 1, relating to paragraphs 1-85 of 13 C/5) and included several new features.

(631) In the ensuing discussion on the above-mentioned resolution, co-sponsored by France, Mali, Mexico and Peru, 17 delegates took part.

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There was unanimity with regard to the important work carried out on the inspiration and within the framework of the Major Project by Unesco, the National Commissions, international non-governmental organizations, universities, institutions and governments. The proposed broadening of the Major Project's geographical scope to include Africa and Latin America in the purview of its activities was warmly supported.

(632) The equality of all cultures, the inherent potential contribution of these civilizations, the notions of universality as a point of convergence of all cultures and of mutual appreciation leading to a more abiding reconstruction of the unity of mankind, were some of the main considerations which were expressed during the discussion. It was further emphasized that the very nature and inspiration of such a broadly based, organically constructed programme could not but be permanent both because of its indispensable value for understanding between people and because of the moral and constitutional obligations of Unesco towards international understanding.

(633) Several speakers expressed satisfaction regarding the development of the project. One of them considered it a true example of international co-operation. Another stated that the success of the project was due to the concrete nature of its programme. Another speaker stated that the project had made a major contribution to education in his country. The hope was expressed that more adequate budgetary provisions could be made for the project in the future.

(634) One delegation suggested the addition of the words "and of their exchange" between "Latin American cultures" and "to be submitted" in the fifth paragraph of the draft resolution (13 C/DR. 95).

(635) A number of delegates suggested that the title should omit the words "Eastern and Western" and instead be the "Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Cultural Values".

(636) The Deputy Director-General summarized the discussion, welcomed the unanimous attitude of the Commission with regard to the aims, purposes and perspectives of the Project, and assured the Commission that whatever the name of the Project for one reason or another at present, the broadening of its scope would not be hindered in any way, and that with the support of National Commissions, universities, institutions and all interested official and non-official groups, the Project would be implemented on the lines suggested by the Commission.

(637) The draft resolution contained in document 13 C/DR. 95 was adopted by acclamation (see resolution 3.401).

### Section 3.41 Action by Member States and International collaboration

(638) As the note by the Director-General met

the wishes of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document 13 C/8, Add.1), the delegation withdrew its draft amendment to paragraph 22 of the work plan. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany presented his draft resolution (document 13 C/DR.47 (Rev. )) requesting the organization of a round table on Nehru's rôle in the modern world. Six delegations took part in the discussion; some of them asked that the idea contained in the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be maintained, and all supported draft resolution 13 C/DR.47 (Rev.).

(639) In his reply, the Director of the Department emphasized that the exhibition recommended by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be an excellent thing but that it would be of full value only if it took place at the end of the ten-year period set for the Major Project; he wished to stress, however, that the overall appraisal of the Major Project recommended by the Advisory Committee at its last session (September 1963) had already begun; the "Orient-Occident" bulletin had started to give a series of evaluations of action under the Major Project in particular fields. The Advisory Committee for the Major Project could deal with the preparations for the Nehru Round Table, and the project could therefore be included in the work plan (para .30), on the understanding that, if voluntary contributions by Member States permitted it, the Secretariat would immediately take the necessary steps with a view to concerted action.

(640) The Commission unanimously adopted draft resolution 13 C/DR.47 (Rev. ), which becomes resolution 3.422.

(641) The Commission noted the work plan (document 13 C/5, paras .18-27) with the addition to paragraph 30 suggested by the Director of the Department. It approved by 54 votes to nil, with one abstention, resolution 3.411 (para .16), unanimously approved resolution 3.412 (para. 17), and unanimously the appropriation of \$178,000 for Section 3.41 (para .15).

### Section 3.42 Consultations, studies and research

(642) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was satisfied by the explanations given in the note by the Director-General and withdrew the amendments that it had proposed (13 C/8, Add .1), but hoped that its suggestions would be borne in mind for future programmes.

(643) Introducing his draft resolution (13 C/DR. 24), the delegate of Mexico proposed that the phrases "at the national level" and "at the regional level" be deleted from sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (d) of resolution 3.421 (13 C/5, para. 29); that paragraph (d) itself open with the words "to co-operate at the national and regional levels" ; and that the words "not beyond the end of

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1966" be deleted from sub-paragraph (i). He also proposed the deletion of the last two clauses of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 38 of the work plan: viz. "but this aid.....already been given".

(644) The seven delegates who then spoke laid special emphasis on: the value of collaboration in this field with the International Association of Universities; the international round table discussion on the place of universities and higher education institutes in the development of Oriental studies in Latin America (to be held at Buenos Aires in 1965); the Associated Institutions, which could well be brought together under "associated programmes"; the fact that it was unnecessary to give the International Association for Balkan and South Eastern European Studies a new administrative form; the establishment in Cairo of a centre for the study and presentation of Arab culture, which displayed an undeniable unity. Some speakers supported the Mexican draft resolution, stressing that the activities of the Colegio de Mexico were not purely national but of regional and, indeed, universal interest, so that Unesco should continue to give it all the assistance it needed.

(645) The Director of the Department was happy to see what an encouragingly high intellectual level the Associated Institutions for the study and presentation of cultures had already attained, and said that the Secretariat readily accepted the Mexican delegate's proposals for the amendment of paragraph (d) of resolution 3.421 and the deletion of the last two clauses in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 38 of the work plan.

(646) The Commission took note of the work plan, as amended (13 C/5, paras .30-38). It unanimously approved resolution 3.421 (para .29) with the amendments proposed by the delegate of Mexico and the substitution of the words "of Arab Culture" for the words "of Arab Cultures" in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (c), and approved the appropriation of \$265,000 for Section 3.42 (para. 28).

Section 3.43 Development of exchanges between cultures

(64 7) After examining the note by the Director-General concerning his draft amendments (13 C/8, Add. 11, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew his proposals, while expressing the hope that the Secretariat would give consideration, for the 1967-1968 biennium, to the proposal for a symposium on libraries having as its theme "the abolition of linguistic barriers".

(648) Three speakers emphasized the importance of this section and gave some examples of activities in their countries relating to exchanges between cultures.

(649) The Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras.41-48), and unanimously

approved resolution 3.431 (para .40), and the appropriation of \$436,000 for Section 3.43 (para .3 9)

Section 3.44 Study and presentation of African cultures

I. General history of Africa

(650) The Commission heard a message from Dr. Dike, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan and President of the International Council of Africanists, which emphasized the timeliness and significance of the proposed General History of Africa and the great interest and support that this project had found in the International Council of Africanists, one of the constituent members of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. Dr. Dike's message stressed the necessity of carrying out a scientific investigation into the past of Africa and of ensuring the participation of African scholars and historians themselves in the implementation of the project. He furthermore emphasized the importance of compiling oral traditions and ethnological data, to give a complete picture of African history.

(651) The twelve delegates who took part in the discussion gave unanimous support to the project. Most of them stressed that participation of African historians and scholars was indispensable to its implementation. Some also stated that collaboration should also be sought from a number of institutions and organizations which have experience and information of use in the preparation of the project. In this connexion, special reference was made to the Accra committee preparing an encyclopaedia of Africa and to the work already done by the International Academic Union, the Society of African Culture and the various competent institutes of African studies. One delegate stated that, from the point of view of history, Madagascar should be included in the general history of Africa and that thought should be given to translating the history into one or more international languages of wide circulation.

(652) The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities stated that the report on the "Organic Plan for Cultural Collaboration with Africa" (13 C/PRG/13), which was concerned with the general history of Africa and an appreciation of African cultures, involved in particular the development of co-operation with Africa and the need for an institutional structure to undertake, on a systematic and scientific basis, work on cultural research and studies in Africa. He emphasized the need for co-operation with the International Council of Africanists, the competent regional organizations, the National Commissions of African countries, the Society for African Culture and other institutes competent in the field of African studies and research.

(653) The Commission noted document

13 C/PRG/13, the work plan (13 C/5, paras .53-58) and unanimously approved resolutions 3.441 and 3.442 (paras .51 and 52).

## II. Appreciation of African cultures

(654) The delegate of Brazil presented his proposed amendment (13 C/8, Add.1) and introduced draft resolution 13 C/DR. 52 jointly sponsored by Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Dahomey and Brazil. Three other delegations spoke in favour of the draft resolution.

(655) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras.61-70), as amended to reflect the last paragraph in the note of the Director-General on the Brazilian proposal (13 C/8, Add. 11, and unanimously adopted 13 C/DR .52 (resolution 3.445).

(656) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 3.443 (13 C/5, para.59). Resolution 3.444 (para .60) was approved by 48 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. The Commission noted the introduction to Section 3.44 (para. 50) and unanimously approved the budget of \$201,165 for Section 3.44 (para .49).

### Section 3.45 History of the scientific and cultural development of mankind

(657) In conjunction with item 15.3.9 of the agenda, the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (-Brazil), presented the biennial report 13 C/PRG/14. He drew attention to a number of significant aspects of the work done in the preparation and publication of the History and informed delegates that he would submit a number of proposals for the future work of the International Commission, which in his view could be reduced to a smaller group, to the fourteenth session of the General Conference. He expressed profound sorrow at the passing away of two outstanding collaborators, Sardar K. M. Panikkar (India) and Professor Turner (United States of America).

(658) The Commission expressed its great appreciation of the work done by the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind and by those who had participated in preparing, producing and publishing it. Several delegates felt that the History would have a great impact all over the world, and that it should, in due course, have wide circulation in their various languages. They were happy to note that a number of contracts had already been concluded to this end. One delegate nevertheless stressed that, in his view, one of the shortcomings of the History was the insufficient appreciation of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of various major trends of cultural relations under its impact. He stated that historical developments

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such as reaction to colonialism and its effects on culture were not fully reflected in the History. The President of the International Commission gave assurance that consideration would be given to those observations when preparing the appendix on the Twentieth century.

(659) The Commission noted the report 13 C/PRG/14, as well as the work plan of Section 3.45 (13 C/5, paras. 73-77). It then unanimously approved resolution 3.451 (para. 72) and the budget of \$50,000 for Section 3.45 (para.71).

### 3A . Staff establishment, Documents and

(660) The Commission unanimously approved the staff establishment for Chapter 3A (13 C/5, paras. 78-80).

(661) It approved, by 74 votes to nil, with 2 abstentions, the figure of \$133,227 for the cost of documents and publications services (13 c/5, paras .82 and 83), after deduction of \$2,383, representing the amount taken from Chapter 3A to cover the expenditure relating to the post of Chief Editor created under Section 4.1.

(662) Taking this deduction into account, the Commission unanimously approved the revised amount of \$1,467,402 for the Regular programme of Chapter 311 (13 C/5, paras .1 and 84, after the adjustment proposed by the Executive Board in document 13 C/6, Add. Rev.), subject to any adjustments which might be necessitated by the Administrative Commission's decisions concerning staff salaries and allowances.

## Chapter 4 MASS COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

### INTRODUCTION

(663) Introducing Chapter 4 of the programme, the Director-General set forth the considerations that had prompted him to present the Departments of Mass Communication and International Exchanges in a single chapter and to propose the appointment of an Assistant Director-General to be responsible for those two sectors of the programme. He stated that the two Departments, whilst their techniques were different, shared the common objective of promoting the free flow of ideas, whether through word and image or through the exchange of persons. He considered that this was a fundamental objective of Unesco to which the founders had attached great importance and which, indeed, the constitution set on an equal plane with the three great fields which figures in the name of the Organization. The significance of this sector of Unesco's programme warranted the appointment of an Assistant Director-General who would co-ordinate and stimulate the work of the two

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departments and whose status would at once symbolize and help to assure them an importance no less than that accorded to the other main areas of the Organization's work.

(664) The Director-General also stressed the need for the proposed new post of Chief Editor, in order to give continuing and overall guidance to the elaboration of policy directives regarding the publications of Unesco and in the general supervision and implementation of these directives.

### GENERAL DISCUSSION

(665) The Commission examined the introduction to Chapter 4, taking into account the amendments submitted by France concerning the title of the chapter and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the delegation of the proposed post of Chief Editor. Twenty-seven delegations participated in the discussion.

(666) A number of delegations supported the proposal to change the chapter title from "Communication" to "Mass Communication and International Exchanges", because they felt that the former did not convey in French the precise meaning intended and effectively conveyed in English.

(667) Several delegations expressed the view that the size of the budgetary allocation did not give sufficient importance to this sector of the programme.

(668) A number of delegations supported the Director-General's proposal for the appointment of an Assistant Director-General. Other speakers asked whether it might not involve an unnecessary complication in the administrative structure of the Organization. One speaker suggested the elimination of the Department of International Exchanges and the assignment of its functions to other departments and services.

(669) Some delegates expressed reservations about the need for a Chief Editor, and one suggested that the Assistant Director-General, once appointed, could fulfil the function. Others strongly supported the proposal to establish the post in order to ensure that a senior official would devote his time wholly to the important publishing programme of the Organization.

(670) At the conclusion of the debate, the Director-General clarified his position concerning the posts of Assistant Director-General and Chief Editor and accepted the draft resolution concerning the title of the chapter which, the Commission noted, would be (in French) "Information et Echanges internationaux", and (in English) "Mass Communication and International Exchanges".

(671) The Commission approved by 69 votes, with 4 abstentions, the budget of \$5,959,687 for the Regular programme of Chapter 4 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para.1, with the adjustments proposed by the Executive Board in document 13 C/6, Add. Rev.) subject to adjustments which might

result from decisions of the Administrative Commission concerning staff salaries and allowances.

### 4.1 Assistant Director-General

(672) A vote was taken on the creation of a post of Assistant Director-General for Mass Communication and International Exchanges, which was approved by 64 votes in favour, 7 against and 5 abstentions. The Commission approved the post of Chief Editor by 64 votes in favour, 9 against and 4 abstentions.

(673) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras .6-6b) and approved unanimously the budget of \$35,266 for Section 4 .1 (13 C/5, para. 5).

(674) The Commission approved by 55 votes to nil, with 4 abstentions, a proposal of the Deputy Director-General to include in this section paragraph 6c making a budgetary provision of \$54,700 for a new post of Chief Editor. It noted the work plan, consisting essentially of paragraph 4 of the Introduction to Chapter 4 in 13 C/5.

### 4.2 Mass Communication

#### Introduction

(675) The Director of the Department reminded the Commission of the dual structure of the Department of Mass Communication. There was, on the one hand, the substantive programme to promote the free flow of information and ideas and to develop the information media both in quantity and quality. The Department's public information services, on the other hand, were engaged in the separate function of making known the Organization's aims and activities and of contributing to international understanding. Mass Communication techniques, it was observed, were vital to the achievement of all of Unesco's purposes and would become increasingly so as the tremendous growth of world population made the use of these techniques indispensable. They were the means of promoting education in the broadest sense including that of making accessible to all the cultural values which were still regrettably the heritage of only a few.

(676) These considerations had shaped the new activities of the Department which were devoted, as in the case of the pilot project for audio-visual materials, to the wider and more effective use of mass media methods and techniques for adult education; or, in the case of the new programme on space communication, to the application of the most advanced technology for the advancement of Unesco's aims. On the public information side, these services were necessarily of a continuing character but they were geared to deal flexibly with the Organization's changing needs, in the light of priorities determined by the General

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Conference. Special themes in 1965-1966 would include Unesco's 20th anniversary and the International Co-operation Year.

### General discussion

(677) Delegates from 19 countries took part in the general debate which followed. The representative of the International Federation of Journalists also spoke. Strong approval was expressed for the proposed programme, which was described as well based and well balanced, and it was regretted that the budget for 1965-1966 had been stabilized. Aspects mentioned as having particular importance included the development of educational broadcasting, the training of mass communication personnel and plans for study of the educational and cultural uses of space communication. One delegate stated that training plans should include provision for round tables to enable a broad exchange of views and experience by specialists in mass communication.

(678) Several delegations suggested that as a follow-up of the series of regional meetings on development of information media held in 1960-1962, further high level meetings might be arranged in the 1967-1968 period to review progress and give additional stimulus to the development programme in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The importance of reading materials for new literates was stressed, and it was suggested that help be given for the establishment and growth of rural newspapers and periodicals as an essential contribution to the adult literacy campaign.

(679) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented his country's draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) proposing a reorientation of the programme and a more precise statement of what he considered Unesco's fundamental tasks in the mass communication field. This text was opposed by several delegations, but supported by others who considered that greater emphasis should be placed on the content of information, as opposed to techniques. In the light of the resolution 6.2 adopted by the General Conference on promotion of peaceful and neighbourly relations between countries with different economic and social systems, and its particular application to this chapter, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew the draft resolution.

(680) One delegation requested greater attention in the public information programme of the Department, to the task of bringing Unesco's aims and activities more forcefully before young people. Another stated that there was a need for greater co-ordination between the public information activities of the United Nations Information Centres and Unesco, and requested additional provision for the publication in national languages of such publications as "What is Unesco?".

(681) The Deputy Director-General noted the

widespread approval of the programme of the Department. He stated that the terms of the resolution on peaceful and neighbourly relations would be taken into account in the 1967-1968 programme of the Department. Referring to the request of a number of delegations for increased budgetary resources for mass communication, he drew attention to the fact that the largest increase in Technical Assistance funds had been in the Mass Communication Department.

(682) The Director of the Department said that consultations would be held with Member States and the United Nations concerning the possibility of an international conference on information development, either as a follow-up to the previous meetings or in connexion with the 20th anniversary of the first United Nations meeting on Freedom of Information in 1948.

### Section 4.20 Office of the Director

(683) The Commission approved the budget estimates of \$11,000 (13 C/5, para.21) and noted the work plan for this section (paras .22-23).

### Section 4.21 Free flow of information and development of mass communication techniques

(684) The delegation of Cuba, in presenting its draft resolution inviting Latin American Member States to facilitate free access to sources of information and to take any other measure calculated to facilitate the work of news agencies (13 C/8, Add. 1), drew attention to the fact that its proposal was in conformity with the recommendations of the Santiago meeting on the development of information media in Latin America. The Commission noted that the proposal complemented resolution 4.21, paragraph 3, in recommending the measures that might be undertaken by Member States in Latin America. The draft resolution was withdrawn by Cuba on the understanding that the spirit of the proposal would be recorded.

(685) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 4.21 as proposed in 13 C/5.

### Section 4.211 Research and studies in mass communication

(686) Eight delegations took part in the discussion on this section. All drew attention to the importance they attached to this part of the programme. It was felt that Unesco had an important rôle to play in the evolution of the new science of communication and particularly in helping the developing countries which were in the course of expanding their mass media. Several delegations expressed the view that the programme and budget should be enlarged in future periods.

(687) A number of delegations commented

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favourably on the point made in the work plan that Unesco's activities for the promotion of mass communication research would wherever possible be carried out in close co-operation with the international organizations concerned, notably the International Association for Mass Communication Research. One delegation noted with approval the subventions foreseen for the International Film and Television Council and the International Centre of Films (Cinema and Television) for Children, while another queried whether contracts would not be more appropriate. One delegation observed that other departments, particularly the Social Sciences Department, should be closely associated with the research programme.

(688) Concerning the consultations on the possibility of establishing an advisory committee to Unesco on the programme to develop the mass media, one delegation queried the need for such a committee. Another said that in any event the committee's rôle should not be limited to the programme for development. One delegation expressed the view that Unesco should not duplicate research activities being undertaken by national organizations.

(689) Some delegations made suggestions for the areas of study under this programme. The Cuban delegation, introducing a draft resolution on this point (13 C/8, Add. 1) urged that priority should be given to research on the use and effects of the mass media on audiences in Africa, Asia and Latin America. One delegation recommended studies of the terminology of the mass media and of the comparative curricula of schools of journalism. Another suggested an examination of the legal status of radio and television enterprises as well as the compilation of an inventory of existing mass communication facilities.

(690) The Director of the Department, in commenting on the points made, drew attention to the considerable sum available under the Participation programme for the promotion of research activities in Member States, which was now administered by the section dealing with Research and Studies in Mass Communication. Unesco's rôle was to be a catalyst and stimulant of research in Member States, which explained the sharp increase in the sum available under the Participation programme.

(691) The Commission noted that the substance of the draft resolution proposed by Cuba would be embodied in the programme of research and studies. Resolution 4.2111 was approved unanimously as it figures in 13 C/5. Resolution 4.2112 as it figures in 13 C/5 was approved by 58 votes to nil, with 2 abstentions. The work plan was noted as amended. The Commission approved unanimously the budget summary for this section, amounting to \$83,400.

### Section 4.212 Measures for the free flow of information

#### I. Promotion of the free flow of information

(692) The Deputy Director-General made a statement clarifying the work plan implications stemming from 13 C/PRG/DR .6 on the development of publishing activities which the Commission had previously adopted as resolution 4.12. He stated that the key rôle in carrying out the resolution devolved upon the Department of Mass Communication, which would: (i) serve as the focal point for all Unesco activities relating to book development; (ii) organize on an interdepartmental basis a meeting in the 1965-1966 period on the production and distribution of books in Asia, for which provision had been made by the Commission under Section 3.342 (para. (604) above); (iii) study the possibility of a similar meeting in Africa which might be proposed for the 1967-1968 period; (iv) carry out within the existing programme of research and studies an examination of the problems of low-cost book production and the promotion of books in the developing countries, including the problem of facilitating the procurement of copyright; and (v) draw up the co-ordinated programme on book development for the 1967-1968 period, referred to in operative paragraph (b) of resolution 4.12.

(693) The Director of the Department introduced the document on Suggestions to Member States on Measures to Promote the Free Flow of Information and Ideas (13 C/PRG/20), which had been submitted in conjunction with item 15 .4.1 of the agenda of the General Conference and drew attention to the work plan under which the document would be brought up to date and revised to take account of any changes indicated by the Programme Commission. It would then be dispatched to Member States, who would be invited to take measures in accordance with the suggestions and to submit reports on these measures. The purpose of the document was to set forth in broad and flexible form the action which might be taken by Member States in support of the whole of Unesco's programme for the free flow of information and ideas.

(694) One delegation, recording its approval of the document, urged the continuation of the practice of submitting a document of this kind at alternate sessions of the General Conference. Another delegation stressed that due importance should be paid to the concept of freedom of information in the carrying out of the suggestions.

(695) Three amendments having a bearing on 13 C/PRG/20 were presented by their respective sponsors. Austria presented its proposal concerning the importance of the use of the mass media in developing mutual understanding among



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peoples (13 C/8, Add. 1). Italy presented 13 C/DR. 14 concerning the granting of tax exemption to encourage the establishment of publishing houses. Cuba introduced its proposal that the Director-General be authorized to study appropriate means of ensuring that cultural exchanges promoted by Unesco through the mass media should not be interrupted owing to "political differences arising between the governments of Member States" (13 C/8, Add.1, para.32). The latter resolution, by a vote of 17 for, 2 against and 39 abstentions, and the two former resolutions, without objection, were noted by the Commission to be taken into account in the preparation of the revised version of 13 C/PRG/20 which would be sent to Member States.

(696) The delegate of Cuba withdrew his country's draft resolution proposing a study on the establishment of an international identity card for journalists (13 C/8, Add. 1) on the understanding that its substance would be incorporated in the work plan. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew a proposal for elimination of the budget attached to paragraphs 33-34 of the work plan.

(697) Referring to 13 C/PRG/33, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recalled that the proposal it contained (67 EX/DR.4) had been referred to the Programme Commission by the Executive Board. Accordingly, he suggested that 67 EX/DR.4 be considered in place of the similar proposal by the USSR appearing in 13 C/8, Add.1.

(698) The discussion, in which nine delegates took part, took into account a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, appearing in 13 C/PRG/33, which had been received in response to a request from the Executive Board for information on the relationship of the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to work being done by the United Nations. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated its view that this proposal for a study of the possibility of drafting international regulations on the use of the mass media was consistent with the Secretary-General's communication because Unesco was committed to assisting the United Nations and should play its proper rôle in this important field. Some delegations maintained that the resolution was superfluous because the central responsibility for the political aspects of freedom of information rested with the United Nations and that it would suffice to note in the work plan that Unesco would continue to assist the United Nations in the activities set forth in the Secretary-General's communication.

(699) Following the rejection of a motion for closure of debate, by 28 votes to 17, with 20 abstentions, the United Kingdom delegation submitted an amendment to the draft resolution which was accepted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The resolution as amended was approved by 68 votes for, none against

and 6 abstentions (see resolution 4.2122). The Commission also unanimously approved resolution 4.2121 as it figures in 13 C/5 and noted the work plan as amended.

### II. Promotion of the use of space communication

(700) The delegate of Italy introduced 13 C/DR .23 in which his country proposed that the General Conference invite the Director-General to consider for the 1967-1968 programme the convening of an international meeting of experts to study the most effective means of utilizing space communication techniques for the dissemination of information, education and culture .

(701) Three delegations participated in the discussion which followed. One commended Unesco's report to the Conference on space communication convened by the International Telecommunication Union and observed that Unesco had a significant rôle to play with respect to the content of broadcasting conducted via space communication channels. Another supported that view, but cautioned against exaggerated hopes being attached to space communication which was merely an extension of the existing media. A third delegation expressed satisfaction that the proposed Unesco expert meeting in 1965 would help chart the Organization's future work in this field. The Commission expressed the view that the proposal contained in draft resolution 13 C/DR .23 might usefully be taken up by the expert meeting scheduled for 1965-1966.

(702) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 4.2123 as it figures in 13 C/5 and noted the work plan. The budget of \$66,500 for Section 4.212 was also approved unanimously.

#### Section 4.213 Development of information media and training of mass communication personnel

(703) Thirteen delegations took part in the debate on this section. Speakers endorsed the emphasis given to mass communication training which, it was suggested, should be the subject of further attention and expansion in the future. The importance of training the men who must provide positive community leadership in the developing countries was stressed, while the important rôle that rural newspapers can play in literacy campaigns was noted by several speakers.

(704) Unesco's efforts to promote the establishment of multi-purpose training institutes within the framework of universities were welcomed, and the work of the centres at the Universities of Strasbourg and Quito was praised. Attention was drawn, however, to the continuing need for "crash" training as an emergency measure. Several delegations stressed the need for

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assistance in training for film production.

(705) The Director of the Department pointed out that the large proportion of funds available for training came from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. While maintaining the objective of long-term training in universities, and providing planning assistance for this end, it was becoming apparent that Unesco should engage in more short training programmes than originally foreseen during the coming biennium, particularly in Africa, and consequently some modification of the work plan might be necessary.

(706) The delegate of Czechoslovakia introduced a draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) concerning the need for assistance to newly-developing cinema industries. The Commission noted that general activities in this field figured already within the limits of the proposed programme and budget and that further assistance might be provided to individual Member States, upon request, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Commission took note of an offer by Czechoslovakia to contribute to the financing of a symposium of film producers from developing countries.

(707) The delegation of Cuba agreed not to press its draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1, paras .44-50) after the Director of the Department had stated his intention to convey to the governing board of the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism in Latin America (CIESPAL), the suggestion that this centre should include, in its programme, studies on comparative journalism.

(708) A draft recommendation from Ecuador (13 C/8, Add. 1) proposing an increase in the financial contribution to CIESPAL was withdrawn.

(709) In view of its budgetary implications, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew the proposal of his country (13 C/8, Add. 1) for an international conference of journalists specializing in economic questions, but requested that this suggestion be borne in mind in planning the proposed programme for 1967-1968.

(710) The Commission noted that the proposal by Italy (13 C/DR. 12) to provide training for persons intending to set up new press enterprises was already covered by the existing resolution. One delegation requested that such training should include management executives of existing enterprises. These suggestions were accepted by the Director of the Department for inclusion in the work plan.

(711) The Commission noted the work plan (paras .45-53) as amended. Resolutions 4.2131 and 4.2132 and the corresponding budget (para. 43) for \$155,000 were unanimously approved.

### Section 4.214 Use of mass communication techniques in out-of-school education

(712) Fifteen delegations took part in the

debate on this section, and a statement was made by the observer of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. The proposed programme was widely supported, with particular emphasis on the contribution it could make in developing countries. The provision for a seminar on educational broadcasting in Asia was welcomed, and the value to other countries of the results of the Senegal pilot project was stressed. The hope was expressed that Unesco would co-ordinate its activities with other similar experimental projects being undertaken under other programmes. One delegation stated the view that Unesco should support efforts for the development of low-cost newspapers in some countries.

(713) The delegation of France, presenting its draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1) to transfer these activities to the Department of Out-of-School Education, stated that its principal objective was to change the intellectual approach to the educational use of the mass communication media rather than the structure of the Secretariat, and to ensure the closest possible co-operation between the Departments concerned. A divergence of views emerged, but the majority of speakers favoured retention of the section within the Department of Mass Communication. The essential need for the closest co-operation between the two departments was stressed by numerous delegations, and France withdrew its draft resolution on the understanding that in the next programme measures for co-ordination and co-operation would be specified. The Deputy Director-General summarized the issues involved, and stated that the Director-General would review the matter closely at the time of his formulation of the proposed programme and budget for 1967-1968.

(714) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its draft resolution (13 C/8, Add .1) proposing two international symposia, and the Deputy Director-General stated that the Secretariat would study this suggestion when formulating proposals to figure in the 1967- 1968 programme.

(715) The delegate of Cuba presented his country's draft resolution (13 C/DR .56) proposing that Member States be invited, whatever their broadcasting systems, to make available both time and production facilities for educational uses. The proposal, with an amendment by the delegate of the United States of America to the operative paragraph which was accepted by Cuba, was widely supported. The Commission approved resolution 4.2143 unanimously.

(716) The Director of the Department, in response to a request, gave a breakdown of the 1965-1966 Regional and Country Technical Assistance programme in this field, totalling \$5 74,528. He referred to significant recommendations of the recent Conference on the Development of Television in Africa and reiterated the need for two-way co-operation between educators and broadcasters.

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(717) The Commission noted the work plan (paras.56-64) as amended by 13 C/5, Add. & Corr. Resolution 4.2141 was unanimously approved, as amended in paragraph (a) on the suggestion of France, together with resolution 4.2142, as it figures in 13 C/5. The total budget of \$165,900 for Section 4.214 was approved.

### 4.22 Public information and promotion of international understanding

(718) The work plan (para .66) was noted, and following the withdrawal of an amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1), resolution 4.22, as it figures in 13 C/ 5, was unanimously approved.

#### Section 4.221 Press and publications

(719) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its draft resolution (13 C/8, Add .1) in the light of the Director-General's note to the effect that the suggested subject would be considered for one of the brochures envisaged for 1965-1966, and asked that this be noted in the work plan.

(720) The Commission noted the work plan as amended (paras .69-711, approved unanimously resolution 4.2211, as it figures in 13 C/5, and the corresponding budget for \$146,300 (para .67).

#### Section 4.222 Unesco "Courier"

(721) Seven delegations spoke on this section and all praised the "Courier" as one of the great instruments for carrying Unesco's message to the general public. They favoured a further increase in circulation and the publication of more language editions beyond the present eight. One delegation suggested that the "Courier" should become self-supporting through advertising and another asked for assistance for circulation promotion for a national edition.

(722) Israel and India presented draft resolutions (13 C/8, and 13 C/8, Add.1) calling for additional national language editions, the latter suggesting two more each year.

(723) After the Deputy Director-General had stated that increased circulation for the "Courier" was desired, and that the proposal for more language editions would be kept in mind in the programme expansion in 1967-1968, the delegations concerned agreed not to press their proposed draft resolutions. The Director of the Department stated that while advertising could be accepted in all editions except those published in the official languages, this latter possibility had been explored, but the problems involved had proved too complex.

(724) The Commission noted the work plan (paras. 75-75)) approved resolution 4.2221 as it figures in 13 C/5, unanimously and approved the

budget of \$270,200 for the section (para.72).

#### Section 4.223 Radio and visual information

(725) One delegation referred to the exceptionally high standard of some recent Unesco film productions, and another asked that radio and television producers, particularly those not using Unesco's working languages, be invited to Headquarters to familiarize themselves with the Organization's administrative machinery, aims and achievements.

(726) A request was made that Unesco offer a prize at a forthcoming film festival. The Director of the Department explained that Unesco was restricted in making awards in its own name, but would study any request received under the Participation programme. He also stated that an expansion of the guest producer scheme could be envisaged.

(727) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented two draft resolutions (13 C/ 8, Add. 1)) but withdrew them in the light of clarifications and assurances in the Director-General's notes concerning them. With regard to the second, suggesting various new activities for Unesco's film, radio and television programme, he requested that the proposal be further studied.

(728) The work plan (paras .79-83) was noted. Resolution 4.2231, as it figures in 13 C/5, was approved unanimously. A verbal amendment substituting the word "important" for "outstanding" was proposed to resolution 4.2232, and agreed to by the Commission. The resolution was approved unanimously together with the budget of \$300,300 for this section (para. 76).

#### Section 4.224 Public liaison

(729) During the general discussion, in which six delegations participated, appreciation was expressed of the help given to National Commissions in the distribution of information materials, and of the Unesco Gift Coupon programme as a means of promoting international understanding, especially among children and young people. It was hoped that an increased budgetary allocation could be made available in 1967-1968.

(730) The delegation of India, presenting its draft resolution (13 C/8, Add. 1)) stressed the need to increase Unesco's hard currency resources in order to expand the Unesco Coupon Scheme and help developing countries to import books and other educational and scientific material. The Deputy Director-General explained that while every effort was already being made to expand the Organization's hard currency resources, the Secretariat welcomed this appeal to continue to use every available means of increasing its supply, particularly through co-operation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies.

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(731) One delegation noted that financing of the Gift Coupon programme had been transferred to the annex budget and asked whether Regular budget funds could be made available in 1967-1968 in order to assure its continuity. The Director of the Department stated that the possibility would be studied of making available additional extra-budgetary resources for the Gift Coupon programme.

(732) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew a draft resolution proposed by his country (13 C/8, Add.1).

(733) The Commission noted the work plan (paras .86-89). It approved resolution 4.2241 unanimously as it figures in 13 C/5 and the budget for this section of \$69,226 (para .84).

### Section 4.225 Anniversaries of great personalities and events

(734) The amendments proposed by Japan on a 20-year history of Unesco (13 C/8, Add.1) and by Argentina on an "Educators Gallery" at Unesco Headquarters (13 C/DR. 5) had been referred by the Commission to Working Party 5 on the 20th anniversary of Unesco (see above, para. (37)). The delegate of Austria presented a draft resolution (13 C/8, Add. 1) suggesting a new series of publications of "Profiles" of outstanding personalities in the fields of education, science and culture. The Deputy Director-General stated that this proposal would be noted and that publishing firms could be invited to consider it.

(735) The Commission noted the work plan (para. 92) as amended and unanimously approved resolution 4.2251, as it figures in 13 C/5.

### 4.2 Staff establishment, Documents and Publications Services, Budget Summary

(736) The Commission approved the staff establishment for the department (13 C/ 5, paras. 93-96) by 6:1 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. It also unanimously approved paragraph 97 (Documents and Publications Services) with a deduction of \$11,525 representing the department's share in the cost of the newly-created post of Chief Editor.

(737) Subject to this deduction, the Commission approved by 60 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the appropriation of \$4,368,572 (13 C/ 5, Add. &- Corr.) with the adjustments made by the Executive Board in document 13 C/6, Add.Rev., for the Regular programme of the Department subject to any adjustments that might result from the Administrative Commission's decisions concerning staff salaries and allowances.

## 4.3 International Exchanges

### Introduction (13 C/5, paras .102-109)

(738) The Acting Director of the Department emphasized the guiding ideas that had served as a basis for Chapter 4.3, covering clearing house work and studies concerning all forms of international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture, direct action aimed at stimulating, harmonizing and improving exchanges outside the academic world, and activities undertaken to implement, within the academic world, training programmes for staff directly concerned with the various projects of the Organization.

(739) With regard to the first guiding idea, the Department was seeking to assess the dimensions of the world of international cultural relations and to ascertain the laws governing it by preparing and distributing various publications, in particular "Study Abroad" (the last edition of which gave information on 160,000 fellowships and study grants), "Vacations Abroad" (giving details concerning 900 language and civilization courses and international work camps organized in 67 countries), and the "Handbook of International Exchanges: Education, Science, Culture" (the first edition of which would be issued shortly). Furthermore, the Division of International Relations and Exchanges was preparing a draft of a "Solemn Declaration on the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation", which would be submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session.

(740) The second guiding idea was illustrated by the work undertaken within the framework of the "International study programmes for members of workers' women's and youth organizations". Section 4.32 proposed four programmes, two of them embodying important changes in content (teacher-and-learner grants in adult education and international study sessions for European workers).

(741) With regard to the third guiding idea, it should be stressed that Unesco's international fellowships were administered by an experienced body which was capable of solving the countless problems arising from the complex nature of the questions with which it must deal (the Department was responsible for administering some 2,000 fellowships, in collaboration with the administrative agencies placed at the disposal of Unesco by 46 Member States and with the offices of Technical Assistance representatives, Unesco Chiefs of Mission and regional offices).

(742) One important new activity was the Campaign for study abroad by creative artists, writers and composers. This was included in the programmes of the Organization up to 1962 and it was proposed to introduce it again in a more dynamic and promising form.

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### General discussion

(743) During the discussion which followed, 22 speakers were heard. They expressed their satisfaction with the results obtained by the Department and stressed the capital importance which they attributed to international exchanges within the framework of the Organization's activities. In this connexion, several delegates hoped that the Department would have bigger budgetary funds at its disposal in the future. One member of the Commission cited various obstacles of a political, economic and linguistic nature that still impede international exchanges, and two other members stressed the fact that a continuous effort of goodwill was needed to eliminate these obstacles.

(744) An important idea expressed during the discussion was that, in relation to present needs, there is no longer a dearth of fellowships, but there is none the less one type of assistance - international fellowships - which only Unesco is in a position to administer with all the necessary safeguards. Member states expect a great deal from these international fellowships.

(745) Some delegates called attention to the reciprocal character which all international exchanges should possess. Moreover, the "young countries" have set up new types of institutions which deserved to be known by all Member States. Thus, the delegate of Tunisia gave details about the Culture Weeks sponsored by his country jointly with several other Member States. The delegate of the United Arab Republic also reported on the achievements of his country in the field of cultural exchanges.

(746) In addition to making appraisals and observations on the programme as a whole, many delegates commented on particular points. The new activities, for instance, were considered to open up very promising prospects. The Commission endorsed both the Campaign for study abroad by creative artists, writers and composers and the programme of teacher-and-learner grants in adult education. Many delegates expressed concern about the decrease in the funds proposed for the latter programme and for the other projects included in Section 4.32 as compared to the amounts provided in the preceding budgetary period. Consequently they strongly supported the various amendments submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (13 C/8, Add. 11, by Sweden jointly with Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway- (13 C/DR .3 91, by Japan (13 C/ 8, Add .1) and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1).

(747) Various members of the Commission congratulated the Director-General on the efforts made to "clarify the ideas and objectives of this Department" through action proposed in Section 4.31.

(748) As regards the administration of

international fellowships, two delegates regretted that the Department had been unable to make use of all the fellowships offered by Member States under the Unesco-sponsored fellowship programme. Others asked that serious thought be given to evaluating the results obtained by the programmes, so as to better adapt them to present requirements. Two members of the Commission asked that Member States be given the fullest possible data on fellowships offered to them. Several members hoped that National Commissions would play a more active rôle in the implementation of the programme proposed to fellowship holders.

(749) The Deputy Director-General answered several questions raised during the discussion. He stated that the Secretariat had carefully noted the suggestions made by delegates and would make every effort to take them into account in implementing the programme. He pointed out that workers ranked high in the scale of priorities, although the problems of this particular group of beneficiaries were essentially the concern of another Specialized Agency, the International Labour Organisation. In accordance with the arguments advanced in favour of workers' fellowships, the Deputy Director-General suggested several modifications (cf. Section 4 .32 below).

### Section 4 .30 Office of the Director

(750) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/ 5, paras .111 and 112) and unanimously approved the budgetary provision of \$7,500 for Section 4.30 (para.110).

### Section 4 .3 1 International exchange clearing house and advisory services

(751) Mr. Bowry (India), Chairman of Working Party 4, presented the report of the working party on "Guiding principles concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture" (13 C/PRG/38). The Commission noted this report and unanimously approved the draft resolution contained in the report (resolution 3.313).

(752) The delegate of Denmark presented draft resolution 13 C/DR .46 proposed by his country and Finland. Several delegations stated that resolutions 4.311 and 4.312 proposed in 13 C/5 seemed more adequately to serve the intention of the Danish and Finnish delegations. Other delegations spoke in support of draft resolution 13 C/DR .46. In view of these comments and after the Deputy Director-General had assured the Commission that the spirit of draft resolution 13 C/DR .46 would be taken into account in interpreting the resolutions and carrying out the relevant work plan, as well as in preparing the 1967- 1968 programme, the delegate of Denmark withdrew the proposal which he had submitted jointly on

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behalf of his country and of Finland (13 C/DR .46).

(753) The draft amendment presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1) was withdrawn after the Deputy Director-General had stated that sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) would be incorporated in the work plan of Section 4 .31.

(754) The Commission then noted the work plan (13 C/5, paras.116-120), recalling the points mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs. It approved unanimously resolutions 4.3 11 and 4 .3 12 (13 C/5, paras. 114 and 115), and also the budgetary provision of \$59,500 relating thereto.

### Section 4 .32 International study programmes for members of workers I, women's and youth organizations

(755) In the light of the emphasis placed by some delegates on the importance of Unesco and other international organizations co-operating with workers ' organizations, and in view of the amendments to Section 4.32 proposed by Japan (13 C/8, Add.1), by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (13 C/DR .39) and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add.1), the Deputy Director-General proposed various amendments to this section: to raise to \$65,000 the appropriation proposed in paragraph 126; to add a paragraph 130(a) providing for "a meeting of an expert committee to study the problems raised by the planning of study programmes for workers (Regular programme \$15,000)"; to raise the appropriation under paragraph 121 for Section 4.32 as a whole to \$224,000; to include in the work plan of this section proposals for the organization by Unesco of study tours for workers not in possession of grants and the provision of certain facilities to them, etc.; further to mention in the work plan that Japanese workers, because of their special situation in the regional context, should be able to apply for grants either under sub-section (a) (teacher-and-learner grants in adult education) or for grants for travel in Asia of the same type as in sub-section (b) (international study sessions for European workers). One member of the Commission proposed the addition of the words "for workers from Asia, Africa and Latin America" , at the end of sub-paragraph (a) of resolution 4.321 (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para.122).

(756) The delegate of Senegal, introducing an amendment submitted jointly by Senegal, Cameroon, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Yugoslavia (13 C/DR .26 and 13 C/DR .26, Add. 2), proposed that the Commission recommend the transfer of the United Towns Organization from Category B to Category A status in its relations with Unesco. Twenty-one speakers took part in the discussion on this subject, which centres round the advisability of adopting a resolution

couched in the terms of the second paragraph of document 13 C/DR.26, Add.2.

(757) Several members of the Commission expressed doubts as to the propriety of the Commission approaching the Executive Board and as to the advisability of mentioning only one of the organizations whose primary purpose was twinning (in this connexion it was mentioned that the note by the Director-General on page 13 of 13 C/8 stated that "any Unesco programme in this field would need to be operated in conjunction with all competent non-governmental organizations"). Various speakers considered it essential that the Secretariat should be able to undertake a thorough study of the question before the Conference reached a decision. Others considered that resolutions 4.311 and 4.312 (13 C/5, paras. 114 and 115) allowed of a sufficiently wide interpretation to meet the wishes expressed in the above draft amendment (13 C/DR. 26). Finally, others felt that there were contradictions between the various proposals of Senegal (13 C/8; 13 C/DR.26; 13 C/DR.26, Add.2).

(758) The Deputy Director-General emphasized that the Director-General attached importance to the various programmes for twinning towns. He explained the difficulties of approving the amendment in 13 C/DR. 26 as it stood, and he suggested the inclusion, within Section 4 .32, of a resolution referred to in paragraph (762) below.

(759) The Deputy Director-General also suggested the addition at the end of the relevant work plan, of a new paragraph 133 bis worded as follows: "Attention will be given to encouraging the twinning of towns through the United Towns Organization and other organizations as a means of furthering co-operation and understanding in accordance with 13 C/DR .26". The delegate of Senegal then asked that the words "invites the Executive Board to examine.. .I (13 C/DR. 26, i"dd.2) be replaced by the words "invites the Director-General to request the Executive Board of Unesco to examine.. .I.

(760) The Commission then approved resolution 4.323 by 41 votes to 26 with 8 abstentions.

(761) The delegate of Senegal replying to a question from the Chairman stated that he withdrew the passages of 13 C/DR .26 which had not been voted by the Commission.

(762) ns regards the corresponding work plan, the delegate of Switzerland asked that the words "through the United Towns Organization and other organizations" be replaced by the words "through the various twinning organizations". The Commission approved the amendment by 45 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions and then unanimously approved resolution 4.322.

(763) The Commission noted the work plan amended (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., para.123; 13 C/5, paras .124-133 bis) and unanimously approved resolution 4.321 as amended (13 C/5, Add. 6

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Corr., para. 122) together with the revised appropriation of \$224,000 for Section 4.32 (13 C/5, para.121).

### Section 4.33 I: Administration and promotion of international fellowships

(764) Nine delegations took part in the discussion on this section. While stressing the importance they attached to this part of the programme and their intention of approving it, certain members pointed to various problems raised by the administration of fellowships, and particularly to the need (a) to ensure that fellowship holders actually returned to their home countries once their studies were completed and (b) the need to prepare fellowship holders study programmes as carefully as possible as well as their sojourn in the host country. Several members considered that fellowship holders should not only be representatives of their own countries in the host country, but spokesmen of the latter's culture upon their return; for this purpose they proposed that National Commissions of host countries maintain contact with former fellowship holders after their return home. One delegate favoured group travel by fellowship holders.

(765) The Acting Director of the Department elucidated various points raised in the discussion. He referred, in particular, to instances of programmes drawn up for fellowship holders whose grants were financed through the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In reply to a delegate who had called for information on fellowships intended for nationals of Portuguese territories in Africa, he recalled that the programme in question was sponsored by the United Nations and that Unesco's rôle was limited to disseminating information on the offers made by Member States in response to the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

(766) The Deputy Director-General indicated that, as divided by the Commission under Section 4.3 2, the appropriation for the Campaign for the training of staff in higher education in Africa (13 C/5, para.143) would have to be reduced by \$10,000, i.e. from \$104,000 to \$94,000. However, he assured the Commission that extra-budgetary resources would make it possible to maintain the total number of fellowships awarded under that heading. The same consideration applied to the appropriation for the Campaign for advanced training in the basic sciences in Latin America (13 C/5, para .144), which would be reduced from \$80,000 to \$70,000. The \$20,000 thus released would be used to cover the additional expenditure previously approved under Section 4.32 (13 C/5, paras. and 130 (a)).

(767) Bearing in mind the changes indicated by the Deputy Director-General, the Commission

noted the relevant work plan (13 C/5, paras. 13 7-147). and unanimously approved resolutions 4.33 1 and 4.332 (13 C/5, paras .135 and 136).

### Section 4.33 II: Campaign for study abroad by creative artists, writers and composers

(768) In the light of the information contained in the note by the Director-General, the delegate of Austria withdrew his draft amendment (13 C/8, Add.l), but stated that his delegation is pressing to have more substantial budgetary provisions made for these activities in future. Other members agreed, some of them regretting that what was formerly a programme designed to achieve the same end had become a "campaign". They expressed concern at the possibility that creative artists might be obliged to accept a fellowship offered by a particular country, instead of going to work in the country of their choice. One delegate asked that steps should be taken to overcome this difficulty in the next budgetary period. Another delegate, whilst approving the action proposed, as did his colleagues, stressed the need for supervising the application of the proposed measures.

(769) The delegate of Cuba presented the amendment proposed by his delegation (13 C/ 8, Add. l), and intended to broaden the programme projected in resolution 4.333 by the addition of three months "invitee" grants for recognized artists of the display of their work outside their own country would benefit both its own artistic development and that of the country visited. The note by the Director-General on that amendment indicated that the action desired was to be included in the relevant work plan.

(770) The Deputy Director-General, stressing the priority given to the new section, emphasized that, in this new campaign the Organization would exercise scrupulous care in making its selection from among the offers submitted to it by Member States, in order to ensure the best possible working conditions for creative artists. He also stated that some fellowships would be financed entirely by Unesco, a trend which would become more pronounced in the years ahead.

(771) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, para. 149) and approved unanimously resolution 4.333 (13 C/5, para.148) together with the budgetary provision for the whole of Section4.333 (13 C/5, para.134), with the reduction of \$20,000 under Section 4.33 (I), the total appropriation being thus reduced to \$198,906.

### 4 .3 Staff establishment, Documents and Publications Services, and Budget Summary

(772) The Commission unanimously approved the staff establishment of the Department of International Exchanges (13 C/5, paras.150-152).

(773) After noting the deduction of \$2,085,

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corresponding to the Department% share of the financing of the new post of Chief Editor (Section 4.1)) the Commission approved by 71 votes in favour, none against, and one abstention the revised figure of \$89,239 for documents and publications services (13 C/5, para. 153) .

(774) Taking into account this deduction of \$2,085, the Commission approved by 71 votes in favour, none against and one abstention, the revised appropriation of \$1,525,448 for the whole of the Regular programme of the Department of International Exchanges (13 C/ 5, paras .101 and 154), subject to the possible implications of the decisions of the Administrative Commission on staff salaries and allowances.

### Chapter 5 RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

#### 5.1 Assistance to National Commissions

##### Introduction

(775) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with Member States, introducing this section, indicated that item 15.6.3 entitled "Promotion of National Commissions" had been included in the agenda of the Conference at the request of the Government of India, which had submitted a memorandum on this subject (13 C/25) and a draft resolution (13 C/DR .28). Two further draft resolutions under this heading had been presented by Dahomey (13 C/8, page 14) and Japan (13 C/8, Add.1).

(776) The delegate of India presented 13 C/DR .28 and 13 C/25 and underlined the importance of the rôle assigned to National Commissions by the Constitution of Unesco. He pointed out that the potentialities of National Commissions in furthering the objectives of the Organization and in the implementation of its programmes had not been fully recognized over the years. The purpose of the texts submitted was to bring this problem to the attention of the General Conference, which should review the means of strengthening the organization and resources of National Commissions and ensuring their constant collaboration in furthering the work of the Organization. The form of presentation of the programme and budget proposed to Member States should take the rôle of National Commissions more fully into account; their tasks in its implementation should be clearly defined so as to secure the full co-operation of those concerned with education, science and culture. The delegate of India regretted the small budgetary provision for the coming two years and suggested that additional resources might possibly be found through the Participa-

tion programme and through the use of some part of the non-budgetary income available from the Unesco Coupon Scheme. He stressed the desirability of convening inter-regional conferences where common problems could be discussed and programmes evaluated. In this context he added that the proposal for the establishment of a liaison office for Asian National Commissions was intended to strengthen regional co-operation on a continuing basis in the region, which was less compact, linguistically and geographically, than other regions.

##### General discussion

(777) In the ensuing debate, in which 25 delegations took part, the Indian proposals were welcomed and tribute paid to India for making them. The need to face the challenge of the increasing responsibilities devolving on National Commissions with the expansion and development of the Organization's programme was recognized and the Indian initiative considered most timely. The view was expressed that not enough had been done to create a living and well-organized network of National Commissions; the various ideas put forward by India were considered most valuable in that they drew the attention of Member States and the Secretariat to several ways in which National Commissions could be strengthened. While it was recognized that the implementation of the Indian proposals, as well as those of Dahomey and Japan, had budgetary implications which could not be encompassed within the 13 C/5 budget total, regret was expressed by several delegations at the small percentage increase on an already minimal figure. One delegation drew attention to the fact that the sum provided under Section 5.1 represented only 0.05% of the total budget figure. Another delegation felt that the percentage of the total budget figure for assistance to National Commissions should be 2%, and he suggested that the Executive Board thoroughly examine this question.

(778) Several delegations had reservations about paragraph 5 of the Indian draft resolution, which appeared to imply that the Director-General should define the rôle and responsibilities of individual National Commissions whereas Article VII of the Constitution left Member States free to make such arrangements as suited their particular conditions. The Italian and Argentine delegations put forward amendments to this paragraph to remove any possible implications of this nature; and these were reflected in the new paragraphs (f) and (g) to resolution 5.12.

(779) The delegate of Japan presented the draft resolution on the establishment of a training programme at Unesco Headquarters for the staff of National Commissions similar to that in force for the Organization's junior personnel (13 C/8, Add.1). He stressed the need for training



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in international procedures, and improvement of language proficiency and administrative skills on the part of personnel of National Commissions, in particular, in countries such as his own.

(780) The opportunities given to Secretaries of National Commissions to study the work of the Organization at its Headquarters through annual collective consultations, followed by individual consultations (resolution 5.12(a)), were recognized as constituting a training programme which had proved its worth and as a valuable contribution to the strengthening of co-operation between the National Commissions and the Secretariat and between National Commissions of various regions. It was agreed that, in future, increased financial provision should be envisaged to permit more frequent attendance (at least once in four years) at the collective consultations and visits to other National Commissions. One delegation suggested that the Secretariat study the possibility of arranging for preliminary training and preparation of Secretaries, especially those of newly-established National Commissions, to ensure maximum benefit from attendance at consultations.

(781) In connexion with the technical and financial aid in the next biennium to National Commissions convening regional conferences, authorized by resolution 5.12(b), the suggestion was welcomed that steps might be taken to ensure the presence at the European and Western Hemisphere conferences of the Chairmen or other officers of regional conferences most recently held in other regions. Thus the delegation of the United Kingdom, which had offered to be host to the 5th Regional Conference of European National Commissions in 1965 (Edinburgh, 20-23 July), welcomed this suggestion. One delegation proposed that inter-regional meetings might be conceived on a selective basis, one or two countries from a given region meeting with a similar number from another region to discuss matters of common interest; apart from the question of expense, the convening of inter-regional conferences in which all Member States from two large regions were involved would amount almost to a minor General Conference. Other delegations stressed the need for careful preparation of the agenda of regional conferences to ensure their relationship to the implementation of the Unesco programme and to preserve the universal rather than strictly regional approach to education, science and culture.

(782) The Commission welcomed the 33.1/3% increase in the budgetary allocation authorized under resolution 5.12(c) but considered that the sum available (\$80,000 for 1965-1966) did not sufficiently take into account the increase in the number of National Commissions and their potential support for the Unesco programme. Stress was laid on the importance of assisting co-operation between National Commissions and the priority to be accorded to projects involving such co-operation (e.g. sub-regional meetings). The suggestion in

the Indian proposal relating to the stimulation by Unesco of exchanges between National Commissions (visits of officials, exhibitions, documents, etc.) and financial assistance towards travel and transport costs, was commended for consideration by the Secretariat (13 C/25, para. (iii)).

(783) Two delegations referred to the possibility of establishing with special assistance from Unesco, "pilot" National Commissions along the lines of other pilot projects in the Unesco programme. These would serve as examples to National Commissions in an early stage of development. Established National Commissions had a responsibility towards the newly-created Commissions and Unesco might tap the resources of goodwill in this connexion by facilitating visits to them of roving National Commission experts. It was suggested that the exchange of exhibitions, e.g. children's art and exhibitions of National Commission publications, should be encouraged; and such exhibitions could also be displayed at Headquarters during the General Conference and the annual collective consultations, and at regional and sub-regional meetings. One delegation suggested that the Secretariat set up a clearing house for the dissemination of National Commissions publications. Another recommended that National Commissions should deposit copies of all their publications with Unesco, thus establishing a permanent reference collection available to all Commissions.

(784) The Commission felt that while co-operation between National Commissions should be stimulated by Unesco, it was of the utmost importance to strengthen co-operation between Unesco and National Commissions. Hence, the delegation of Argentina presented an amendment to the Indian draft resolution explicitly mentioning the awarding of contracts to National Commissions and assistance to projects of common interest that are clearly defined in the programme of Unesco. Unesco should associate National Commissions in the preparation of the programme and have recourse to them, wherever appropriate, in the implementation of the programme. Such constant collaboration would enhance the prestige of the National Commissions in their countries. Visits of Secretariat members to National Commissions were also a valuable means of increasing co-operation.

(785) The Commission stressed the importance of associating the national branches of non-governmental organizations in relation with Unesco, with the activities of the National Commissions and the need for the Secretariat to stimulate such co-operation. Certain activities could be carried out by such organizations under contract with Unesco through the National Commissions. Where no national branches of international organizations existed, National Commissions should take the initiative in creating them.

(786) The Commission recognized the usefulness

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of the programme for translation, adaptation and publication of Unesco publications and documents in languages other than English, French and Spanish (resolution 5.12(d)). One delegation suggested that this should be extended to include contracts with National Commissions for the translation of their bulletins, thus promoting direct exchange of information on activities between National Commissions. The encouragement given to National Commissions of countries having a common language to establish co-operative programmes for selecting material for translation, publication and distribution, was welcomed. The delegation of the United Arab Republic stated in this context that the delegations of Arabic-speaking Member States had decided to set up a permanent committee to co-ordinate activities in this field, not least as regards integrated publications plans in Arabic, suitable for prompt and effective implication.

(787) Many delegations felt National Commissions lacked sufficient documentation. They welcomed the production of the material referred to under the heading "publication of documents of interest to National Commissions", authorized by resolution 5.12(e) but considered much more was required. The Indian proposal directed attention to this problem (13 C/25, paras. (v), (vi) and (viii)) .

(788) The Commission considered that more guidance could be given to National Commissions in the organization of their activities, for example by more ample use of the Unesco "Chronicle" which might include special articles on how particular problems had been solved by certain National Commissions . It was recognized that for any comprehensive survey of activities successfully undertaken, the Secretariat would have to rely on material furnished by National Commissions bearing in mind the wide diversity in the structures and responsibilities of National Commissions in the various Member States. The proposal that Unesco should prepare material on the life and culture of its Member States was supported by several delegations. The Commission agreed that more Unesco publications and material should be made available to National Commissions for their public relations efforts.

(789) The Deputy Director-General expressed deep interest in this debate. He drew the attention of the Commission to the presence of 53 Chairmen, 23 Vice-Chairmen, 82 Secretaries-General or Deputy Secretaries-General and over 100 members of National Commissions, among the delegations attending the Conference, which clearly demonstrated the importance attached by Member States to the rôle of National Commissions and their fidelity to the relevant constitutional provisions relating to National Commissions. Commenting on the budgetary provision for assistance to National Commissions, he stated that although \$275,000 was a small figure in relation

to \$48,925,000, that the Executive Board, at its 67th session, had unanimously approved this figure (13 C/6, p.17). In 1956 the Director-General had suggested that 2% of the total budget be set aside for National Commissions, but this suggestion was rejected by the Executive Board. Since then there had been regular increases, always based on a small total. In these circumstances, the Director-General could not take the initiative but would await guidance from Member States on this crucial issue. Referring to the 10% increase in the budgetary provision for assistance to National Commissions, he pointed out that only Education and Natural Sciences had had their budgets increased for 1965-1966; the budgets of all other Departments having been stabilized, which, given rising costs, meant a diminution. He also drew attention to the fact that far greater sums were allocated to National Commissions for programme activities than those under Section 5.1 . For example, during 1963-1964, more than \$1,000,000 had been provided (some \$400,000 under the Participation programme for programmes conceived and executed by National Commissions; some \$400,000 to \$500,000 from other parts of the programme) . Turning to the specific suggestion made by the delegation of India concerning the use of proceeds from the Unesco Coupon Scheme, the Deputy Director-General stated that if more funds were to be accorded to National Commissions, the Director-General believed they should be budgeted for in accordance with normal procedures. The Indian delegation had withdrawn paragraph 6 of the draft resolution which referred to assistance "through appropriate adjustments in the draft programme and budget".

(790) The Deputy Director-General welcomed the statement made by the delegation of the United Arab Republic on the establishment of a permanent committee of Arabic-speaking National Commissions to establish a co-operative programme for the selection of material for translation, publication and distribution, and stated that this would be taken into account in the work plan.

(791) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with Member States stated that all suggestions made during the debate would be taken into account in preparing the programme of aid to National Commissions for 1967-1968. He referred, in particular, to the establishment of a clearing house of National Commission publications. The clearing house suggestion, while attractive, had certain disadvantages since it involved assembling quantities of documentation and redistributing material from Paris, whereas a reference centre at Headquarters where National Commission publications would be assembled, catalogued, reviewed, and made available for consultation was less costly and could perhaps serve National Commissions equally effectively. He recalled that copies of all Unesco publications

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were dispatched to National Commissions and explained that to dispatch massive quantities would involve changing the directives for the sale and distribution of Unesco publications; however, it was open to National Commissions who could always apply for more copies if these were designed to promote Unesco publications, e.g. for use by the press in exhibitions, and for sale campaigns in collaboration with national organizations and specialized groups. The Secretariat would continue to do all in its power to encourage collaboration between the National Commissions and national branches of international non-governmental organizations having relationships with Unesco.

(792) The various draft resolutions and proposals presented, which had received general approval, led the Commission to include a number of amendments to the resolutions and work plan in Section 5.1.

(793) The Deputy Director-General stated that the work plan would also be amended to include the following points :

- (a) A reference in paragraph 7, to encouragement of visits to other National Commissions at the time of the collective consultation;
- (b) A reference in paragraph 9, (i) to arrangements for invitations to Chairmen or other officers of regional conferences held most recently in other regions to enable inter-regional contacts (13 C/25 (iii)) and (2) to the study to be undertaken by the Director-General, during 1965-1966, on the possibility of printing and circulating the reports of the regional conferences of national Commissions in the official languages (13 C/DR. 53, para. IV);
- (c) References in paragraph 10, (1) to the commencement on an experimental basis of long-term courses for one or two National Commission Secretaries, preferably from Africa, referred to in the Japanese draft resolution (13 C/8, Add.1, Chapter V, page 1) and (2) to the means of implementing the resolution of the 4th Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions on the establishment of a liaison office for National Commissions (13 C/25 (ix));
- (d) An expansion of the final sentence of paragraph 11 to include a reference to the permanent committee set up by the Arabic-speaking National Commissions to co-ordinate activities under this heading;
- (e) A reference (1) to the inclusion of chapters on activities undertaken by National Commissions in the documents referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 and (2) to the establishment of a reference collection of National Commissions publications. In addition, a reference in paragraph 14 to reviews of the National Commissions publications in the Unesco "Chronicle" and of encouragement to National Commissions to exchange not only bulletins, but also all publications produced.

(f) A new paragraph (f) to be added under the heading "multilateral and bilateral programmes" to take account of the interest shown in this type of co-operation and the Polish proposal to this effect, concerning a study in 1965-1966 of the possibility of including in the budgetary provisions for 1967-1968 funds to assist in bilateral and multilateral collaboration between National Commissions in Unesco's fields of interest.

(794) The Commission noted the revised work plan and unanimously approved resolution 5.11 (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 5, para.5) and resolution 5.12 (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 5, para.6) as amended, together with the budget of \$2 75,000 for Section 5.1 (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 5, para. 4) and a new resolution 5.13 (embodying para. (h) of former resolution 5.12).

### 5.2 Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities

(795) The Programme Commission considered this section together with the resolution on this chapter, which had been unanimously adopted by the Executive Board (13 C/6).

#### Introduction

(796) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with Member States drew attention to the fact that in resolution 5.21 it was proposed to apply the same principles to this programme as defined by the General Conference at its twelfth session (resolution 7.21). He pointed out that \$45,000 had to be made in the Education Chapter to help finance the experimental mass literacy programme, leaving a total sum of \$1,660,795 for the Participation programme. The Reserve had been increased to \$190,000. At the end of September 1964 the rate of implementation of the programme was 84%. The date for the submission of requests under the Participation programme had been extended to 30 November 1964.

#### General discussion

(797) Seventeen speakers took part in the general discussion, stressing the usefulness of the Participation programme. Several delegations pointed out the close relationship between the Participation programme and the activities of the National Commissions which receive support from this programme and in turn are very active in its implementation.

(798) The Commission agreed on the whole that the criteria and principles governing the Participation programme, as established by the General Conference at its twelfth session, should continue to apply in 1965-1966, but some delegations answered that they should be reviewed in the next

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two years. In this connexion, one delegate referred to the complex question of priorities and two delegates mentioned the problems in certain countries over the application of the clause on privileges and immunities. One delegate emphasized that the Participation programme was, and should be, essentially flexible.

(799) Several delegations questioned the allocation of Participation programme funds to the various programme activities and, in particular, the cuts that had been made on certain projects of the Education programme, such as youth activities and education for international understanding. One delegate expressed the hope that more funds be made available to countries not receiving aid under the Technical Assistance programme.

(800) Taking into account document 13 C/ADM/25, the Commission recommended that Member States and National Commissions which had not forwarded their reports and accounts to the Director-General under the terms of the relevant contracts should do so as early as possible and not later than the end of 1965.

(801) The Deputy Director-General stressed in conclusion that the Participation programme had been drawn up as a result of careful study of the best methods of implementing the Organization's programme, be it State participation or other means, taking into account the various budgetary sources. He promised a review of the principles and criteria governing the Participation programme as part of the preparation for the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(802) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 5.21.

### 5.3 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

(803) The Commission considered this section in conjunction with item 15.5 .1 of the agenda: Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: Report of the Executive Board concerning the Economic and Social Council resolution 908 (XXXIV) on procedures for the recruitment and briefing of experts and evaluation of programmes (13 C/PRG/22 and 13 C/PRG/22, Add.1).

#### Introduction

(804) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes emphasized the importance of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) for the economic development of the countries calling upon it, as well as the expansion in the resources of the programme, which had increased from \$20,000,000 in 1950-1951 to \$51,500,000 in 1964. Unesco's share for 1963-1964 amounted to almost \$14,000,000 (16.34% of the total resources); and was largely intended to reinforce Unesco's priority

activities in education and the natural sciences. For 1965-1966 the EPTA budget was expected to amount to \$101,000,000, Unesco's share being \$16,500,000 (16.45% of the total resources), to be distributed as follows: education, 54% ; natural sciences, 28%; social sciences, 5% ; cultural activities, 5% ; mass communication, 8% .

(805) Document 13 C/PRG/22 dealt with two problems: firstly, the recruitment and briefing of experts, and secondly, the evaluation of the work undertaken under EPTA in the recipient countries. The Economic and Social Council, at its 37th session (August 1964), adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and in consultation with the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies concerned, to proceed with arrangements for undertaking pilot evaluation projects in a limited number of countries.

(806) Document 13 C/PRG/22, Add.1 dealt with the contemplated merger of EPTA and the Special Fund, as envisaged by the Economic and Social Council, which the United Nations General Assembly would consider at its next session and which provided for the creation of a new United Nations Development programme (UNDP). A single intergovernmental committee would provide general policy guidance and direction for the new programme and approve projects and the allocation of funds. An inter-agency consultative board, including the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system or their representatives, would take part, in a consultative capacity, in the process of shaping policy and making decisions; it would be consulted on all significant aspects of the new programme.

(807) Attention was drawn to the Director-General's attitude as presented to the Economic and Social Council and to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: in the merger, a balance should be maintained between the principle of responsibility in the policy and management of the administration of the new programme, and the principle of consultation with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. The latter should be closely associated, on a consultative basis, with all the important stages in the preparation and execution of the new unified programme. The Director-General now sought authorization from the General Conference to participate fully in the operation of the programme through the Inter-Agency Consultative Board.

#### General discussion

(808) Several delegates emphasized the importance which their countries attached to Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects, and the contribution of such projects to accelerated

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development. Others pointed out that any outside assistance had to be fitted into national economic and social development plans. One delegate stressed the need for co-ordination between the Technical Assistance and Special Fund programmes and bilateral aid programmes, in order to avoid duplication.

(809) Several members of the Commission pressed satisfaction at the Economic and Social Council's proposal to effect the above-mentioned merger. They considered that a single new programme would facilitate and expedite action, while preserving the special features and operations of each of the two earlier programmes. One member expressed doubts about the proposed merger. He pointed out) in particular, that in the five years of its existence the Special Fund had completed only ten out of 400 projects.

(810) Most members of the Commission emphasized the role played by experts in the execution of Technical Assistance projects. They paid tribute to the devoted work of Unesco's experts who had succeeded, often under difficult conditions, in carrying out their missions in the best possible manner. Others considered that it was above all necessary to select experts with due regard to the needs of the countries to which they were to go. One delegate urged that the sending of experts for the execution of a programme should be more closely co-ordinated with the award of fellowships for the training of national experts. Several delegates stressed that missions should last long enough to give experts sufficient time to adapt themselves, to prepare the project for which they were responsible, and to follow up its execution.

(811) Unesco's difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel were invoked by several delegates who considered more opportunities for youth to participate in international action, as recommended by the International Youth Conference, Grenoble, September 1964. Others mentioned their countries' difficulties in recruiting or proposing experts due to ignorance of the necessary languages, and of the methods followed in the recipient countries, especially as regards education. One delegate drew attention to the small number of countries in which Unesco recruited its experts and recommended that, in future, more experts be recruited in the Socialist countries and in developing countries. Another delegate asked for closer co-operation with National Commissions at the recruitment stage.

(812) Certain delegates considered that, despite past efforts made, the procedure for recruiting experts was still slow, and that sometimes the services rendered by experts might be open to criticism. They felt that in extreme cases, it should be possible to cancel the contracts of experts manifestly unsuited for their work. Others felt that attempts to speed up recruitment even more might be detrimental to the selection of the

best-qualified experts and their briefing.

(813) One member of the Commission considered that failures in the field of technical co-operation were essentially due to the inadequate briefing of experts, excessive haste in establishing certain missions, and over-complicated administrative systems. Certain delegates wondered whether it would not be desirable to have experts briefed more thoroughly in the national institutions of their own countries. Several delegates approved the extension of the briefing period for experts at Unesco's Headquarters and at the Bois-du-Rocher Centre. Among other things, they also recommended the establishment of regional briefing centres. Others were concerned about the financial implications of extending briefing periods and of establishing new briefing centres. One delegate suggested that) during their period at Headquarters, experts should have the opportunity of talking with the permanent delegates of the Member States to which they were to go, another proposed the extension to experts of the principle adopted by the Director-General for the in-service training of Unesco's staff.

(814) Several members of the Commission laid special stress on the professional and personal qualities of the experts, since the developing countries often judged Unesco's action and ideals by them. One delegate suggested that the Secretariat further develop its co-operation with the competent national agencies in the recipient countries so as to adapt the approach activities of the experts to local requirements.

(815) In this context some members of the Commission spoke of difficulties enunciated by experts in adapting themselves to the different living and working conditions in recipient countries. Others considered that experts should help train national personnel, to ensure continuity in projects undertaken with the help of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. One delegate proposed that each expert should have attached to him a post-graduate student, who could thus gain the necessary experience to become an expert himself.

(816) Most delegates agreed that an evaluation of the results achieved through Technical Assistance would provide useful pointers to the best means of assisting the developing countries. Some felt that insufficient use was being made of the results and findings of expert missions, and that more space should be devoted to presenting such results in Unesco publications.

(817) Lastly, two members considered that, as regards Technical Assistance, Unesco should not consider only its practical usefulness in terms of numbers of experts or projects. They recalled Unesco's constitutional commitment to develop throughout the world that spirit of international understanding on which fruitful technical assistance primarily depended.

(818) The Deputy Director-General stressed

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that the Technical Assistance programme was one instrument of Unesco's unified programme. He considered that the discussion had provided an intergovernmental evaluation, both critical and constructive, of Unesco's Technical Assistance programme which would help the Secretariat considerably. He noted in this connexion that five partners were involved: the Director-General and the Secretariat, the Technical Assistance Board, the expert, his country, the recipient country.

(819) In October 1963, the Director-General estimated that Unesco would receive \$16,189,558 for its 1965-1966 Technical Assistance programme. Now that all requests from Member States had been received, it appeared that the Unesco programme amounted to \$13,600,000 (instead of the estimated \$13,400,000) and the Regional programme amounted to \$2,800,000 (instead of the estimated \$2,700,000), the total thus being \$16,400,000 (instead of the estimated \$16,189,558).

(820) Replying to questions, the Deputy Director-General stated that Unesco also recruited experts from developing countries and that the 1,281 expert posts in the field were now staffed with experts from 55 countries, some 20% of them nationals of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(821) The Deputy-Director-General agreed that experts should have professional and human qualities of a high order. He explained that at present their briefing took place at the Chateau du Bois-du-Rocher. For budgetary reasons, they had originally been briefed for two and a half days, and now received three and a half days briefing. Since budget considerations did not allow more, the real briefing began, in fact, in the recipient country. The Deputy Director-General regretted that, through lack of funds, it was not possible to set up regional briefing centres.

(822) As regards the recruitment of young people, the Deputy Director-General recalled the new resolution on an International Youth Service which the Commission would consider at a later stage.

(823) As for evaluation techniques, the Deputy Director-General explained that evaluation machinery was beginning to be developed and that comments were welcomed. Member States' reports, the views of the permanent delegates and experts' reports provided some basis for evaluation, but the main responsibility in this respect seemed to rest with the government of the recipient country and with the Secretariat.

(824) Concerning the publication of experts' reports, the Deputy Director-General recognized that they contained much valuable material and that more use should be made of them in Unesco's publications.

(825) The Commission approved resolution

5.31 (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 5, para.28; 13 C/PRG/DR .4; 13 C/PRG/22, Add.2), as amended by Italy (13 C/DR .13) and by Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, France, Morocco and the United States of America.

### 5.4 Special Fund

#### Introduction

(826) Referring to the report on co-operation with the Special Fund (13 C/PRG/23), the Director-General's representative indicated that the figures appearing in the document for total number of projects approved, cumulative earmarkings and the size of the programme entrusted to Unesco for execution, would shortly have to be revised as a result of decisions to be taken by the Governing Council, at its 13th session, in January 1965. He outlined the history of a typical project from its inception through the various steps prior to its approval, to the phase of implementation, pointing out the difficulties which arise at each stage. As regards new fields of activity, he reported the Special Fund's interest in the training of educational administrators and planners and, possibly in assisting regional educational research centres. He also mentioned likely Special Fund support for projects in the field of literacy and for the establishment of Institutes of Natural Resources.

#### General discussion

(827) Nineteen delegations took part in the ensuing discussion. The Commission was agreed generally that the programme was a good one, but several members referred to the lengthy planning periods and to delays in having Plans of Operation signed or projects executed. One member proposed amending resolution 5.41, to authorize the Director-General to shorten procedures laid down by the Special Fund. Two delegates indicated that the sources of experts, equipment and training facilities should be broadened to benefit more fully from the experience of all countries. Another delegate stressed the need for more careful planning to cope with the growing size and increasing complexity of technical, pre-investment and investment assistance. Yet another expressed appreciation of Unesco's active role in assisting Member States in identifying and preparing projects and emphasized the importance of objective progress reports on projects in operation. The U.S.A. delegate proposed amending resolution 5.41 to include mention of close co-operation with resident representatives in the execution of Special Fund projects.

(828) As regards new fields of Special Fund activity, one delegate supported by five others, referred to recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science

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and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (Geneva, 4-20 February 1964) and urged expansion of Special Fund assistance to include the basic sciences and fundamental research. Another delegate pointed to the continuing need for assistance in the field of technical and technological training and research, including the training of technical teachers. Argentina proposed amending resolution 5.42 to include reference to the training of educational administrators, regional educational research centres and technical and vocational education.

(829) Two delegates supported the position taken by the Executive Board to the effect that the percentages applied by the Special Fund for reimbursing the overhead costs of Executing Agencies were too low. One delegate proposed that Headquarters costs be considered in terms of optimum administrative arrangements, bearing in mind that voluntary contributions, to the Special Fund were made by the same governments which provided funds for Unesco's budget.

(830) The Deputy Director-General clarified points raised by several delegations about delays which occur in the preparation of project requests, between Governing Council approval and the signing of the Plan of Operation, and during the implementation. He explained that certain requests for assistance in new fields had taken a relatively long time to prepare because the projects envisaged had to be adapted to Special Fund priorities and criteria.

(831) As regards the basic sciences and scientific research, the Deputy Director-General recalled the conclusion reached by the Geneva Conference, namely that science could not be simply transferred, but had to be implanted and adapted. Mindful of the needs of Member States as regards the application of science and technology to development, the Director-General had written in April 1964 to the Managing Director of the Special Fund and subsequently, at his suggestion, to the executive heads of all the Specialized Agencies to propose criteria for the allocation of projects in the following areas: organization and planning of scientific and technological research at the national level; scientific supporting services; research and study in basic sciences; natural resources, studies and research; technological training; general and technical education, and science teaching. At present, only the last two of these fields - technological training and general and technical education - were eligible for Special Fund assistance, but it was hoped that establishment of rational guide-lines for the allocation of projects would facilitate translating into action the recommendations of the Geneva Conference.

(832) Turning to Headquarters costs, the Deputy Director-General referred to studies carried out by the Secretariat (13 C/ADM/12) which

showed 12% of total project costs to be the minimum amount required to provide for the programme staff needed for any operational programme, apart from supporting services of other staff members who devote part of their time to these programmes. The present situation concerning Special Fund allocations for Headquarters costs (up to 3% of equipment and supplies and up to 11% for other costs, i.e. an overall 7.750% in the case of Unesco) was that substantial resources were being diverted from the Regular programme to support Special Fund operations.

(833) The Commission simultaneously approved resolutions 5.41 and 5.42.

### 5 . 5 Co-operation with the United Nations Children 's Fund

#### Introduction

(834) The Director of the Department of School and Higher Education presented this section (13 C/5, Chapter 5, Part II). once the relevant document (13 C/PRC/26), stressing the good relations existing between the two agencies and the importance of their joint projects for the development of education in an increasing number of Member States.

(835) The representative of Unicef referred to Unicef 's growing participation in education projects and to the close co-operation that had developed between the two organizations. He expressed the need for close co-ordination of Unicef aid with all multilateral aid programmes.

#### General discussion

(836) Several delegates expressed appreciation of the role played by Unicef in assisting education in developing countries, but also urged that Unicef expand such activities even further. In particular, it was suggested that Unicef might increase its assistance in the development of nutritional education and domestic skills which were needed in several countries.

(837) During the discussion it was further suggested that Unicef might consider offering assistance in the field of adult education and literacy inasmuch as the education of parents was essential to the welfare of children.

(838) The representative of the Director-General commented upon the main observations and suggestions made as did the representative of Unicef who also drew attention to the constitutional limitations to the scope of Unicef activities.

(839) Resolution 5.51 as amended by Indonesia, Italy, the United Arab Republic, and Morocco, was then approved.

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### 5.7 Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (UNESCO-PAS)

See report of Administrative Commission (13 C/43, Part B, para .216).

### 5.8 Field representation

#### I. Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere

(840) The delegate of Cuba presented draft resolution 13 C/DR. 70 which replaced part of his delegation's previous proposals contained in 13 C/8, Add.1. As his delegation had asked that discussions should be continued with a view to the conversion of the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere into a pilot educational documentation centre for Latin America (13 C/PRG/3), he withdrew 13 C/DR. 70, but maintained the first of the two draft resolutions in 13 C/6, Add. 1, which proposed that the social sciences and human sciences be included in the field of action of the regional office. There being no objections to that proposal, the Deputy Director-General stated that the resolution and work plan would be changed accordingly.

(841) The Commission took note of the work plan (13 C/5, paras .65-68), as amended, and approved resolution 5.81 (13 C/5, para.64) by 71 votes to none, with one abstention.

#### II. Field missions

(842) The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission of the amendments made to paragraphs 70 and 71 of the work plan (13 C/5, Add. & Corr.). The new paragraph 70 showed that the 11 posts of Chiefs of Mission (P-5) or Deputy Chiefs of Mission (P-4) were those in Afghanistan, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Gabon and Central African Republic (regional mission), Democratic Republic of Congo, India (Deputy Chief of Mission), Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Siger (regional mission), Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, Mauritania, and Gambia (regional mission), Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda (regional mission) to which Malawi, Zambia, Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland would be provisionally attached. As a result of the decisions taken by the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences, paragraph 71 had had to be amended to show that the heads of the following regional offices were accredited as Chiefs of Mission (under the Regular programme) to the host country: Chile (Regional Office for Education for Latin America), Cuba (Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere), Thailand (Regional Office for Education in Asia), United Arab Republic (Science Co-operation Centre for the Middle East), Indonesia (Science Co-operation Centre for South

East Asia), India (Science Co-operation Centre for South Asia), an African country not yet designated (Centre for Science and Technology for Africa).

(843) Fourteen delegations took part in the ensuing discussion, the great majority supporting the Director-General's policy on the appointment of Chiefs of Mission in the field. The Commission generally agreed that the experimental phase of this programme undertaken in 1963-1964, was now over and that the programme now had to be continued as a permanent feature of Unesco's means of meeting its responsibilities and executing the programmes voted by the General Conference. One delegate stated, however, that new posts of Chiefs of Mission should be created only if really needed and at the request of the country or countries concerned, and that the activities of the Chiefs of Mission should be co-ordinated more closely with those of the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board.

(844) The Deputy Director-General, referring in particular to the positive declarations on this programme made by delegates from Member States where a Chief of Mission was posted, noted the agreement of the Commission that the network of Chiefs of Mission must be a permanent part of Unesco's means of action. He recalled that Chiefs of Mission were personal representatives of the Director-General, who personally handled matters concerning posts in the field including transfers from and to Headquarters and the field, and stated that their functions included: responsibility for Unesco programmes irrespective of the source of finance, guiding and co-ordinating the activities of Unesco experts working in the Member States concerned; and, especially, relations with the United Nations resident representatives.

(845) In this latter context, the Deputy Director-General quoted the following extract from the report of the Technical Assistance Board dated 13 October 1964 to the Technical Assistance Committee :

"It follows from the above that, at least in countries where the programmes have attained a substantial level, the roles of resident representatives and country representatives are mutually complementary; they do not conflict or overlap nor are they interchangeable. The TAB believes that, in such countries, it is no longer feasible to ask the resident representative to assume the duties of an agency mission chief, except on a temporary basis. It also follows that agencies should be encouraged to appoint mission chiefs, as or where appropriate, perhaps from amongst the expert cadre already in the country". He stated that this view had the full endorsement of the Director-General and had been noted by the Executive Board.

(846) The Deputy Director-General, in



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clarifying the network proposed for the approval of the Commission, recalled that the number of 11 Chiefs of Mission and one Deputy Chief of Mission proposed for 1965-1966 was lower than for 1963-1964, when 14 such posts had existed. In answer to a question, the Deputy Director-General stated that Chief Experts (paid from the Technical Assistance budget) served part-time as Chief of Mission in fourteen countries (Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ceylon, Colombia, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Paraguay, Peru, Uganda and Viet-Nam) and that a post of Chief of Regional Mission and a post of Deputy Chief (coming under the Regional Technical Assistance programme) existed for Central America. He stated that efforts would be made to eliminate this anomaly which the Director-General had been obliged to introduce for budgetary reasons. As regards the Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission, India, he explained that as the former was also Director of the South Asia Science Co-operation Office and had to handle scientific programmes for this vast region, he was assisted by a Deputy in his day-to-day tasks. This was also the case in certain other regional offices and centres. Finally, he stated that everything would be done to ease the work load of the Dar-es-Salaam regional mission, which temporarily had to take care of eight countries.

(847) The Commission noted the work plan (13 C/5, Add. & Corr., paras. 70 and 71 as amended, and paras. 69, 73 and 74), after deleting paragraph 72 which had become superfluous as a result of the decisions taken by the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission concerning Science Co-operation Offices. It approved unanimously the appropriation of \$440,609 (document 13 C/5, para. 63) provided for the Regular programme of Section 5.7.

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(848) The Commission then approved unanimously the appropriation of \$938,158 (13 C/5, paras. 71 and 75, with the adjustment proposed by the Executive Board in 13 C/6, Add.Rev.), subject to any adjustment which might arise out of the Administrative Commission's decisions concerning staff salaries and allowances.

#### 5.9 Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities

##### Introduction

(850) The Director-General pointed out that the problem under this heading was a complex one which had given rise to many difficulties in the past owing to its various technical and political aspects. He stressed the fact that the regional activities (conferences, surveys, services,

etc.) must be clearly distinguished from national activities, on the one hand, and from world-wide activities on the other. The execution of the programme on the regional level, however, should not lead to the creation of closed groups whose existence would be incompatible with Unesco's spirit of universality. The General Conference, moreover, in drawing up the "Summary Table of a general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco" had been careful to preserve a link between regionalism and universality, by recognizing the right of all Member States to participate as observers in regional conferences and meetings organized by Unesco in regions other than their own.

(851) As regards technical conferences and meetings of a non-representative character, in relation to which the definition of regions may have to be diversified depending on the specific nature of the subject of the meeting, such varied factors as physical geography, cultural affinities, the stage of development, etc., of the States concerned having to be taken into account, the Director-General stated that he was prepared, if necessary, and with the authorization of the Executive Board, to assume responsibility himself for the necessary decisions.

(852) However, the Director-General also stated that in the case of meetings of a predominantly representative character, he needed directives from the General Conference itself, for experience had shown that it was not desirable for him to be asked to assume responsibilities of an essentially political nature. Even when the Executive Board was required to take the necessary decisions, as in the case of meetings in category II, it must be able to base its decisions on directives of the General Conference applicable to all fields falling within Unesco's competence. The Director-General recalled the decisions taken by the General Conference at its twelfth session (13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 1 - Education, paras. 176, 209, 238 and 260), and he asked the Commission to indicate whether it wished these lists to remain valid for the two years ahead. As regard to Asia, he drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Israel (13 C/DR.17); as regards Europe, there was no problem in connexion with the resolution adopted by the Commission on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by Austria and Belgium (13 C/DR.81), since that resolution concerned European Member States, the list of which had been determined.

##### General discussion

(853) In the ensuing discussion, 20 delegations expressed their views either on the points raised by the Director-General or on the list of countries to be or not to be included in each of the regions concerned (Africa, Latin America and the

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Caribbean, Arab States, Asia, Europe). The Commission agreed that questions involving regional activities of a non-representative character should be left to the Director-General. The debate therefore centred on questions concerning regional activities of a representative character.

(854) Several delegates commented on the factors which might be taken into account in defining regions, including geographical, cultural and political factors, and the level of development of the countries concerned. Many delegates, while recognizing the universality of Unesco's mission, emphasized that this should not conflict with the sovereignty of Member States, and that, when the question arose of including a State in a region, consideration should be given as to whether that inclusion was acceptable to the other Member States in the region; where this was not the case (and in particular when the State concerned was not recognized by a considerable number of States in the region), the smooth execution of the Organization's programme would inevitably be hindered by such inclusion. Some delegates further pointed out that a country which did not respect the underlying values and principles of the Constitution of Unesco could not be accepted by the other countries in the region, however great their attachment to Unesco's aim of universality.

(855) Several delegates emphasized the need for flexibility in the definition of regions and suggested that, where necessary, the Executive Board should be left to take the appropriate decisions. Reference was made to countries which did not belong to any region, and the Director-General was invited to consider how they might be associated with regional activities. The hope was expressed that no decision taken by the General Conference in regard to the definition of regions would result in any country being prevented from co-operating with its neighbours in activities of common interest to all those countries, even when the country concerned did not formally belong to one single region as defined by the General Conference. One delegation also mentioned the particular problems confronting countries which differed linguistically and culturally from those in the same region to which they were attached geographically.

(856) The delegate of Israel submitted a draft resolution (13 C/DR .17), pointing out that his country was situated in Asia and that a substantial section of its population had been born in Asia or Africa. He stressed that, as it was a developing country, its educational problems were similar to those of other Asian countries. He recalled the conditions under which the attachment of Israel to the Asian region had been considered by the General Conference at its twelfth session and stated that, pending a decision on that subject, his country had been associated with various regional activities for Asia. In conclusion, he said

that the above draft resolution advocated a solution which was in line with the practice of several other international organizations, and that 14 of the 18 Member States listed in 13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 1, paragraph 260 maintained diplomatic relations with Israel. Israel had refrained from pressing its right to participate as an observer at meetings and conferences of Arab States, but it did wish to have a place in an appropriate regional grouping.

(857) Several delegates gave their reasons for deeming it inappropriate to regard Israel as part of Asia. They felt that that country had far closer ties with Europe and no cultural ties uniting it with the other Asian countries. It was also emphasized that Israel had no diplomatic relations with several States in the region and that normal arrangements could not be made for it to take part in regional activities. Further, several delegations noted that draft resolution 13 C/DR. 17 had been distributed when the General Conference was already in session and that they had been unable to consult their governments on the matter. Some delegates were in favour of referring the question to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, and one expressed the wish that it be studied meanwhile by the Executive Board.

(858) Many delegations commented on the list of African countries in 13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 1, paragraph 176. The Commission agreed that there was no major objection to the participation of the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which were separate entities and could be expected to attain independence at a later date. On the contrary, grave reservations were expressed concerning Southern Rhodesia, on the grounds that the government of that country did not represent the majority of the population and that its participation in conferences of a representative character could not be acceptable to the other African countries. Consequently, several delegates requested its deletion from the list drawn up by the General Conference at its twelfth session. One delegate expressed the view that Southern Rhodesia should not even be associated with meetings of a technical nature. Another delegate, however, emphasized that Unesco's activities which were of benefit to the country's population should be pursued.

(859) The Director-General, at the conclusion of the debate, pointed out that the framework of regional activities should be defined not only in the light of Unesco's ideal of universality and programme requirements, but also with due regard to the political sovereignty of States. He had concluded from the discussion that the Commission agreed to leave to him the responsibility for the relevant decisions as regards regional meetings of a non-representative character, so that stress might be laid on the functional nature of such meetings and that some degree of interpenetration

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might be maintained among the different regions. In that connexion he recalled that certain States not formally included in one particular region were generally associated with functional conferences, while in other cases Unesco's co-operation with the regional economic commissions led to the automatic participation of States outside the region which were members of the Commission.

(860) With regard to regional conferences and meetings of a representative character, the Director-General hoped that the General Conference would take up the relevant problems and take the necessary decisions, on the understanding that, considering the major changes that had come about during the past two years, such decisions would probably have to be modified again in the future.

(861) The Chairman pointed out that the Commission's chief task was to reach a decision on two specific cases, namely Israel and Southern Rhodesia. The delegate of Morocco having proposed that discussion of the draft resolution 13 C/DR. 17 be postponed to the fourteenth session

of the General Conference, the Commission adopted this proposal by 37 votes to 17, with 26 abstentions. It then decided, by 49 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions, to delete Southern Rhodesia from the list in 13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 1, paragraph 176.

(862) The Director-General indicated that various ways in which the General Conference could have the proposal submitted by Israel in 13 C/DR. 17, brought before it at its fourteenth session, pointing out that it was not for the Secretariat to take any initiative in the matter.

(863) In the light of the changes that had taken place since the twelfth session of the General Conference and the Commission's decisions recorded in paragraph (86) above, the Commission approved resolution 5.91 containing the list for Africa, by 54 votes to none, with 19 abstentions, that for Latin America and the Caribbean by 74 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, that for the Arab States by 74 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, that for Asia by 53 votes to none, with 28 abstentions, and that for Europe by 76 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

PART D. FUTURE PROGRAMME

(864) The Deputy Director-General introduced 13 C/PRG/41 and Add. 1 containing some elements with a bearing on the development of the 1967-1968 programme and budget. The Commission had an intensive exchange of views on the general aspects of the development of the future programme, thirty-nine delegations taking part in the discussion which centred around the following points:

- (a) the necessity for long-term planning of programme development
- (b) the Organization's natural growth vis-a-vis temporary stabilization
- (c) the unity of the programme
- (d) future priorities of the programme
- (e) marginal activities vis-a-vis concentration
- (f) instrumentality of programme execution
- (g) form of programme presentation
- (h) working methods of the Programme Commission.

Long-term planning

(865) Several delegates spoke of the necessity for long-term planning in the development of Unesco's activities as a means of planning programme activities in their true perspective. The Commission recognized that the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 contained elements for long-term planning: in the new project description the definition of the aim of the project, its duration, and the mode of execution, and the total cost involved had been given, while the fixing of a time-limit for Unesco's assistance to centres and institutes had also provided a means for long-term planning. It was generally agreed that such planning should be carried further, and that an evaluation should be undertaken simultaneously.

Growth or stabilization

(866) The opinion was expressed that after the recent expansion, particularly through extra-budgetary resources, it might be well for the Organization to make a pause in its regular operation and consequently to stabilize its budgetary resources. One delegate considered that the willingness of the major contributors to contribute to the Organization's budget should be carefully weighed.

(867) Several delegates suggested that, given the immense needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture, the role of Unesco in the promotion of international understanding and peaceful co-operation, and the natural consequences of the programme approved by the current session of the General Conference, particularly concerning world literacy, and the

application of science and technology, the Organization's regular resources should be considerably increased. The suggestion was made for a programme increase of 15% over the approved budget total for 1965-1966. Others felt that it would be premature and erroneous at this stage to take this or any other percentage, which would then increase the total budget for 1967-1968.

Unity of the programme

(868) The Commission generally agreed that the unity of the programme should be constantly preserved although the programme may be financed from different sources. Some delegates considered that the Regular budget should be increased in proportion to the extra-budgetary resources in order to strengthen the intellectual basis of the Organization. One delegate suggested that Unesco should broaden its scope and deepen its activities in the priority areas.

Priorities of the programme

(869) The Commission was generally agreed that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 should be based on

(i) the spirit of the resolution adopted by the General Conference at its current session concerning Unesco's contribution to peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together among States with different economic and social systems;

(ii) the decisions taken by the General Conference to continue to give priority to education and to accord science and technology similar importance in the Unesco programme as that given to education-

(iii) the necessity to increase the budget provision for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities, and Mass Communication and International Exchanges, for which the budget had been temporarily stabilized for 1965-1966.

(870) In the field of education, it was generally agreed that emphasis should be placed on the content of education, including its moral and ethical aspects, and that the experimental adult literacy programme should be continued and expanded so as to lead possibly to a world literacy campaign. Several delegates further suggested that teacher training, higher education, new techniques in education and child psychology, production of textbooks, educational research and continuing adult education should be added. Furthermore, one delegate proposed that correspondence courses be introduced by Unesco on an international scale. Many delegates stressed the need for an expanded programme of youth activities as a follow-up on the Grenoble Conference.

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(871) As regards science and technology, the Commission suggested that basic research, teaching of science, scientific documentation, and application of science to development should be given a predominant place in the future programme. The view was also expressed that Unesco regional science offices should play a more vital role in the promotion and application of science development in Member States. The encouragement of visiting professors and of student exchanges between developed and developing countries was also referred to as one of the priority activities.

(872) In the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Cultural Activities the Commission agreed that emphasis should be placed on interdisciplinary research on the humanistic aspects of development, for the study and presentation of African cultures, on the protection of the cultural heritage of mankind, and of the development of libraries and museums as essential services for social and economic development.

(873) The Commission considered that the Social Science programme should include more action-oriented research and also help towards the development of social science methodology. Opinion was divided as to whether Unesco's Social Sciences programme should be oriented to speeding up social and economic development by conducting studies in subjects such as industrialization, urbanization and population problems. Several delegates suggested that Unesco should take an active part within the UN family in these fields but others considered that Unesco's Social Sciences programme should be confined to studies directly pertaining to Unesco's programme. One delegate expressed the hope that the Department would continue to carry out its activities in that spirit of objectivity which had characterized its past efforts.

(874) Regarding artistic education, particularly folklore, the Commission generally agreed that this should occupy a more prominent place in Unesco's programme.

(875) In the fields of mass communication and international exchanges, several delegates emphasized the need for training mass communication personnel and for international exchanges of youth, students and workers, since they constituted the most active elements of society in promoting international understanding. One delegate recalled that the promotion of the free exchange of ideas should be one of Unesco's fundamental preoccupations.

(876) The opinion was expressed that there might be two types of priorities: one for universal and the other for regional application. This would provide flexibility in applying priorities and in adapting them to regional conditions of development.

### Marginal activities or concentration

(877) Several delegates suggested that secondary or marginal activities in the Unesco programme should be eliminated so as to concentrate the Organization's resources on priority areas. In this respect, emphasis was laid on the exchange of information which constituted the very basis of international co-operation. Unesco should also play a leading rôle in providing a world forum for the exchange of ideas. Again, as an aid to Member States in their efforts towards social and economic development, the Unesco programme should be more operational or reflect a clearer orientation.

### Means of executing the programme execution

(878) The Commission recognized that Unesco's programme should be implemented not only by the Secretariat but also, and above all by Member States, National Commissions and non-governmental organizations; each playing its proper part. Hence, more attention should be given to action by National Commissions and, when appropriate, by non-governmental organizations through contract or subvention.

(879) In this context further decentralization or "regionalization" of the Secretariat was advocated as a means of adapting it to regional conditions and of increasing its administrative efficiency.

(880) One delegate stressed the important role played by experts in the implementation of the programme and called for their careful selection and briefing.

### Presentation of the programme

(881) The Commission was in general agreement that the manner of presentation used for the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 (13 C/5) should, in principle, be maintained subject to possible further simplifications which would facilitate decision by the General Conference on major issues. Several relevant suggestions were forwarded to the Secretariat for further study. Some delegations called for two types of resolution within the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968: one concerning continuing activities which, once made, would remain on the Organization's statute book, and the other concerning new activities or modifications in existing activities, which would have to be enacted at each session. The statute book would remain, of course, subject to amendments by Member States.

### Working methods of the Programme Commission

(882) In the light of the experience of the present

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session, many delegates suggested that further improvement in the working methods of the Commission should be introduced. Some delegates favoured more working parties or sub-commissions to allow for a thorough discussion of programme proposals, others considered that such a subdivision might jeopardize the unified conception of the programme and also prove difficult for Member States with small delegations.

(883) Some delegations considered that the Programme Commission had devoted too much time to discussing draft resolutions submitted by Member States before or during the session, and had not given enough time to the programme as proposed by the Executive Board and the Director-General. They felt that ways and means should be found to limit the submission of such draft resolutions .

(884) Several delegations felt, that in order to facilitate Member States' participation in the work of the Conference, all documents should be dispatched well before the opening of a session. Similarly the agenda of meetings should be fixed in advance and not be subject to last-minute alteration, and more time should be devoted to the discussion on the future programme. Some delegates spoke in favour of lengthening the duration of the Conference . Others referred to the language problem faced by delegations whose mother-tongue was not one of the working languages.

## CONCLUDING GENERAL DISCUSSION

(885) The Deputy Director-General expressed his appreciation of the enlightenment and frankness reflected in the general discussion. While policy guidance for the preparation of the future programme would be sought from the general debate at the plenary meetings of the General Conference, the Director-General would welcome proposals for further long-term planning of the future programme. He noted that some delegations wanted to see the Organization's budget temporarily stabilized, while others proposed a 15% increase and stated that the budget would inevitably reflect the natural growth of the programme as approved by the Commission, e.g. in the fields of literacy, youth, and the application of science.

(886) The Deputy Director-General was glad to note the consensus of the Commission to the effect that in the formulation of the future programme, the Director-General and Executive Board should consider ways of implementing the resolution unanimously adopted in plenary on "Peace, peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together among States with different economic and social systems" and that priority should continue to be given to education, natural sciences and technology being accorded a similar degree of importance. He also noted the consensus of the Commission to the effect that the temporary stabilization for

Social Sciences, Human Sciences, Cultural Activities , Mass Communication and International Exchanges be lifted in 1967-1968. Similarly he noted that the Commission fully recognized that Member States, National Commissions and non-governmental organizations had a major role to play in the implementation of Unesco's programmes, the Secretariat being but an auxiliary and an instrument.

(887) As regards the working methods of the Programme Commission, the Deputy Director - General considered that the views expressed in the general debate provided a valuable basis for the Director-General and for the Executive Board in their study of ways and means for furthering improvement. Some of the difficulties referred to, he recalled, had been encountered at past sessions of the General Conference and might perhaps be considered characteristic in some ways of a large parliamentary body. While it was true that not enough time had been devoted to considering 13 C/5, which had remained largely unchanged and that more attention seemed to have been accorded to draft resolutions and amendments, it was worth noting firstly that 13 C/5 had come to the General Conference fully endorsed by the Executive Board, except for two matters on which the Board had not taken a position and which the Programme Commission had thoroughly debated. The Deputy Director-General noted in this connexion that some 90% of the draft resolutions had been submitted by governments represented on the Executive Board. Moreover, the broad exchange of views which the Programme Commission had undertaken before approving the programme provided the Director-General and the Executive Board with continuous invaluable guidance in carrying out this programme. Thirdly, new programmes had definitely emerged from the Programme Commission discussions; among the important activities approved, which neither the Director-General nor the Executive Board had proposed. Those relating to special education and book development, and the regional programme for Europe deserved mention.

(888) Finally, the Deputy Director -General noted that the consensus of the Commission to the effect that the questions of agenda, time -table, establishment of sub-commissions and working parties for the fourteenth session of the General Conference had to be reviewed in the light of the comments made, be further explored. Thus many delegates seemed to believe, for example, that the duration of the Conference should be extended, that more time should be given to the discussion of future programmes and that the problem of draft resolutions should be studied afresh and amendments to the Rules of Procedure proposed, if appropriate to the next session of the General Conference. He also noted support for the idea that there should be a distinction between new and continuing activities , and that draft resolutions

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regarding the latter should, once they were adopted, remain on the Organization's statute book.

### CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES

Unity of the programme and integration of resources (France-13 C/8, Add.1, Section III, page 2)

(889) The delegate of France introduced the above-mentioned draft resolution. The Deputy Director-General agreed on the purport of the proposed draft resolution, but pointed out that due to the difference in programming cycles and procedures, more detailed information on projects financed under the Expanded Programme would have to be restricted to regional projects and long-term projects, whereas short-term projects would have to be described in a summary fashion. He thought it advisable to incorporate the last paragraph of the draft resolution in a comprehensive resolution regarding the future programme, inserting after the words "in future draft programmes and budgets", the phrase "taking into account the appropriate programme procedures". The French delegate accepted this.

(890) The draft resolution, thus amended, was approved unanimously.

Time-limits for Unesco financial assistance to centres and institutes (Mexico-13 C/DR. 20)

(891) The delegate of Mexico presented the draft resolution and stressed the need for flexibility in application of 12 C/Resolution 8.32.

(892) The Deputy Director-General welcomed the draft resolution, which clarified the intention of 12 C/Resolution 8.32, namely to judge each case on its merits. Some delegations considered that the principle of setting time-limits for financial assistance to centres and institutes as laid down by the General Conference at its twelfth session should be reaffirmed.

(893) The delegate of Mexico accepted amendments to the draft resolution as follows: the preamble to the operative paragraph (paragraph 5) is to read "Invites the Director-General, in applying the policy of setting time-limits for Unesco's financial assistance to centres and institutions as set forth in resolution 8.32 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, to take into account the following consideration: . . ."; to delete the words "subventions or" in the penultimate line of the same paragraph.

(894) The draft resolution, as amended, was approved unanimously.

(895) The delegate of Mexico moved to amend the last two lines of the proposed resolution 1.322 (e) by substituting the following for the last phrase after "the Latin American Institute for Educational

Films"; "and to negotiate with the host country concerning the future of the Institute and present a report on the results to the fourteenth session of the General Conference". The resolution as amended was approved unanimously.

Strengthening of the educational side of Unesco's programme (France-13 C/8, Add. 1, Section III, page 1)

(896) The delegate of France introduced the draft resolution, altering the title to "School and University Teaching". The Commission agreed to incorporate the substance of this proposal in the comprehensive resolution. Some delegations expressed a doubt as to the advisability of specifying examples of the fields of Unesco's action covered by the resolution, and the Commission agreed not to give any examples. Paragraph 1 of the draft resolution was amended by deleting the word "fundamental",

(897) The draft resolution thus amended was approved unanimously.

Possible publication of a periodical for primary school teachers (13 C/DR. 94) - Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica

(898) The delegate of Panama introduced the draft resolution and emphasized the need for Unesco to issue a periodical specially intended for primary teachers for the purpose of disseminating new education theory and techniques and for promoting international understanding. The promotion of universal peace as one of the aims of this periodical was suggested. The delegate of Panama proposed that the Commission approve the inclusion of the phrase "invite the Director-General, in the light of DR.94 and comments thereon, to study the possibility of publication of a Unesco education journal", in the overall resolution on the future programme. This proposal was approved by the Commission.

Artistic education (Dahomey, France, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A. - 13 C/DR. 93)

(899) The delegate of France introduced this draft resolution. The Commission agreed by 28 votes for, none against and no abstentions, to entrust the Bureau of the Commission with the inclusion of the substance of this draft in the overall resolution on the future programme.

Development of bibliography and documentation (France - 13 C/8, Add. 1, Section III, page 2)

(900) This draft resolution was introduced by the delegate of France. The Deputy Director-General

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stated that the Director-General was fully aware of the problem of documentation in Unesco and would take measures to give full effect to this resolution, the operative paragraphs of which would be included in the overall resolution on the future programme, "This was approved by the Commission.

### Overall resolution

(901) The Commission decided to entrust its Bureau with the task of drafting one overall resolution concerning the development of the future programme. Accordingly the Bureau prepared a draft (13 C/PRG/36, Instalment No. 4). Parts I and II of this draft were considered separately, the other parts having already been approved.

(902) A number of delegations expressed the view that time was too short to consider the complex text of Parts I and II, although it had their general endorsement. The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed an amended text for those parts, which was approved by 24 votes to 3 and 5 abstentions. The Commission further agreed that the resolutions which it had already approved while discussing the future programme (see paragraphs (889) to (900) above) should carry cross-references to the appropriate programme chapters.

(903) After consulting the General Committee of the General Conference 19 November 1964, the Chairman of the Programme Commission moved an amendment to the overall resolution approved at the previous meeting, which would consist in re-introducing paragraph 11 of the text submitted by the Bureau of the Programme Commission in 13 C/PRG/36, Instalment No. 4, with one slight modification. The Chairman explained that the matter covered by his motion was not referred to in the draft resolution relating to the General Debate in plenary which the General Committee had unanimously agreed to submit to the plenary.

The Chairman's motion was seconded by the delegate of Australia and several other delegates spoke in favour of it.

(904) One delegate expressed his regret that during the preceding meeting of the Commission, when it was believed that no further meeting would be held, the Commission had agreed in effect not to consider paragraphs 2-11 of the draft resolution submitted by the Bureau in 13 C/PRG/36, Instalment No. 4. In particular, he drew attention to paragraph 2 (a) of this text, which he believed fully reflected the consensus of the Commission, and to paragraph 8 of this text, to which he would have wished to propose an amendment of substance. Other delegates expressed similar views.

(905) The Deputy Director-General stated that the substance of paragraph 2 (a) was covered to some extent in the resolution which the General Committee had agreed to propose to the plenary, and that the Director-General intended to interpret that general resolution in the light of paragraph 2 (a) of the text submitted by the Bureau and indeed to implement the latter. He also stated that the suggestion made by one delegation, which he believed to be supported by several others, that work plans and amendments concerning work plans should in future be considered before resolutions and amendments concerning them were considered seemed particularly constructive. The Director-General would be glad to explore this suggestion further with the Executive Board.

(906) Paragraph 11 of the Bureau's draft resolution in 13 C/PRG/36, Instalment No. 4, as amended, which became Part II of resolution 8.1 was unanimously approved.

(907) The whole of resolution 8.1 was thus approved, except for Part X which was submitted to plenary by the Administrative Commission and Part XI, which was submitted by a joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions.



### III. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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FIRST REPORT

- (1) Chairman: Professor B. Tuncel (Turkey)  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Luis Jordana de Pozas (Spain)  
Mr. Pascal Frochaux (Switzerland)  
The Hon. Al-Noor Kassum (United Republic of Tanzania)  
Rapporteur: Mr. Hassan Saffari (Iran)

Right to vote of Bolivia and Chile

(2) In accordance with Rule 79, paragraph 3, of its Rules of Procedure, the General Conference submitted to the Administrative Commission, the request from Bolivia and Chile to be authorized to vote. As indicated in 13 C/ADM/10, Part III, paragraph 3.2, Bolivia and Chile were in arrears with their contributions, and therefore disqualified from participating in the votes of the General Conference.

(3) The Commission considered 13 C/ADM/10, Part III, Add. and Add. 2, containing letters from

the delegations of Bolivia and Chile concerning their contributions. The Commission also heard an explanation of the situation by the delegate of Bolivia and the representative of the Director-General.

(4) The delegation of Brazil submitted a draft resolution on the matter, to which the delegation of Morocco proposed an amendment. The Commission recommended unanimously, with three abstentions, that resolution 0.21 be adopted by the General Conference.

SECOND REPORT

Right to vote of Paraguay

(5) In accordance with Article 79, paragraph 3 of its Rules of Procedure, the General Conference also submitted to the Administrative Commission the request from Paraguay to be authorized to vote although Paraguay was in arrears with its contributions.

(6) The Commission considered 13 C/ADM/10, Part III Add. 3 containing the request from the delegation of Paraguay.

(7) A proposal by the delegation of the United States of America that the request of Paraguay be forwarded to a Working Party for consideration was rejected by 31 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions.

(8) The Commission then decided, by 47 votes to 3 and 13 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference grant Paraguay the right to vote on the same conditions as in the case of Bolivia and Chile (cf. resolution 0.22).

THIRD REPORT

Item 25.3 Salaries allowances and related benefits, including the problem of housing loans  
(13 C/ADM/14)

(9) The Administrative Commission decided to refer the first part of 13 C/ADM/14 on the salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category to the Working Party on Management Questions.

(10) In the light of the Working Party's first report on this matter (13 C/ADM/GT/I) the following resolution/1 was adopted by 51 votes to nil, with 12 abstentions:

"The Administrative Commission, having considered the recommendations of the Working

Party on Management Questions,

- (a) Approves the need to increase salaries of staff in the General Service category, taking into consideration the reasons set out in document 13 C/ADM/14;
- (b) Recommends to the General Conference that it include in its considerations of fixing the budget ceiling the financial requirement to meet the increase in salaries for staff in the General Service category, to an extent not exceeding a maximum of \$530,000;

1. The decision of the General Conference in this matter is reflected in resolution 27.1.1

### III. Reports of the Administrative Commission

- (c) Requests the Working Party to study this question further with a view to formulating recommendations on:
- (i) the method of determining General Service salaries,
  - (ii) the decisions to be reached in the light of
    - (a) above on the new salary scale proposed,
  - (iii) the measures to be taken in order to co-

co-ordinate implementation of the new grading system with the new salary scale, and  
(iv) the date of application of these decisions. "

(11) The Administrative Commission decided to submit this resolution to the General Conference in plenary for information, before a decision was taken on the budget ceiling. The General Conference noted this report.

## FOURTH REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

The Administrative Commission at its eighteenth meeting, in the absence of its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, elected as temporary Chairman Mr. V. Stepanek (Czechoslovakia).

(12) The Director-General attended meetings of the Commission when his other duties permitted. At all other meetings of the Commission and its Working Party he was represented by Mr. J. Fobes, Assistant Director-General for Administration.

(13) The summary records of the Administrative Commission record the proceedings in detail. The Commission decided that each of its reports should describe only those parts of the debate directly related to decisions of the Commission. Members

of the Commission who intervene in the debate are identified by name and country in the summary record; in the Reports of the Commission the name of a delegation is given only when a Member makes a specific proposal upon which the Commission takes a decision or when a Member specifically requests that the name of his country be cited in connexion with a statement for inclusion in the Report.

(14) In addition to the documents specifically mentioned in this report under each item of the Agenda, the Commission had before it: Printed reports of the Director-General for 1962 and 1963; Interim report of the Director-General on the first six months of 1964 (13 C/3); Evaluation of Unesco's activities (1962-1963) and future prospects (13 C/4).

### DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Item 16. Detailed consideration of Parts I, III, IV and Annex I of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 (13 C/5; 13 C/5 Add. & Corr., 13 C/6; 13 C/6 Add. Rev.; 13 C/8 Add. 1)

(15) The Commission decided to consider Part V of the Draft Programme and Budget - Construction of additional Headquarters Premises - in connexion with its discussion of Item 27 of the Agenda.

(16) The Assistant Director-General for Administration introduced Parts I, III, IV and Annex I of the Draft Programme and Budget. He drew attention to the main innovations and to the budget increases proposed and gave the reasons for these increases.

(17) The Commission noted that the budget provisions it approved for the various parts of the budget would have to be adjusted when preparing the appropriation table. These adjustments will be required to give effect to the decisions of the Commission regarding maintenance costs of the prefabricated buildings, rental of the building for non-governmental organizations, the revised salary scale, language allowance and grading patterns for General Service Staff at Headquarters, and the experimental programme for study leave. Adjustments

would also be required to include in each appropriation line the corresponding share of the funds required for salary and allowance increases effected in 1964 and applicable for 1965-1966 but not included in the budget presented in 13 C/5, and the costs resulting from an automatic increase in pensionable remuneration. All adjustments would be made within the total budget ceiling approved by the General Conference.

(18) Before proceeding with the examination of each Part of the Programme and Budget (13 C/5) the Commission noted that the Executive Board had commended generally to the favourable attention of the General Conference the proposals contained in Parts I, III, IV, V and Annex I of document 13 C/5 (13 C/6, paragraph 58).

Item 16.1, Part I: General Policy (13 C/5; 13 C/5 Add. and Corr.; 13 C/6)

(19) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of Chapter 1 of Part I of 13 C/5 - General Policy.

(20) The Commission was informed by the Assistant Director-General for Administration that the budget estimates for Chapter 1 of Part I were based on the assumptions stated in paragraph 3 of Part I of 13 C/5. In particular it was noted that these budget assumptions provided for the verbatim

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records of the plenary meetings to be printed in a quadrilingual edition, the Russian and Spanish interventions only being translated either into English or French. Consequently the Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 7.31.

(21) With regard to Chapter 2 of Part I of 13 C/5 - Executive Board - a suggestion was made that in future budgets, items (i) and (ii) of paragraph 18 regarding travel of members of the Executive Board should be combined. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of Chapter 2 of Part I.

(22) The Commission then discussed Chapter 3 of Part I - The Director-General. Some delegates suggested that it should be possible to reduce the provision of \$40,000 for staff travel by \$6,000; this would enable the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General to spend more time at Headquarters. Other delegates felt that the full provision for travel was essential to permit the Director-General and his Deputy to visit Member States and to undertake missions for the inspection of operational activities.

(23) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of Chapter 3 of Part I.

(24) The Commission then recommended by 44 votes in favour, 1 against and no abstentions that the General Conference approve a budget of \$1,948,530 for Part I of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, and the budgets of each of the chapters therein, subject to adjustments described in paragraph 17 above.

### Item 16.2. Part III: General administration (13 C/5; 13 C/5 Add. and Corr.; 13 C/6; 13 C/8 Add.1, Part III)

(25) Several delegates suggested that any economy made in the budget be used to provide additional funds of some \$8,000 to enable the Management Division of the Bureau of the Budget to seek the advice of outside consultants on technical questions. These delegates also stressed the need to use savings to reinforce the programme of in-service training of staff.

(26) Several delegates suggested savings in Part III, as follows:

- (a) Chapter 1, Executive Office of the Director-General, paragraph 9: provide fewer additional posts;
  - (b) Chapter 2, Bureau of Legal Affairs, paragraph 13: reduce the 67% increase in staff travel;
  - (c) Chapter 4, Bureau of Relations with International Organizations: reduce the large increase for this unit, particularly for staff travel, temporary assistance and communications costs;
  - (d) Chapter 9, Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services: reduce increase of staff from the 8 new posts shown in paragraph 79 to 5.
- (27) The Assistant Director-General for

Administration agreed that it would be useful to provide additional funds for management consultants and for training, and that this might be done through savings within this part. However, the budget presented for Part III was tightly costed and it was not possible at this stage to identify savings. Savings which developed in the course of execution of the programme would more probably be required to offset unavoidably increased costs. Nevertheless, he undertook to study the suggestions made for economy and assured the Commission that he and his staff would consider it their first duty to seek continually to carry out the programme with the least cost. The Assistant Director-General for Administration also pointed out that the Executive Board would consider the possibility of economies on two occasions - when considering the reports on trends of expenditure and when deciding on the source of funds for any additional salary increases that may be required. On these occasions the Executive Board would no doubt bear in mind the suggestions for economy made by the Commission.

(28) A suggestion was made regarding the increased use of the probationers' programme: specific posts should be set aside for filling by probationers from under-represented areas, particularly Africa.

(29) The Assistant Director-General for Administration informed the Commission that a study would be carried out during 1965-1966 as suggested by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 C/8, Add. 1, Part III), on the possibility of combining, for reasons of economy, the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations with the Bureau of Relations with Member States.

(30) The Commission noted Part III of 13 C/5. It recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve a budget of \$5,877,408 for Part III of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, subject to adjustments described in paragraph 17 above.

(31) As regards section 5.6 of Part II of 13C/5-Provision to Member States of Executive Officials on Request (UNESCOPAS) - the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.71

### Item 16.3. Part IV: Common services (13 C/5; 13 C/5 Add. and Corr.; 13 C/6)

(32) Several delegates expressed the hope that economies would be realized under this Part of the budget. They felt that by reducing internal and external correspondence, paper, postage and cables could be economized to the extent of \$70,000. An economy of \$10,000 under the heading of Property and Equipment (paragraph 12 of Part IV) seemed possible. Also the funds shown for removal costs (paragraph 21 of Part IV) might be reduced.

(33) The question of "Headquarters Costs" provided to Unesco by the Special Fund and the

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was raised in connexion with Part IV, but the comments made were understood to apply also to other Parts of the budget. The Commission considered that the real problem was that the amounts provided for "Headquarters Costs" by the Extra-budgetary programmes were insufficient and that Unesco should continue its efforts in co-operation with other Specialized Agencies to obtain a more reasonable contribution to "Headquarters Costs".

(34) The Assistant Director-General repeated the assurances regarding efforts to find economies that he had already given the Commission as regards Part III (paragraph 27 above). With regard to Part IV, however, he explained that price increases had already taken place since 13 C/5 was prepared and that further increases expected in the future would require an additional \$500,000 for Part IV. Any economies would have to be used in the first instance to absorb these price increases.

(35) The Commission took note of Part IV and recommended by 33 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions that the General Conference approve a budget of \$4,656,331 for 1965-1966 for Part IV of 13 C/5, subject to the adjustments described in paragraph 17 above.

Item 16.4. Annex I: Documents and publications services (13 C/5; 13 C/5 Add. and Corr.; 13 C/6)

(36) Many members urged that efforts be continued and intensified to reduce the number and length of official documents. The Assistant Director-General for Administration promised to pay particular attention to this question in 1965-1966; additional measures were already under study to control and limit the production of official documents. The Secretariat would also continue its efforts to improve documents as regards clarity and concision. Nevertheless, it was pointed out that most of the increase shown in Annex I was accounted for mainly by the need to meet the increased cost of salaries and not by any plan to produce more documents.

(37) The suggestion was made that the possibility be considered of grouping under one appropriation line all expenditures for documents and publications. It was felt that this might make it easier to control expenditure and might be a substitute for the ceiling on expenditure for documents and publications which had been voted by the General Conference at its twelfth session as an experimental measure but which the Commission noted was not proposed for 1965-1966. The Assistant Director-General for Administration pointed out that, despite some useful effects, this ceiling had caused serious difficulties in that it had forced the limitation of programme documents, such as papers for technical meetings and that it had reduced flexibility in the face of salary and price changes. It would probably not be possible to observe the ceiling because of

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the large increases in the cost-of-living in 1963-1964, which had resulted in automatic salary increases and because these costs had been under-budgeted in 1963-1964. The possibility of grouping all expenditure for documents and publications in one appropriation line would be studied; there were advantages and disadvantages. Other possibilities such as separate control points and rules for official documents on the one hand, and publications on the other, might prove more effective. The Assistant Director-General for Administration welcomed the Commission's directive to reduce the quantity and to improve the quality of documents. The Proposed Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 would reflect the results of the study on how best to limit the production of documents.

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of Annex 1 of 13 C/5.

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Item 18.1. Methods of work of the Organization; Report by the Executive Board (13C/16; 13 C/16 Add.; 13 C/ADM/DR.2; 13 C/ADM/DR.4; 13 C/DR.16.

(39) The General Conference had unanimously approved the recommendation of the General Committee that the Administrative Commission examine the whole of the Executive Board's report on the methods of work of the Organization (13 C/16 and 13 C/16 Add.). Accordingly, besides covering items 18.1.1, 18.1.2, 18.1.3 and 18.1.4 of the agenda, this report also deals with all the other proposals made in 13 C/16. The General Committee had further recommended that any member of the Programme Commission who so desired should have the opportunity of taking part in the discussions of the Administrative Commission when the latter took up the question, and this was made known both in the Programme Commission and in plenary meeting.

(40) The Commission, after hearing the statement made by H. E. Dr. R. Baron Castro, Chairman of the Executive Board in introducing 13 C/16, adopted the following procedure:

(a) The Commission felt that, on certain of the Executive Board's recommendations in 13 C/16, the General Conference should take a formal decision, whereas it could simply take note of the others. At the Swiss delegate's proposal, it was decided that the following sections: 3.6.2.4 (Functions of the Executive Board); 3.6.2.6 (Standards and time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget); 3.6.3.1 and 3.6.3.2 (Method of handling draft resolutions) of 13 C/16 should be dealt with in draft resolutions to be submitted by the Commission to the General Conference.

With regard to the other sections of 13 C/16,

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which, as suggested by the Commission, were to be noted by the General Conference, this report sets out, in the following paragraphs the observations and suggestions made by certain delegates, which the Commission also recommend that the General Conference should note.

- (b) The Commission instructed its Rapporteur to prepare a draft report on this item of the agenda, in the light of the discussion in the Commission, for submission to a Drafting Committee composed of delegates of Bulgaria, France, Iran, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The draft report, revised by the Drafting Committee, was then submitted to the Commission for approval.

### Section 3.6.1 of document 13 C/16: General principles

(41) The following suggestions were made on paragraph 3.6.1.1:

- (a) The delegate of Bulgaria suggested that the following phrase be added to sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 3.6.1.1: "including the admission of new Member States and new international non-governmental organizations". He also proposed that sub-paragraph (ii) of the same paragraph be deleted.
- (b) The delegate of Morocco, seconded by the delegate of France, suggested that, instead, the words "as defined in the Constitution" be added to sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 3.6.1.1.

(42) The following suggestions were made with respect to paragraph 3.6.1.3:

- (a) The delegate of Bulgaria proposed the deletion of sub-paragraph 1.
- (b) The delegate of Pakistan suggested that, in sub-paragraph 2, the words "but to alter the character of the material" be replaced by the words "but to present in a more practical and briefer form the documents".

The delegate of Bulgaria felt that the best means of helping the three organs of Unesco would be to reduce the number of documents presented to the General Conference. The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the actual character of the documents should be reconsidered, as indicated in the Executive Board's report.

- (c) Certain delegates thought that the main problem lay not in the excessive work load but rather in the need to improve the working methods of Unesco's three organs.

(43) On paragraph 3.6.1.4, the delegate of Switzerland recalled a proposal made earlier by his country that consideration be given to the possibility of introducing a system of alternating major and minor conferences.

(44) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of section 3.6.1 of 13 C/16 and of the observations set out above.

### Section 3.6.2 of 13 C/16 - Draft programme and budget

(45) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of sections 3.6.2.1 and 3.6.2.2.

(46) As regards sections 3.6.2.3 and 3.6.2.4, certain members of the Commission felt that, if the General Conference gave priority to the consideration of "new" activities, the importance of the "continuing" activities would be reduced. It would not be very effective to deal with "new" activities without having first considered the "continuing" activities. Other members expressed their agreement with sections 3.6.2.3 and 3.6.2.4 and stated that the methods proposed by the Executive Board would help the General Conference concentrate its attention on those parts of the programme which most needed it. The criteria for distinguishing between "new" activities and "continuing" activities were set out in 13 C/5 (Introduction, I, 12). Certain delegates expressed doubts about the practical value of these criteria. One delegate considered that a<sup>1</sup> distinction should be made between obligated and unobligated expenditure.

(47) The Commission, by 38 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, recommended that the General Conference approve resolution 8.1, Section X.

(48) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of sections 3.6.2.5 and 3.6.2.6.1 of 13 C/16 and expressed its agreement with the standards proposed by the Executive Board.

(49) As regards section 3.6.2.6.2 of 13 C/16 (Time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget during the 1965-1966 biennium) the Commission unanimously recommended that the Conference approve the time-table proposed by the Executive Board, with the addition of a paragraph suggested by the delegation of Japan (13 C/ADM/DR. 4), on the understanding that the dates may be altered if necessary, provided that, in any case, the time-limits laid down were duly respected. The time-table which the Commission recommends for the approval by the General Conference is contained in resolution 9.

### Section 3.6.3 of 13 C/16: Method of handling draft resolutions

(50) As regards section 3.6.3.1, paragraph 3 (c), the delegate of Mexico suggested the addition of a phrase (13 C/DR. 16). After an exchange of views, the delegate of Mexico amended her proposal, in agreement with the delegate of the United Kingdom, to insert the following phrase after the words "work plan" in section 3.6.3.1, paragraph 3 (c): "except those bearing on items in this plan, which, in the opinion of the General Conference, should form part of the draft resolution on the programme". The Commission recommended that the

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General Conference take note of section 3.6.3.1, with the addition of the above phrase.

(51) As regards section 3.6.3.2, some delegates considered that the obligation to submit to the Director-General, eleven weeks before the opening of the General Conference, draft resolutions involving the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in provisional budgetary expenditure, would cause difficulties for the National Commissions. These delegates considered that six weeks would be a more reasonable time-limit. Other delegates pointed out that the eleven-week time-limit was the corner-stone of the whole time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget and that, as the document on the budget had to be submitted to Member States earlier than in the past, the National Commissions should have adequate time to prepare their draft resolutions.

(52) The Commission then recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt an amendment to Rule 78.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. Nevertheless, in view of Rule 107 concerning amendments to those Rules, the Commission invited the Legal Committee to give its opinion on this amendment before it was submitted to the General Conference. The amendment as adopted by the General Conference on the Report of the Legal Committee is contained in resolution 13.3.1 .

#### Section 3.6.4 of 13 C/16: Method of handling administrative matters

(53) The Commission noted that several proposals in this section had already been carried out. With regard to paragraph 4 of the section, most delegates considered that an appropriate organ of the Conference should in future prepare for the General Conference a draft resolution covering the provisional total of the budget proposed by the Executive Board and the factors which the General Conference should take into consideration, and containing a description of the stages by which it might proceed to the adoption of the provisional budget ceiling without, however, suggesting figures for that ceiling.

(54) On the proposal of the delegations of Australia, Belgium, France, Japan and Morocco the Commission recommended by 40 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 12.

(55) The Director-General thanked the Commission for having adopted the resolution. He associated himself fully with the desire to establish an orderly procedure to enable the General Conference to examine proposals concerning the provisional budget ceiling and to reach a decision on this important point. There remained the question of the order in which the General Conference should vote upon the proposals submitted by Member States, supposing that there were more than one of these. The Director-General understood

the intent of the resolution just voted to be that the General Committee would have the task of determining the procedure to be followed in plenary for the adoption of the provisional budget ceiling, including in particular the order in which proposals should be voted upon, with due regard to the Director-General's own estimates and to the Executive Board's recommendations. The sponsors of the resolution concurred with this interpretation.

(56) The delegate of Switzerland suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of drawing up administrative regulations for the Conference, covering all the standards relating to its working methods, including standard draft resolutions to be adopted by the Conference unaltered session after session.

(57) The delegate of Liberia expressed the hope that the Executive Board's recommendation concerning the External Auditor's reports (section 3.6.4.2 . I (b)), would not lead to the omission of essential data.

(58) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of section 3.6.4 of document 13 C/16, with the exception of paragraph 4, which was replaced by the resolution referred to in paragraph 54 above.

#### Section 3.6.5 of 13 C/16: Membership of the Executive Board

(59) The Commission considered this question to be of great importance, and discussed it in detail. It was of the opinion that as Unesco covered the whole world, all regions of the globe should be adequately represented in the Executive Board.

(60) Many members felt that the efforts of the Executive Board, as shown in document 13 C/16, had not made any practical contribution to the solution of the problem. The Board had, it would appear, merely gone back to Article V of the Constitution without expressing any views on the methods of applying that article. As Article V had not been sufficiently observed in the past, it was not necessary to devise new and more effective methods to secure a more equitable distribution of seats on the Board among the Member States.

(61) However, after the elections to the Executive Board during the current session of the General Conference, there was an improvement in the geographical distribution of seats.

(62) The Chairman of the Executive Board explained the difficulties involved in dealing with the problem and pointed out that the work already done by the Board had resulted in the improvements referred to above.

(63) Criteria were suggested for the distribution of seats among Member States. It was generally agreed that the following major criteria, set out in order of importance, should be taken into consideration: (a) individual competence; (b) equitable geographical distribution; (c) representation of different cultures.

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(64) In addition to these major criteria, some members suggested that the following points should be taken into consideration:

- (a) Countries represented on the Executive Board should not seek re-election. In that connexion, the opinion expressed by the Executive Board (13 C/16, section 3.6.5, paragraph 4) that there should not be permanent seats on the Board was supported.
- (b) As the membership of the Executive Board allowed roughly one seat for each four Member States, each cultural region should be represented on it by one member for each group of four States in the region, by rotation.
- (c) Factors such as the diversity of cultures in a region, the cultural potentialities of each State, its population and its financial contribution to the Organization should be considered in the distribution of seats on the Executive Board.
- (d) The regional groups should be asked to agree beforehand on the Member States from their region which should represent it on the Executive Board.
- (e) The possibility of increasing the membership of the Executive Board should be considered.
- (f) In the distribution of seats on the Executive Board, the different economic and social systems of Member States should also be taken into account. Countries belonging to the socialist system should be adequately represented.
- (g) The newly independent States should be more adequately represented on the Executive Board
- (h) The Executive Board should reflect the views of the majority of the members of the Organization.
- (i) Asia and Africa should be more adequately represented on the Executive Board.

(65) The Commission considered that Article V of the Constitution should be applied more effectively, both in the spirit and in the letter. To this end, it recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve resolution 11.

### Section 3.6.6 of 13 C/16: General Conference

(66) As regards section 3.6.6.1, the Commission noted that the Executive Board, as stated in 13 C/16 Add., had deferred examination of the question of the travel expenses of delegates. One member of the Commission suggested that, when the Executive Board took this question up again, it might consider the possibility of paying travel expenses only upon request, and then only in the case of developing countries very far away from the place where the General Conference was meeting.

(67) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Executive Board's intention to reconsider this question later.

(68) As regards section 3.6.6.2, one delegate considered that the Executive Board's proposal regarding a time-limit on speeches did not solve

the problem. He suggested that different time-limits might be fixed for different organs of the Conference.

(69) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of section 3.6.6.2 of 13 C/16 and of the above observation.

### Section 3.6.7 of 13 C/16: Reports by the Director-General

(70) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of section 3.6.7 of 13 C/16.

### Future action

(71) The Commission congratulated the Executive Board on the work it had already done to improve the Organization's working methods. But it considered that the very nature of this question made it necessary for it to be kept under continuous scrutiny. If the General Conference wished to derive the maximum benefit from the Executive Board's recommendations, it should ask the Board to continue its work in this field.

(72) On the proposal of the delegation of the United States of America (13 C/ADM/DR. 2), the Commission unanimously recommended resolution 10 to the General Conference for approval.

## INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Item 19.1. Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations: Report on changes in the classification of international organizations admitted to various categories of relationship with Unesco and list of organizations whose requests for admission have not been accepted (13 C/ADM/1)

(73) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes introduced 13 C/ADM/1, stating that the document was submitted to the Commission for information.

(74) One delegate suggested that more non-governmental organizations from continents other than Europe and America be admitted by Unesco.

(75) Other delegates expressed the hope that the Executive Board would take a final decision on the admission of non-governmental organizations cited in paragraph 7 of 13 C/ADM/1 during its next spring meeting. Several delegates regretted that the Executive Board had not found it possible to take a decision on this matter earlier.

(76) One delegate suggested that in future, reasons for non-admission of non-governmental organizations be given in columns corresponding to the non-governmental organizations whose requests for admission to category C had not been accepted.



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(77) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 13 C/ADM/1 .

#### FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

##### Item 22. Financial Reports

Item 22.1 Financial Report and statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1962 and Report of the External Auditor (13 C/ADM/3 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(78) The Commission by 51 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions, recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 17.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.2 - Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 December 1963 and Report of the External Auditor (13 C/ADM/4 and 13 C/ADM/25).

(79) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 18.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.3. Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1962 (13 C/ADM/5 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(80) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 19.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.4. Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1963 (13 C/ADM/6 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(81) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 20.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.5 Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1962 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (13 C/ADM/7 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(82) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 21.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.6. Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1963 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (13 C/ADM/8 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(83) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 22.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

Item 22.7. Final Statement of construction costs of the Permanent Headquarters (13 C/ADM/9 and 13 C/ADM/25)

(84) The Commission considered the report on this matter (13 C/ADM/9) and recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 23.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/25.

##### Item 23. Contributions of Member States

Item 23.1. Scale of assessments (13 C/ADM/10, Part I: 13 C/ADM/10, Part I Add. 1; 13 C/ADM/10 Add.)

(85) The Commission first considered section A of 13 C/ADM/10 Part I. It heard introductory statements by the Assistant Director-General for Administration and by the Comptroller. The Comptroller explained that while paragraph 13 of 13 C/ADM/10 Part I stated that the Director-General had hoped that the scale of assessments for 1965-1966 could be definitely adopted during the thirteenth session of the General Conference, it now seemed unlikely that the General Assembly of the United Nations would have adopted its scale of assessments for 1965, 1966 and 1967 in time. The Commission agreed that it was necessary therefore to retain the previous practice of voting a resolution which only laid down the principles on which the Unesco scale should be calculated. The Commission agreed to the consequent alterations in the resolution contained in 13 C/ADM/10 Part I. Subsequently, the Commission received information 13 C/ADM/10 Part I, Add. 1 which contained the probable scale of assessments for Unesco in 1965-1966.

(86) Some members expressed their strong disagreement with paragraph 2 (iv) of the draft resolution in Section A of 13 C/ADM/10 Part I regarding the percentage of China in the Unesco scale of assessments.

(87) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested a separate vote on that paragraph and on the proposal of the delegate of China supported by the delegate of the United States of America, a roll call vote was taken on paragraph 2 (iv). The result was: 34 in favour of paragraph 2 (iv), 24 against and 14 abstentions. The Commission then recommended by 47 votes in favour, none against and 16 abstentions the General Conference adopt resolution 24.11, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/10, Part I, Section A.

(88) The Commission then considered Section B of 13 C/ADM/10 Part I and recommended with one abstention that the General Conference adopt resolution 24.12, the text of which was contained in the said document.

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### Item 23.2. Currency of contributions (13 C/ADM/IO , Part II, 13 C/ADM/IO Add.)

(89) The Commission considered the draft resolution in paragraph 8 of 13 C/ADM/IO, Part II.

(90) One member requested and obtained an assurance from the Secretariat that, the reference to the "most favourable rate effective on the date of payment for the conversion of dollars" in paragraph (e) (iii) of the resolution, was relevant only to official rates of exchange.

(91) The delegate of Switzerland proposed to replace, in paragraph (e) (iii) of the resolution the words "calendar year" by the words "financial period".

(92) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 24.21 as amended by the delegate of Switzerland.

### Item 23.3. Collection of contributions (13 C/ADM/IO, Part III and Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4; 13 C/ADM/IO Add.)

(93) The Commission considered 13 C/ADM/IO Part III and recommended that the General Conference take note of the information contained in this document and in the Annexes thereto.

(94) The Commission, by 43 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions, recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 24.31, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/IO, Part III, paragraph 47.

(95) The first report of the Administrative commission (13 C/34) relating to the right to vote of Bolivia and Chile was adopted by the General Conference at its seventh plenary meeting (see resolution 0.2).

(96) The Commission later 13 C/ADM/IO, Part III, Add. 4 relating to the arrears of contributions of Bolivia and recommended by 32 votes in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 24.32, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/IO , Part III, Add. 4.

(97) The Commission also considered the right to vote of Paraguay. The second report of the Administrative Commission (13 C/36) regarding this question was adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth plenary meeting (resolution 0.2).

(98) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated, in connexion with the discussion of 13 C/ADM/IO, Part III that it would not recognize the arrears shown in the payment of their contributions for the years 1963 and 1964 as it appeared in Annex I, pages 3 and 6 of the Russian text of the document. He added that his statement was in accordance with the views which his delegation had expressed during the discussion of Part I of 13 C/ADM/IO.

(99) This position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics applied also to 13 C/ADM/3 and 13 C/ADM/4 relating to the financial reports which were to be discussed by the Administrative

Commission under items 22.1 and 22.2.

(100) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further objected to that part of 13 C/ADM/IO Part III which referred to the payment of arrears of contributions by China in annual instalments.

(101) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics added that he has been requested by the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to say that the above statements expressed their own position in the matter.

### Item 24. Administration of Working Capital Fund (13 C/ADM/II and 13 C/ADM/II Add.)

(102) The Comptroller introduced 13 C/ADM/11 and 13 C/ADM/11 Add.

(103) The Commission recommended, by 50 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 25.1, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/11 with amendments suggested by the Executive Board in 13 C/ADM/11 Add.

## PROCEDURES, STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY

### Item 25.1. Structure and procedures, appointment, training and promotion of staff: Report by the Director-General and recommendations by the Executive Board (documents 13 C/ADM/12; 13 C/ADM/24; 13 C/5; 13 C/8 Add. 1, Section II (India), 13 C/ADM/28, 13 C/ADM/28 Corr.).

(104) The Director-General introduced 13 C/ADM/12 and emphasized that, in his view, the report was equal in importance to the draft programme and budget (13 C/5) and his evaluation of Unesco activities and future prospects (13 C/4). In the first few pages of his report he had aimed at putting the whole question of management improvement in the right perspective. The report represented only one stage in a continuing process begun by his predecessors, to whose work he paid tribute; further improvements were both necessary and possible.

(105) Outlining the main sections of the report the Director-General drew particular attention to Sections III and IV dealing with general administrative policy, a subject of closest personal concern to him. As regards improving the organizational structure at Headquarters, he was systematically implementing, with the support of the Executive Board, a precise and comprehensive plan centred on the need for a strong intellectual and operational apparatus headed by a directorate consisting of the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, an Assistant Director-General for each of the four major programme areas and the Assistant Director-General for Administration. The

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structure in the field was, however, less clear-cut and still required adjustment and development. Evidently further decentralization was necessary, but should be carried out methodically and on no account result in barring direct communication on matters of policy between the governments of Member States and the Director-General at Headquarters.

(106) Turning to the question of delegation of authority, the Director-General felt that while general policy must remain in his own hands, he had already delegated considerable authority for programme planning and execution to the Assistant Directors-General. More authority for the execution of field projects should be delegated to field staff, subject to three considerations: the retention at Headquarters of responsibility for policy matters, the provision of strong intellectual support by Headquarters, and the development of an effective inspection system.

(107) The Director-General concluded his introductory remarks with a reference to the section on personnel. He stressed the importance of the international and impartial spirit of the staff of the Organization in carrying out their work. To strengthen the spirit of international service it was necessary to give the staff a sense of continuity; this was a question not only of material import, although this mattered, but of dignity - the dignity of international service. These reasons had inspired his proposals for a career system, although not all posts (e.g. many programme specialist posts) should be career posts. The Director-General asked Member States to bear in mind that the staff were at the service of all Member States and not to expect their own nationals to render particular services for them.

(108) After a brief general discussion the Commission decided to refer consideration of Item 25.1 to the Working Party on Management Questions of the Administrative Commission. The terms of reference of the Working Party and its composition are given in paragraphs 127 and 128 hereunder.

(109) The Commission then deferred consideration of this Item until it had received the report of the above Working Party thereon (13 C/ADM/28 and 13 C/ADM/28 Corr . ).

(110) On receipt subsequently of the report of the Working Party on this question, the Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. Stepanek, emphasized the serious attention given by the Working Party to this question and the co-operative spirit in which all members had carried out their task. The Rapporteur of the Working Party, Mr. Maller, gave further details about the report.

(111) <sup>1</sup> In the short ensuing discussion, speakers welcomed the report and congratulated the Working Party and its Chairman and Rapporteur.

(112) The importance of systematic inspection - or, as the Working Party preferred, "evaluation" - of Unesco's field activities was stressed. Two additional aspects of the question were stressed:

the need, first, for evaluation teams to ascertain the reactions of the people who benefit from Unesco's field activities, and secondly, the need for field experts to be advised of the content of reports on their work.

(113) One member felt it important, in order to avoid misunderstandings, that the lines of co-ordination among Unesco Chiefs of Mission, Resident Representatives and other agencies, be clearly defined. The Secretariat stated that attention would be paid to this matter, and that general principles regarding the role of Resident Representatives, which included relationships with Chiefs of Mission, had been laid down by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Executive Board at its 60th session.

(114) As a result of a query about the wording of the fourth sentence of paragraph 3 (b) in the Working Party's report, it was agreed that the text of that sentence should read: "Much further consideration needed to be given to the extent and manner of the development of Unesco's activities in the sphere of application of sciences and of the balance between these activities and the activities relating to the promotion of sciences. "

(115) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.11 which had been proposed by the Working Party 13 C/ADM/28.

#### Item 25.2. Geographical distribution within the Secretariat: Report by the Director-General (13 C/ADM/13 and 13 C/ADM/DR.5)

(116) The Director-General introduced his report on this subject (13 C/ADM/13). He said that ability was the first principle of his recruitment policy but that this was not inconsistent with the principle of geographical distribution. The figures quoted in his report represented a general improvement on the situation as at 1 September 1962, and would continue in the same direction in 1965-1966.

(117) Many delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress made since the Director-General's last report and at the measures taken during the two preceding years with a view to recruiting nationals of Member States which were not represented or were under-represented.

(118) Some delegations suggested that cultural regions and not only nationality should be taken as the basis for geographical distribution. Others considered that an attempt should also be made to evaluate geographical distribution by attaching due weight to the level of posts. The Mexican delegation pointed out that, in addition to personal ability and geographical distribution, account must also be taken of the experience Member States had of national programmes whose objectives were also those of the Unesco programme and intended to meet the same needs.

(119) Several delegates recognized that progress

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had been made but stressed the inadequacy of representation on the Secretariat by staff from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. The delegation of Senegal considered that energetic measures should be taken to increase the representation of the developing States. Recruiting missions, an extension of the trainee programme and improved plans for training officials were among the measures, stressed as facilitating the recruitment of nationals from these areas.

(120) Some delegations considered that recruitment procedures were sometimes too slow and that applications should be dealt with as rapidly as possible.

(121) The Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Administration and the Director of the Bureau of Personnel replied to the observations put forward during the discussion. The Director-General said he was in favour of extending in-service training and the trainee programme, and stressed the usefulness of recruiting missions; he recognized the importance of an equitable distribution by cultural regions, especially in regard to the senior posts in the Secretariat.

(122) The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Morocco (13 C/ADM/DR.5). The delegate of Mongolia proposed that the draft be amended by inserting the words "and, if abilities are equal, to give priority to candidates from Member States not represented or under-represented" between the words "possible" and "having regard to". The amendment was approved by 26 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions.

(123) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.21.

### Item 25.3 Salaries, allowances and related benefits, including the question of housing loans (13 C/ADM/14)

(124) The Director-General introduced 13 C/ADM/14. The Commission also heard explanations given by the Assistant Director-General in charge of Administration, the Director of the Bureau of Personnel, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the President of the Staff Association.

(125) The Commission considered this item in three stages corresponding to the three main sections of 13 C/ADM/14.

#### (a) Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service Category

(126) A proposal by the delegation of the United States of America to the effect that Part I of 13 C/ADM/14 be submitted to the Working Party on Management Questions for consideration and report, was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

(127) The Commission then decided that the membership of the Working Party should be as follows: Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Tanzania and the United States of America. At its first meeting the Working Party elected Mr. V. Stepanek (Czechoslovakia) Chairman, Mr. C. Hills (United States of America) Vice-Chairman and Mr. S. Maller (Hungary) Rapporteur.

(128) The Administrative Commission gave the Working Party the following terms of reference:

- (a) To study and report to the Administrative Commission on Part I of document 13 C/ADM/14 - Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category;
- (b) To make a detailed study of the Executive Board's report on the Consolidated Report on Management Questions (13 C/ADM/24), as well as the Consolidated Report by the Director-General (13 C/ADM/12 and Annexes) and any draft resolutions on these subjects referred to the Working Party by the Commission; on the basis of this study, to draw up a report to the Commission containing observations and recommendations in respect of each of the main headings in 13 C/ADM/12 and ending with a draft resolution.

(129) After a general discussion on receipt of the first report of the Working Party the Commission considered the draft resolution contained in paragraph 2 of this report (13 C/ADM/GT/1), together with a draft amendment proposed by the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania. A draft amendment by the United States of America to that proposed by Tanzania was rejected by 30 votes to 16, with 16 abstentions. The Commission then approved the draft amendment by Tanzania by 53 votes to none, with 17 abstentions. The draft resolution thus amended was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. The Commission wished to bring this resolution to the attention of the General Conference at its twelfth plenary meeting before it took any decision regarding the budget ceiling (see document 13 C/37).

(130) The Commission considered the second report of the Working Party on salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category (13 C/ADM/27) at its sixteenth and eighteenth meetings.

(131) The discussion bore mainly on the draft resolution set out in paragraph 7 of the above document containing alterations in the salary scales proposed in 13 C/ADM/14. The Commission heard statements by the Director-General, the delegate of Switzerland and the President of the Staff Association. The Assistant Director-General in charge of Administration and the Director of the Bureau of Personnel replied to observations and questions by members of the Commission.

(132) Several delegates expressed their agreement

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with the Working Party's recommendations, since they considered that the revised scales granted reasonable increases to staff in the General Service category. Other delegates, however, were in favour of maintaining the Director-General's proposals and observed that the scales proposed by the Working Party had not been calculated in accordance with the guiding principles for the establishment and revision of General Service salaries approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

(133) A proposal to adjourn the discussion on this item of the agenda until the Commission's nineteenth meeting was rejected by 34 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

(134) The Commission also rejected, by 30 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions, a proposal to refer to the Working Party the study of the salary scales proposed in document 13 C/ADM/27.

(135) The delegate of India proposed an amendment to the draft resolution set out in paragraph 7 of 13 C/ADM/27. This amendment, to the effect that a new paragraph be added to the draft resolution was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. The Commission then recommended by 32 votes to none, with 14 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 7.7 of 13 C/ADM/27 as amended. /1

#### (b) Salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above

(136) The Commission noted the measures taken by the Director-General under resolution 29.2, adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session. The Commission then recommended by 56 votes to none, with 5 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.21, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/14, Part II.

#### (c) Housing loans

(137) The Commission recommended by 50 votes to none with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.31, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/14, Part III.

#### Item 25.4. Staff Regulations and Rules (13 C/ADM/15 and 13 C/ADM/15 Add. 1)

(138) The Assistant Director-General for Administration and the Director of the Bureau of Personnel introduced 13 C/ADM/15 and Add. 1.

(139) The Commission noted the provisions of the Staff Rules to which the Director-General had made amendments since the twelfth session of the General Conference (13 C/ADM/15) and unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.41 concerning the repatriation grant.

#### Item 25.5. Administrative Tribunal: extension of period of jurisdiction (13 C/ADM/16)

(140) The Commission recommended by 39 votes to 1, with 1 abstention that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.51, the text of which was contained in 13 C/ADM/16 paragraph 5.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

#### Item 26.1. Report on the Medical Benefits Fund (13 C/ADM/17)

(141) The Comptroller submitted this report and explained the important reforms introduced since the twelfth session of the General Conference.

(142) Since 1 October 1963, field experts and their families had been admitted to the Fund. This had involved an alteration in the procedure for dealing with the actual administrative costs; with effect from 1 October 1963 these costs had been defrayed by the Fund. Changes were also made to provide for eligibility to associate participation of staff members leaving the Organization.

(143) In the light of the Comptroller's explanations the Commission, after approving an amendment proposed by the delegate of Switzerland to the draft resolution at the end of 13 C/ADM/17, unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 28.11.

#### Item 26.2. Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (13 C/ADM/18 and 13 C/ADM/18 Add. and Corr.)

(144) The Comptroller submitted this report and explained the reasons which had induced the Director-General to propose that the staff be put on a gross contract basis, effective 1 January 1965, involving the institution of a staff contribution system in accordance with the system adopted by the United Nations. He also informed the Commission that it was probable that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its nineteenth session, would adopt a new definition of pensionable remuneration basing the calculation of the contributions to be paid to the Fund upon the gross annual salary. For Unesco the budgetary repercussions of the change were estimated' at approximately \$300,000 for a complete financial period (employer's share). If this measure becomes effective during the financial period 1965-1966, the Director-General proposed to obtain the necessary funds from the Working Capital Fund.

(145) The main discussion related to the draft

(1) At the 31st and 32nd plenary meetings this resolution was amended on the proposal of the delegates of Belgium and Morocco (13 C/DR.96) and became resolution 27.11.

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resolution in 13 C/ADM/18 Add. and Corr. The delegate of Switzerland proposed an amendment replacing in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the words "Approves the proposal of the Director-General to put" by the words ". . .authorizes the Director-General to". This amendment was accepted, and the Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 28.21 .

### Item 26.3. Election of Representatives of Member States to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1965-1966 (13 C/ADM/19)

(146) On the proposal of the delegate of Spain, seconded by the delegate of the United Republic of Tanzania, The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 28.31.

## UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

### Item 27. Report of the Headquarters Committee (13 C/ADM/21 and Add. , 13 C/ADM/21, Annex I Rev., 13 C/ADM/21 Add., Corr, 13 C/ADM/21 Add., Rev. ,13 C/ADM/DR. 11, 13 C/ADM/DR. 12, 13 C/ADM/DR. 13, 13 C/5, Part V)

### Item 28.1. First stage in the construction of additional Headquarters premises (13 C/ADM/20 and 13 C/ADM/22)

### Item 28.2. Second stage in the construction of additional Headquarters premises (13 C/ADM/20, 13 C/ADM/23, 13 C/ADM/23 Add. I and 13 C/ADM/23 Annex II - Appendix)

(147) The Commission began its consideration of these items by hearing a statement from Mr. de Hoog (Netherlands), Chairman of the Headquarters Committee. After introducing the Committee's reports, Mr. de Hoog suggested that the General Conference might wish to express its satisfaction and gratitude to the Director-General and his associates, as well as to the Architect, for the excellent work which had been achieved so far in the construction of the fourth building. Several delegations supported this suggestion. The delegates of Italy and Belgium submitted an appropriate draft resolution (13 C/ADM/DR. 10), which the Commission approved by 38 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions, for adoption by the General Conference (resolution 30.1).

- (a) Draft resolution "A"  
First stage of the medium-term solution  
(13 C/ADM/21 Annex I)

(148) Some delegates expressed reservations

about authorizing the expenditure of an additional sum of \$452,762 for the completion of the fourth building, over and above the total estimates approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session. They considered that the original estimates for construction were already high and should not be increased further. Many other delegates supported the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee, as they felt that the general consensus of opinion was one of satisfaction with the solution embodied in the construction of the fourth building.

(149) The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee referred to the refund of \$91,530 made by the French Government to Unesco for expenditures incurred in 1961 in the preparation of the preliminary project for a fourth building for which the necessary building permit was not granted (13 C/ADM/21 paragraphs 23 to 25). He suggested, and the Commission agreed, that the General Conference express its appreciation to the French Government for its co-operation and helpful attitude in this matter.

(150) The Assistant Director-General for Administration, replying to questions from several delegates, stated that the amount requested to complete the fourth building was not excessive, taking into account the sharp increase in construction costs during the last two years. He also reminded the members of the Commission that, the General Conference, at its twelfth session, had decided that the cost of the fourth building should be amortized over five budgetary periods.

(151) The Commission then recommended by 43 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 30.2.

- (b) Draft resolution "B" (Rev.)  
Second stage and financing of the  
medium term solution  
(13 C/ADM/21 Add.)

(152) The Commission first heard the Director-General, who commented in detail on the proposals contained in the draft resolution, which he fully supported. He hoped that it would be possible to finance the construction of the fifth building through interest-free or low-interest loans, and he informed the Commission that he had already appealed to the French Government to this effect.

(153) The Commission then heard a statement by Mr. Delouvrier, Delegate-General of the French Government for the District of Paris, who affirmed his Government's readiness to meet the Organization's requirements to the greatest extent possible.

(154) Mr. Delouvrier stated however that town-planning schemes prevented the French Government from deciding on the substance of the matter forthwith. Nonetheless, the French Government would inform the Director-General, before 1 June 1965, of the number of square metres of usable space which might be built on the Garibaldi-Miollis site. Should it prove impossible to allow

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the Organization to build the entire 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> of usable space needed on the Garibaldi-Miollis site, the French Government would provide the Organization with the necessary extra space in the same locality. Failing this, the French Government would offer the Organization another site not far from the Headquarters site which would meet the Organization's revised requirements. In any case, the French Government would seek as far as possible to avoid the dispersal of the Secretariat's buildings.

(155) As regards the long-term solution, the Delegate-General informed the Commission that the French Government would submit proposals to the Director-General before 1 March 1966.

(156) The Commission then decided to consider draft resolution B in two stages and to consider the part relating to financing last.

(157) The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee proposed that the following words be added to paragraph 13 (a) of resolution B revised, so as to take Mr. Delouvrier's statements into account: "or at another appropriate site that the French Government might offer to the Organization". The Director-General suggested that the following further words be added: "under the same conditions and in the same quarter".

(158) Mr. Delouvrier, while expressing the agreement of the French delegation with the two foregoing suggestions, observed that in the case of a new site, the date of 1 December 1965, on which the Garibaldi-Miollis site would become free, might no longer be suitable; however, in that event, the new site would be made available to Unesco before the date proposed for the beginning of operations, that is, in July 1966.

(159) Many delegates stated that the Organization's needs up to 1972 should be met through the construction of one building, either on the Garibaldi-Miollis site or on another site in the same area. The Director-General agreed fully with this view and stressed the need to avoid dispersing the Secretariat.

(160) Some delegates expressed reservations about the rapid growth of the Secretariat as anticipated by the Director-General, and consequently about the Organization's revised space requirements. Many others, however, agreed with the estimates of the Director-General and noted that the Headquarters Committee had endorsed them.

(161) The Commission then considered the question of whether the fifth building should be equipped with air-conditioning.

(162) The delegate of the Netherlands proposed the adoption of the amount of \$8,700,737 and which appeared in paragraph 13, sub-paragraph (b) of the draft resolution and which represented the cost of an air-conditioned building. He was supported by the delegate of Morocco and by other delegates.

(163) The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the Commission did not have sufficient technical

data to make a recommendation on air-conditioning and that this question should be studied further by the Headquarters Committee. He therefore proposed an amendment to paragraph 13 (b) of the draft resolution consisting of the addition of the following text: "the final figures depending on whether or not the Headquarters Committee decided that the proposed fifth building should have air-conditioning".

(164) The Director-General was in favour of this amendment, provided that the final decision of the Headquarters Committee was taken at a date not involving any delay in the launching of the construction. The Commission approved the amendment of the delegate of the United Kingdom.

(165) The delegate of Japan stated his understanding of the interpretation which should be given to paragraph 13. He explained that the authorization which is granted by this paragraph authorized the Director-General to proceed on condition that the Headquarters Committee approved the preliminary plan and the Executive Board the estimate. The Director-General agreed with this interpretation.

(166) The delegate of Japan further proposed an amendment to paragraph 13 of the draft resolution (13 C/ADM/DR. 12), which was accepted by the Commission.

(167) The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed to add the following words to paragraph 8 of the draft resolution: "as representing the Organization's need for additional premises up to 1972". This proposal was also accepted by the Commission.

(168) In reply to an observation made by the delegate of France, the Director-General confirmed that the figure of 10,074 m<sup>2</sup> was the definite estimate of the needs of the Organization until 1972.

(169) The delegate of Australia presented two amendments, one to paragraph 8 and the other to paragraph 13 (a) of the draft resolution. The first consisted of the insertion of the words "550 m<sup>2</sup> for underground storage space" between the words "10,000 m<sup>2</sup>" and "and a parking area". The second consisted of the insertion of the words "or with the approval of the Headquarters Committee" between the words "Garibaldi-Miollis site" and "or at another site". Both amendments were accepted.

(170) The Commission approved the first three parts of draft resolution B. rev., by 54 votes in favour, 5 against, and no abstentions.

(171) Turning to the part of the draft resolution entitled "Financing the medium-term solution", the Commission heard statements by the Assistant Director-General for Administration and by the Comptroller. The Commission noted that, in accordance with rule 8 paragraph 2 (j) of the Rules of Procedure, a two-thirds majority was required for this part of the resolution and consequently for the adoption of the resolution as a whole.

(172) The delegation of the United States of America presented a series of amendments to part IV of the draft resolution (13 C/ADM/DR. 11) which were adopted by the Commission with some

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changes suggested by the Assistant Director-General for Administration.

(173) The delegate of Iran proposed that the amortization of the cost of the fifth building be over four financial periods; paragraph 10 (b) was amended accordingly.

(174) The delegate of Australia proposed that the words "so far as necessary" be inserted in paragraph 10 (b) between the words "financial periods" and "commencing with". This amendment was also approved by the Commission.

(175) The Commission after voting on and approving each of the above amendments, approved the Section of the resolution dealing with the Financing of the medium-term solution by 46 votes in favour, 5 against and no abstentions, thus satisfying the requirement for a two-third majority.

(176) The Commission then recommended by 47 votes in favour, 5 against and no abstentions, thus satisfying the requirement for a two-thirds majority, that the General Conference adopt resolution 31.1.

(177) The Commission then approved Part V; of the draft programme and budget (13 C/5).

### (c) Draft resolution "C" (Rev.) Long-term solution

(178) The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee introduced draft resolution C (rev.), contained in 13 C/ADM/21, Annex I - rev.

(179) Mr. Delouvrier stated that, although the French Government was not now in a position to make a firm offer regarding a long-term solution, he could assure the Commission that his Government would do all in its power to propose a suitable choice to Unesco.

(180) The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the word "would" in paragraph 8 be replaced by the words "is likely to". This amendment was approved by 31 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions.

(181) The delegate of Poland proposed that in paragraph 6 the word "recommendations" be replaced by "comments", and the draft resolution was amended accordingly.

(182) The Commission then recommended by 39 votes in favour, three against and two abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 32.1.

### (d) Draft resolution "D" Short-term solution

(183) The Assistant Director-General for Administration commenting on draft resolution "D", contained in 13 C/ADM/21, Annex I, emphasized the urgency of a short-term solution in view of the Organization's need for space in the first months of 1965. As an alternative to the rental of outside office space which might, in any case, prove very

difficult, he suggested the possibility of accelerating the completion of part of the fourth building, which, although requiring some additional funds, would probably permit overall savings, and would avoid the dispersion of the Secretariat. The Commission accepted this suggestion, and decided to include in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution a new sub-paragraph (a) to this effect.

(184) Many delegates felt that the cost of maintaining the prefabricated offices until completion of the fifth building and of the extension of the lease of the rue Franklin building should be financed from the Regular budget, and paragraph 6 (b) of the draft resolution was amended accordingly. One delegate suggested that it might be expressly stated that the prefabricated offices on the Headquarters site would be maintained until the end of 1967.

(185) The delegate of Japan proposed an amendment to paragraph 6 (b) of the draft resolution, consisting of the insertion of the words "for the financial period 1965-1966" between the words "operation" and "up to"; this amendment was accepted. The Commission then recommended by 31 votes in favour, 4 against, and 6 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 29.1.

### (e) Draft resolution "E" Rental charges for offices occupied by Permanent Delegations

(186) This draft resolution, which appeared in Annex I of 13 C/ADM/21, was introduced by the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee.

(187) In presenting his amendment (13 C/ADM/DR.13), which consisted of the insertion of a new paragraph after paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, the delegate of Senegal stated that his purpose was to record formally the hope that the developing Member States could be given preferential treatment in the allocation of office space. This would enable the Permanent Delegations of these Member States to have closer contacts with the Secretariat, and thus to contribute more effectively to the work of the General Conference.

(188) The Assistant Director-General for Administration suggested that between the words "will" and "be able" of the amendment proposed by Senegal, the following words be inserted: "with the advice of the Headquarters Committee". This suggestion was accepted by the author of the amendment.

(189) The Commission approved unanimously the text submitted by the delegate of Senegal, as amended above.

(190) The Assistant Director-General for Administration stressed the fact that the Director-General was conscious of the problem reflected in the amendment which the Commission had just approved, and that in the revised estimates of the space needs of the Organization an additional 550 m<sup>2</sup> had been allocated for delegations' offices beyond the 510 m<sup>2</sup> already scheduled in connexion with the



fourth building. The Director-General had asked the Headquarters Committee to establish a Working Party to advise him on the allocation of offices to Permanent Delegations.

(191) Replying to questions raised by several members of the Commission during the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Administration and the Comptroller explained that, under the present arrangements, all Member States participate in the amortization of the total cost of the first, second and third buildings. Under the proposed arrangements, in effect, the amortization of that part of the cost of the third building relating to the space occupied by delegations would be shared among those Member States whose Permanent Delegations occupied office space therein.

(192) Several delegates wondered whether the Organization was not, in fact, subsidizing the Member States occupying offices in the third building by charging them dues substantially lower than rental costs in the Paris area. Many others felt, however, that Unesco buildings are the property of all Member States and that the Organization should

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not treat the rental of office space to Permanent Delegations on a commercial basis.

(193) The Commission recommended by 47 votes in favour, none against and 6; abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.1. The text is as follows:

(f) Draft resolution "F" (Rev. 2)  
Terms of reference of the Headquarters Committee

(194) Draft resolution "F" (Rev. 2), as it appeared in 13 C/ADM/21 Add. Rev., was approved by the Commission by 38 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions and recommended for adoption by the General Conference (resolution 34.21).

(195) The Commission, after having taken note of the reports of the Headquarters Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 34.11.

(196) The Commission, upon conclusion of its work, recommended by acclamation that the General Conference adopt resolution 0.91.

## IV. REPORTS OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE

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FIRST REPORT

Item 20.2 of the revised agenda. Amendments to Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure (Increase in the membership of the Legal Committee) (document 13 C/20)

(1) The Legal Committee held its first meeting on 21 October 1964. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nominations Committee, the Committee decided to postpone the election of its officers pending the decision of the General Conference concerning the increase in the membership of the Committee. It was decided, however, to elect a Chairman pro tempore to hold office pending the appointment of the officers of the Committee. The Committee appointed Dr. Imre Szabo (Hungary) as Chairman pro tempore.

(2) The Committee considered document 13 C/20 in two stages. It decided to consider in the first place the question of the number of members the Legal Committee should have and to leave for later consideration the question of the "responsibilities devolving upon the Committee and upon the States represented on it".

(3) The Committee noted that the principle of an increase in its present membership had been accepted at the twelfth session of the General Conference and that it was now necessary to make recommendations to the General Conference concerning the number of members that should make up the Committee and the procedure to be followed to effect this increase.

(4) The Committee was unanimous in recommending that its membership should be increased to twenty-one. Certain members pointed out that this number should make it possible to give the Committee a more equitable geographical distribution. Others stressed the fact that this limited increase would enable the Committee to maintain the necessary efficiency and technical competence.

(5) The Committee then considered the question as to whether the membership of the Committee should be increased immediately or whether this increase should simply take effect, according

to the terms of Rule 31, paragraph 1, only in respect of the Legal Committee appointed at the end of the present session to sit at the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(6) The Committee noted that in order to give immediate effect to a decision of the General Conference in favour of an increase in its membership, a transitional provision would be necessary according to which six Member States would be appointed to serve at the present session with the fifteen members appointed at the twelfth session. Some members expressed doubts about the principle underlying such an arrangement. The Committee decided, however, by 11 votes and 2 abstentions, in favour of a provision that would enable the General Conference to give immediate effect to any increase in the membership of the Committee.

(7) The Committee unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 13.2.

(8) The Committee was only able to begin consideration of the second aspect of the question which is the subject of document 13 C/20 and which, in the terms employed at the twelfth session of the General Conference, relates to the "responsibilities devolving upon the Committee and upon the States represented on it". A certain number of delegates were, however, in favour of a proposal to the effect that, in an appropriate form, mention should be made of the importance of States members of the Committee being represented on the Committee by persons possessing the necessary qualifications. One member of the Committee proposed that a provision to this effect should be included in the Rules of Procedure. The Committee decided to defer consideration of this question and also of the form that should be given to any decision that might be taken on this matter.

SECOND REPORT

Item 21 of the revised agenda. Draft amendments to the Rules for the conduct of elections by secret ballot (provisions concerning the election of members of the Executive Board) (documents 13 C/27 and Add.)

(9) The Legal Committee held its second meeting on 23 October 1964. It first elected its officers, as follows:

Chairman: Dr. Imre Szabo (Hungary)  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. L.V.J. Roy (Canada)  
Rapporteur: Professor Themistocles Brandao Cavalcanti (Brazil)

(10) The Committee considered the draft amendments contained in Annex II of document 13 C/27 Addendum. In that connexion it heard the Chairman of the Executive Board's Finance and

Administrative Commission, who informed it of the discussions on that question both in that Commission and in the Executive Board itself.

(11) The Committee noted that the purport of draft resolution A was that all operations concerning the ballot and vote-counting should be carried out in a separate room while the General Conference continued its consideration of other items on the agenda. The purport of draft resolution B, on the other hand, was that the ballot itself and the tellers' first check of the number of envelopes in the ballot box (Rules I-10

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of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot) should be held in plenary session, in the room in which the General Conference was taking place, whereas the opening of the envelopes, the reading of the names and the counting of votes (Rules 11-14) would take place in another room so as to enable the plenary meeting to continue its work at the same time.

(12) The Committee considered that either one of these procedures would, if adopted, make possible an appreciable saving of time in the work of the General Conference. The first solution (draft resolution A), though it might permit of a more prompt procedure than the second (draft resolution B), nevertheless appeared to the Committee to be not entirely free from drawbacks, whilst, at the same time, it might seem to some that it did not offer all the guarantees provided by the procedure hitherto in force.

(13) The Committee therefore expressed its preference for the solution proposed in draft resolution B, while at the same time introducing various modifications.

(14) The Committee considered, in particular, that if this solution were to be adopted, it should be embodied in the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot so that the proposed procedure should be automatically applicable and not necessitate a special decision on the part of the General Conference at each of its sessions.

(15) The Committee also considered that the new provisions should state explicitly that any delegations so desiring would be free to observe any operations taking place in a room other than that of the plenary meetings of the General Conference.

(16) Finally, the Committee considered that the new provision would be more appropriately placed after the present Rule 10 rather than after Rule 11, as the operations to which Rule 11 refers would be carried out in accordance with the new procedure.

(17) Subject to these modifications, the Legal Committee unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 14.

(18) Certain members pointed out that measures should be taken to ensure that, after the opening of the ballot box by the President and the checking of the number of envelopes, in accordance with Rule 10 of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot, the transfer of the envelopes to the other room would be effected under conditions offering all the necessary guarantees. It was suggested, in particular, that the envelopes might be replaced in the ballot box, which would then be locked and would be reopened in the other room. The Committee decided to make mention of these preoccupations in its report.

#### THIRD REPORT

##### Item 20.1. Amendments to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure (Notification of sessions of the General Conference) (document 13 C/26)

(19) At its third and fourth meetings, held on 23 and 24 October 1964, the Legal Committee examined the draft amendments submitted by the United Arab Republic proposing certain modifications in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(20) At present these paragraphs read as follows:

- “3. Member States of the United Nations which are not members of Unesco, and appropriate intergovernmental organizations shall be notified and invited by the Director-General to send observers.
4. The Executive Board shall, before each session of the General Conference, decide upon the list of States, not members of the United Nations or of Unesco, which are to be invited to send observers to that session. The Director-General shall notify these States of the convening of the session, and shall invite them to send observers.”

(21) The Committee noted that the draft amendments submitted by the United Arab Republic (13 C/26) would have the effect of making the Executive Board responsible for deciding, not

merely upon the list of States, not members of the United Nations or of Unesco, which are to be invited to send observers, as is at present the case under paragraph 4 of Rule 6, but also upon the list of States which are not members of Unesco but which are members of the United Nations, to which invitations should be sent.

(22) In this connexion, the Committee recalled that, by virtue of the procedure followed at present, as laid down in paragraph 3 of Rule 6, Member States of the United Nations which are not members of Unesco are automatically invited as of right, neither the Director-General nor any organ of Unesco being left with any discretion in this matter. The draft amendments submitted by the United Arab Republic would therefore have the effect of doing away with the distinction made in the Rules of Procedure between States which are not members either of the United Nations or of Unesco and those States which, without being members of Unesco, are nevertheless members of the United Nations.

(23) The delegate of Viet-Nam emphasized that this distinction occurred not only in the Rules of Procedure governing invitations to send observers

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to the General Conference, but also in the Constitution of Unesco (Article II) in respect of the procedure to be followed by States that wished to become members of Unesco. He stressed the need for keeping this distinction if it was decided, as the United Arab Republic proposed, to make the Executive Board responsible for taking decisions on invitations to be sent to States in both categories.

(24) The delegate of Viet-Nam accordingly submitted a draft amendment to the proposals in 13 C/26 according to which it would be stated that, in the case of States which are not members of the United Nations or of Unesco, the Executive Board's decisions would be taken by a two-thirds majority whereas, in the case of States which were members of the United Nations but not members of Unesco, a simple majority would suffice (13 C/LEG/DR. 1).

(25) Some members of the Committee held that, in so far as the draft amendment submitted by the delegate of Viet-Nam would have the effect of determining the majority required in the Executive Board, the draft amendment did not fall within the competence either of the Legal Committee or of the General Conference. Other members, basing their view on paragraph 7 of Article V of the Constitution, held that the General Conference had the necessary power to approve and adopt the provisions proposed in the draft amendment submitted by the delegate of Viet-Nam.

(26) The Legal Committee decided, by 11 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, that the draft amendment was admissible and could be examined by the Committee with a view to formulating a recommendation for submission to the General Conference.

(27) The Committee first took a decision on the question as to whether invitations to States not members of Unesco but members of the United Nations to send observers to a session of the General Conference should continue to be sent automatically. On this point, the Committee adopted the draft amendment to Rule 6, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, submitted by the Government of the United Arab Republic. By 7 votes to 3, with 9

abstentions, it decided in favour of deleting from this paragraph the words, "Member States of the United Nations which are not members of Unesco, and..".1. The Committee then considered the substance of the proposals concerning paragraph 4 of Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure, and reached the view that three solutions were possible:

- (a) Decisions of the Executive Board concerning the list of States, not members of Unesco, and whether or not members of the United Nations, to be invited to send observers, would in every case be taken by a two-thirds majority;
- (b) Such decisions would be taken by a two-thirds majority in the case of States which are members neither of the United Nations nor of Unesco, but by a simple majority in the case of Member States of the United Nations which are not members of Unesco;
- (c) Such decisions would be taken by a simple majority in the case of all States whatsoever not members of Unesco.

(28) Some members of the Committee urged that no distinction be made between States which were not members of Unesco and that all decisions concerning invitations to be addressed to such States should be taken by a simple majority. One member of the Committee pointed out, in particular, that solution (b) would have the effect of favouring certain States over others, simply on the ground of their membership of the United Nations, without taking any account of the attitude of those States towards the aims and objectives of Unesco.

(29) The Committee decided to put to the vote the three possible solutions set out in paragraph (27) above. Solution (a) was rejected by 11 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions. The Committee then decided in favour of solution (b) by 10 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions and solution (c) was consequently dropped.

(30) The Committee decided, by 9 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of a resolution. This resolution, with amendments made in plenary, was adopted by the General Conference and became resolution 13.1

## FOURTH REPORT

Item 20.3 of the agenda. Amendment to Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure (Final date for the submission of proposals for the adoption of amendments to the draft programme which involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditures)

(31) The Committee took note of that section of the report by the Executive Board on the methods of work of the Organization (13 C/16) dealing with this matter (item 3.6.3.2) and of the recommendations on the subject made by the Administrative Commission in its report to the General Conference (13 C/ADM/26, Part C, paragraph 313).

(32) The Committee observed, in the first

place, that the draft amendment to Article 78, paragraph 2, proposed by the Executive Board fitted into the framework of the proposed timetable for the preparation of the programme during the 1965-1966 biennium. Both the Executive Board and the Administrative Commission had been at pains to emphasize this state of affairs by referring explicitly, in their respective texts, to the

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preparation of the programme for that specific period, the amendment of Article 78, paragraph 2, thus emerging as the necessary consequence of one of the dead lines proposed in that time-table.

(33) The Committee wondered if amending one provision of the Rules of Procedure in one specific particular - the final date for the submission of proposals for amendments to the draft programme which involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure - would not be bound to involve corresponding amendments to other provisions of the Rules of Procedure or the Financial Regulations, especially those setting the final dates for the circulation to Member States of the draft programme and budget (Rule 10A of the Rules of Procedure and Article 3.4 of the Financial Regulations) and for the submission of proposals for increases or decreases in the total budget ceiling proposed by the Director, General (Rule 78, paragraph 5, of the Rules of Procedure).

(34) Certain members of the Committee were also insistent upon the difficulties which the adoption of a new final date for the submission of the proposals covered by Rule 78, paragraph 2, might cause to governments or National Commissions if the other time-limits were not adjusted correspondingly. One member of the Committee, in particular, called attention to the possibility of clashes between different clauses in the rules and

regulations prescribing disparate time-limits.

(35) Taking into account the experimental nature of the time-table projected for the preparation of the draft programme during the 1965-1966 biennium, the Committee felt that if other amendments to the rules and regulations were to prove necessary, the necessity for them would emerge from the experience gained during the 1965-1966 biennium. The Committee none the less desired to emphasize that if it was proposed to give the phasing of the preparation of the programme proposed for 1965-1966 a degree of permanence, a general examination of the other time-limits laid down in the Rules would be indicated in order to ensure the necessary harmony between the various provisions applicable.

(36) The Committee then examined the wording of the proposed amendment to Rule 78, paragraph 2, in the draft resolution adopted by the Administrative Commission. On this matter, the Committee considered that the wording of the proposed provision should be amended so as to make it quite clear that the Director -General would be required to communicate any proposals he might have received to the Member States and Associate Members. This amendment was adopted by 13 votes for, none against, and one abstention.

(37) By the same majority, the Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 13.3;

#### FIFTH REPORT

Item 20.4 of the agenda. Amendment to Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure (majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature which are of special importance)

(38) The Legal Committee considered decision 7.1 taken by the Executive Board at its 66th session, whereby the Executive Board recommended that the General Conference amend Rule 81, paragraph 2 of its Rules of Procedure by the addition of a sub-paragraph as follows:

- (j) A decision entailing authorization to contract a loan the repayment of which would necessitate the inclusion of appropriations in the budget for more than one financial period.

(39) The Committee recalled that it was following a proposal made by the Legal Committee at the twelfth session of the General Conference that the latter adopted its resolution 17 instructing the Executive Board, in collaboration with the Director -General, to study what amendments would have to be made to the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Regulations in order to fix the majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature which are of special importance.

(40) The Committee noted, in the first place, that the Executive Board's decision contained no proposal for amending the provisions of the

Financial Regulations. One Member of the Committee, in particular, wondered whether it would not be more appropriate to proceed by amendments to the Financial Regulations, especially as regards Articles 3.2 and 5.1 thereof. In that connexion, the Committee was of opinion that while, as regards the method of presenting budget estimates for a loan, certain adjustments to the current provisions of the Financial Regulations might be considered, the specific question before the Committee, namely the type of majority necessary for taking decisions relating to a loan, ought to be solved by the insertion of an appropriate provision in the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(41) The Committee accordingly decided unanimously in favour of the amendment proposed by the Executive Board (paragraph (39) above).

(42) At the request of a member of the Committee, the latter continued its consideration of the question in order to decide whether the scope of the amendment proposed by the Executive Board should be extended by providing, in particular, that any other important budgetary or financial question should also require a two-thirds majority,

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the decision as to whether a question was to be considered important to be taken in every case by the General Conference itself. That possible solution had already been the subject of study and comment by the Secretariat (13 C/19, Annex I, paragraphs 28 and 29).

(43) Some members of the Committee expressed the opinion that that possibility should be explored and that a competent organ of the General Conference should be made responsible for its consideration. Others, without ruling out that possibility, expressed doubts regarding the expedience of such a study in the immediate future, as the question was not urgent and should be examined in the light of experience.

(44) Some members of the Committee also suggested that if consideration of the question were

to be resumed at a later date, it would be better to give in the Rules of Procedure the categories of questions which should be regarded as important and not to leave it to the General Conference to express an opinion regarding the specific importance of any particular question. That would, so far as possible, eliminate the danger of "ad hoc" decisions, which might sometimes be of an arbitrary nature.

(45) The Committee did not consider it necessary to express an opinion on these various comments, but agreed that they should be mentioned in this report in order to enable the General Conference to take account of them should it subsequently decide to reconsider the question.

(46) The Committee unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 13.4.

## SIXTH REPORT

### Item 20.2 of the agenda. Responsibilities devolving upon the Legal Committee and upon the States represented on it (document 13 C/20)

(47) When considering the question of an increase in its membership, which was the subject of its first report (13 C/33), the Legal Committee was only able to begin consideration of the second aspect of the question dealt with in document 13 C/20, relating to the "responsibilities devolving upon the Committee and upon the States represented on it". The first report of the Committee referred to this question in the following terms:

"A certain number of delegates were, however, in favour of a proposal to the effect that, in an appropriate form, mention should be made of the importance of States members of the Committee being represented on the Committee by persons possessing the necessary qualifications. One member of the Committee proposed that a provision to this effect should be included in the Rules of Procedure. The Committee decided to defer consideration of this question and also of the form that should be given to any decision that might be taken on this matter." (13 C/33, paragraph 8).

(48) The Committee, accordingly, resumed consideration of the question, to which it devoted part of its sixth meeting. To begin with, the Committee made a point of recalling the particular character of the Committee and the specific nature of the tasks entrusted to it. Under the Rules of Procedure, the Committee, which consists of only 21 Member States, is required to consider all proposals for the amendment of the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure, as well as any other legal question which may be referred to it by the General Conference or any of its organs. It may also be asked to state its views on any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution and of the Regulations and to make recommendations to the General Conference as to questions concerning the

interpretation of the Constitution which might be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

(49) The Committee was of the unanimous opinion that, owing to its small membership and to the heavy responsibilities to the General Conference which it accordingly had to assume in the performance of the specific tasks listed in the previous paragraph, Member States which had been designated and had agreed to serve on the Committee were in duty bound to be represented on it by persons possessing all the competence and qualifications necessary for enabling the Committee to perform properly the tasks entrusted to it.

(50) The Committee endeavoured to specify, so far as possible, the qualifications which should be required of persons designated to serve on the Committee. While considering that such persons should, as a general rule, have recognized legal experience, either in the legislative or judicial field, or in the administration or practice of law, the Committee did not feel that it could determine more precisely, particularly in view of the inter-governmental character of the Committee, the qualifications which should be possessed by persons designated by Member States to represent them on the Committee.

(51) The Committee also took the view that, owing to its small membership and to the need to maintain on the Committee fair representation of the various geographical regions and of the principal legal systems in the world, it was most important that the persons designated to serve on the Committee should all contribute actively and assiduously to the work of the Committee, so that the opinions and recommendations which it addressed to the General Conference should reflect

#### IV. Reports of the Legal Committee

as accurately as possible the views of all its constituent Member States and should accordingly receive the largest possible measure of support in the General Conference.

(52) In the view of the Committee, the provision of Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure, to the effect that the election of members of the Legal Committee shall take place at the preceding session of the General Conference, should enable Member States thus designated to make the necessary arrangements in good time for ensuring, firstly, that their delegation includes one or more representatives with the necessary qualifications for playing an active part in the work of the Committee, and secondly, that the representative or representatives should be in a position to attend meetings of the Committee regularly.

(53) Lastly, the Committee carefully considered the question of the form in which the request to

Member States to bear the foregoing considerations in mind should be made. It did not think it necessary to have a provision to this effect included in the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference or to propose the adoption of a formal resolution on the subject. It considered that, by adopting the present report and endorsing the considerations contained therein concerning the responsibilities devolving upon the Legal Committee and on the States serving on it, the General Conference would put the Director-General in a position which would enable him to remind the Member States concerned of the gist of those considerations both when the Nominations Committee made its proposals concerning the membership of the Legal Committee and when the Director-General sent Member States circular letters relating to the organisation of the work of the General Conference and to the membership of delegations.

#### SEVENTH REPORT

Item 11 of the agenda. Plan for periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education (document 13 C/ 12)

(54) The Legal Committee studied the draft plan prepared by the Director-General under the programme approved for 1963-1964 in respect of the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. Throughout this study the Committee had the benefit of the active help of the representative of the International Labour Organisation, who was able to give the Committee valuable information on the practice followed by that Organisation in this field.

(55) The Committee recalled that, according to the terms of Article VIII of the Constitution, Member States are under an obligation to report periodically on the action taken by them upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference. This constitutional provision is supplemented by the provisions of Articles 16 to 20 of the "Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution", adopted by the General Conference at its fifth session (1950). Article 16 of these Rules of Procedure includes the following provisions:

2. Initial reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted.
3. The General Conference may further request Member States to submit, by prescribed dates, additional reports giving such further information as may be necessary."

(56) The Committee noted that, while the first

of the above provisions, which concerns initial reports, had been regularly implemented since the adoption of the first recommendations and conventions, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Rules of Procedure concerned, these initial reports, owing to the time limits laid down and in accordance with the directions given by the General Conference itself, were mainly concerned with the obligations to submit conventions and recommendations to the national "competent authorities", as stipulated in Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution. Such initial reports were submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and were examined by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

(57) The Committee noted, on the other hand, that the draft plan prepared by the Director-General, as given in document 13 C/12, dealt with the submission and examination of "additional reports" within the meaning of Article 16, paragraph 3 of the Rules of Procedure, a provision which had not hitherto been implemented.

(58) In this connexion, the Committee noted that, so far as the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education were concerned, the submission of such "additional reports" was expressly provided for in those instruments themselves and, furthermore, that the points to be covered by such reports were already largely fixed. Article 7 of the Convention contains the following provision, which is reproduced *mutatis mutandis*, in the Recommendation:

"The States Parties to this Convention shall in their periodic reports submitted to the General



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Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, including that taken for the formulation and the development of the national policy defined in Article 4 as well as the results achieved and the obstacles encountered in the application of that policy."

(59) From a preliminary discussion of a general character, the Committee formed the view that these provisions of the Convention and Recommendation, which are in line with the more general provisions of the Rules of Procedure of 1950, should now be implemented, and that the General Conference should therefore determine the procedure to be followed for the submission and examination of these periodical reports. One member of the Committee was concerned about the effect this procedure might have on subsequent ratifications of the Convention by States which were not yet parties to it. Several members of the Committee pointed out, however, that the procedure for the submission and examination of periodical reports seemed to them unlikely to have any unfavourable effect on the prospects of ratification of the Convention by their countries. Furthermore, certain delegations stated that their governments had not yet been able to ratify the Convention for constitutional reasons or because of the time required for the necessary parliamentary procedures but were none the less in full agreement with the principles it expressed and were in fact broadly applying the Recommendation which reiterates these same principles. One member of the Committee pointed out that, apart from measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention in States parties to it, a greater effort should be made to increase the number of such States; he also proposed that the Organization should intensify the activities that were intended to get the Convention and Recommendation better known and prevent discrimination in education by drawing world attention to the damage it causes. Finally, the Committee considered that it could give a favourable initial opinion and could agree to the principle that such a procedure for the submission and examination of periodical reports should be applied as from 1965.

(60) The Committee then considered the various questions raised in 13 C/12 concerning the plan put forward by the Director-General. These questions concern the form and the content of the reports, their frequency and the dates to be fixed for their submission, and, finally the procedure to be followed for the consideration by the General Conference of the reports submitted by Member States.

(61) The Committee considered that at the present stage it could only put forward solutions of

principle on these various points and make suggestions of a general character, while suggesting to the General Conference that it should leave it to the Executive Board to take all the necessary steps for their detailed study and implementation, in the light of the indications given in the present report.

(62) In regard to the form and content of the reports, the Committee first considered whether questionnaires should be sent to Member States, as proposed in the Director-General's report, listing the various items on which Member States would be asked to give information concerning the action taken by them to implement the Convention and the Recommendation and, if it was decided to prepare such questionnaires, what should be their scope.

(63) The Committee considered that the questionnaires should fulfil a dual purpose. They should be so drawn up as to facilitate the work of the national services responsible for preparing the reports, but should also ensure sufficient precision and uniformity in the content of the reports to permit analysis.

(64) The Committee realized that the double requirements might prove somewhat contradictory. Some members wondered whether, in these circumstances, the best solution might not be to draw up questionnaires of limited scope, relating to a restricted number of essential questions, which could be accompanied by a document of an explanatory character giving full information as to the meaning of each of the questions appearing in the questionnaire and possibly containing a certain number of subsidiary questions which might throw light on the scope of the main questions. It was also pointed out that whenever the requisite information had already been supplied to Unesco in another form or in relation to other activities in the Organization's programme, or had appeared in United Nations documents, the reports of Member States might merely consist of references to the appropriate documents.

(65) The Committee also considered whether the proposed questionnaires should cover all the provisions of the Convention and of the Recommendation or only some of them. Some members of the Committee favoured the latter solution and proposed that the matter should be dealt with in stages. In this connexion, they pointed out that certain provisions, in particular those of Article 4 of the Convention and Section IV of the Recommendation, owing to their nature and the progressive character of the measures to which they refer, could with advantage be reserved for later periodic reports, which would be called for at a time when States would be in a better position to furnish the information requested. Other members of the Committee thought that, while in some cases the complete attainment of the objectives indicated in the clauses mentioned might extend over a lengthy period, these clauses nevertheless embodied

#### IV. Reports of the Legal Committee

obligations or recommendations of immediate application which were no different from those contained in the other clauses of the Convention and Recommendation and that to spread the periodic reports on the various sections of these two instruments over successive stages would involve the risk that an unjustified and possibly dangerous distinction might become established.

(66) The Committee felt that it could not settle this question finally as the decision should be left to whatever body was made responsible for carrying out a detailed examination of the content of the questionnaires.

(67) The Committee noted the Director-General's suggestion that the General Conference might proceed at its fourteenth session to examine reports submitted by Member States. The Committee did not take any formal decision on this point; some members considered that the date on which the General Conference should examine the reports could not yet be fixed; it really depended on the study and the decisions of the Executive Board (cf. paragraph (61) above). The Committee considered, however, that the suggested procedure should be put into operation as soon as possible and that the questionnaires should be sent out as from 1965.

(68) As to the frequency of these reports, the Committee considered that no decision should be taken at this stage since it depended upon the decision which would be taken on the scope of the questionnaires. On this point, the Committee referred to the passage in the Director-General's report dealing with this question (13 C/12, Section III).

(69) Finally, the Committee considered what procedure should be prescribed for the examination

of the periodic reports submitted by Member States. The Committee noted that, under the Rules of Procedure of 1950, these periodic reports should be submitted to the General Conference and that it is also the General Conference itself which has to consider them.

(70) Some members of the Committee raised the question whether the General Conference could not entrust the task of considering these reports to one of its existing organs. Other members of the Committee pointed out that, in view of the time at their disposal, none of the existing organs of the General Conference could carry out alone the considerable work of analysing and examining in detail numerous reports dealing with particularly delicate questions. They therefore considered it essential that there should be a preliminary examination of the reports and that this should be entrusted to a specialist body possessing all the necessary competence and impartiality. Reference was made in this connexion to the experience of the International Labour Organisation. The Committee by a majority adopted this second point of view.

(71) One member of the Committee stressed the importance - should a specialized body be set up - of defining in an appropriate form and with all necessary precision the terms of reference and the functions of that body if only to eliminate all possibility of a conflict of competence between it and the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission instituted under the Protocol adopted in 1962 to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

(72) In conclusion, and in view of the foregoing considerations, the Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.

#### EIGHTH REPORT

Item 18.2.1 of the agenda. Amendment to the Summary Table of a General Classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco (document 13 C/17)

(73) The Legal Committee had before it 13 C/17 in which the Director-General set out the various questions that had arisen in connexion with the Summary Table of a General Classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco, since the adoption of that Table by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

(74) The Committee noted that the points raised in 13 C/17 relate mainly to the application of the Table. Since the General Conference had decided, in resolution 12 C/8.41, that the provisions of the Table as amended should be applicable to "all meetings convened by Unesco", the question of the exact definition of these terms naturally came up.

(75) According to the information given in 13 C/17, this issue is of particular importance in

relation to the following categories of meetings:

- (a) meetings convened jointly by Unesco and another organization;
- (b) meetings of bodies established within Unesco and having their own statutes;
- (c) meetings convened under legal instruments of a binding character applicable to Unesco; and
- (d) meetings convened under a standing agreement with another organization.

(76) Although, in the Committee's opinion, the application of the provisions of the Summary Table to such meetings gave rise to problems peculiar to each of these categories, it nevertheless appeared to the Committee that those problems could be reduced to the more general question of the relationships that should exist between, on the one hand,

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the provisions of the Table and, on the other hand, other rules which the Organization had laid down or would like to lay down, either through decisions taken by its competent organs or by accepting obligations deriving from multilateral agreements concluded under its auspices, or by itself concluding agreements containing clauses relating to the joint convening of certain meetings.

(77) The Committee was of the opinion that any possible conflict between these two series of provisions could be solved by a general provision, stating that the rules of the Summary Table would apply to the meetings mentioned in paragraph (75) only to the extent that there were no provisions of existing binding instruments or any other special decisions of the competent organs of Unesco to the contrary. The Committee approved this solution by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(78) The Committee concluded that a provision to this effect, if adopted, could be added at the very beginning of the Summary Table, in order to make it quite clear that it applied to all categories covered by the Table. The adoption of such a provision would naturally imply the deletion of paragraph 5 of resolution 8.41 and of the provision in the Summary Table corresponding to that paragraph.

(79) In the course of the discussion, some members of the Committee pointed out that, although the Summary Table had been formally adopted by a General Conference resolution, it did not lend itself to the formulation of legal regulations and that it would be wise to consider re-drafting its provisions in the usual form taken by rules of procedure and adopted for other Unesco regulations. The Committee accordingly recommended

unanimously that the General Conference invite the Director-General to prepare draft regulations for a general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco on the basis of the existing Summary Table and in the light of the experience gained by Unesco in applying it. The Committee also recommended that in drawing up these regulations, some sort of distinction be made between those of its provisions which were taken from the existing Summary Table and those based on experience. The draft regulations prepared in this way would be submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session so as to enable the Legal Committee to consider them in detail. At the request of one of its members the Committee recalled that, in accordance with the constant practice of the Organization, each Member State would then have an opportunity of proposing amendments to the draft.

(80) Furthermore, one member of the Committee stated that in his opinion the Summary Table in force contained rules which were undemocratic in that they placed limitations on the sovereignty of certain meetings with regard to their membership and terms of reference.

(81) Resolution 15 which the Legal Committee recommended for adoption by the General Conference, was dealt with by the Committee in the following manner: the first part of the draft resolution up to and including sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention; sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) were adopted by 10 votes to 2, with no abstentions; the final paragraph was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; lastly, the resolution as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

## V. REPORT OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE

### INTRODUCTION

(1) In accordance with resolutions 40 and 46 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session relating to the terms of reference and membership of the Reports Committee, the Committee met at Unesco Headquarters and held four meetings from 20 to 22 October 1964 in order to consider its first report to the General Conference. It met again on 13 and 14 November, after which it submitted its definitive report together with four draft resolutions and the draft "General Report", /1 for adoption by the General Conference.

#### Composition of the Committee

(2) The General Conference at its twelfth session, in resolution 46, elected 30 Member States to participate in the Committee's work: Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

(3) At its first meeting, the Committee elected its officers as follows: Mr. Mohamed Awad (UAR), Chairman; Mr. F. E. Archibong (Nigeria) and Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson (Philippines) Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. V. Wad (Rumania) Rapporteur.

(4) The Chairman of the Executive Board presented the observations of the Board on the reports of the Director-General) and the Director-General then presented his Reports and Evaluation of Unesco's Activities and Future Prospects.

#### Terms of reference of the Committee

(5) The Committee noted that, pursuant to resolution 39 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, reports of Member States now dealt with such resolutions of the General Conference as they themselves chose as being important to them, and that such reports, 79 of which had been received at the opening of the thirteenth session of the General Conference, had been an

important element in the preparation of the Director-General's Evaluation of Unesco's Activities (1962-1963) and Future Prospects (13 C/4) .

(6) Pursuant to resolution 40 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, the Committee examined this Evaluation of Unesco's Activities and Future Prospects, together with the Director-General's reports on the Activities of the Organization for 1962, 1963 and the first six months of 1964 (13 C/3) and the Executive Board's Comments thereon (13 C/31). This examination was carried out in order to submit to the General Conference a report on the adequacy of the reports of the Director-General in reflecting (i) progress made by the Organization in giving effect to its programmes and to important decisions of the General Conference; and (ii) the activities and interests of Member States in respect of such programmes and decisions.

### I. DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN 1962, 1963 AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1964

(7) The Committee dealt at some length with the changes in the presentation of these Reports, pursuant to the instructions in 12 C/Resolution 39, paragraph 5 (c). It was generally agreed that the reports were concise and well balanced, and that they gave an accurate description of Unesco's activities, taking into account the interests expressed by Member States. One member of the Committee expressed the view that in a few cases, the editing of the reports could aim at further standardization; for instance, reports of conferences and meetings might more uniformly explain what was accomplished. Another member suggested that, where possible, all references to a given activity be grouped under a single section.

(8) The Committee, having noted these comments, recommended that the Director-General continue to prepare his reports in conformity with the directives of the twelfth session of the General Conference, and as reflected in the Director-General's introduction to his printed report for 1963.

(1) This report is contained in Part C of this volume.

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### Evaluation of Unesco's activities and future prospects

(9) The Committee examined both the form and content of the Director-General's Evaluation of Unesco's Activities 1962-1963 and Future Prospects (13 C/4).

(10) While certain members of the Committee regretted that the twelfth session of the General Conference had instructed the Director-General to cease the translation, printing and distribution of the individual reports of Member States, it was agreed that the Director-General's synthesis of these reports and of his own annual reports (13 C/4) presented a coherent view of the activities and interests of Member States; and that it highlighted and projected clearly the progress made by the Organization in executing its programmes and important decisions of the General Conference.

(11) The Committee agreed that this document, which represented anew concept in overall synthesis of Unesco's activities, was a major contribution to the understanding of Unesco's programme and that it should be commended to the continuing attention of Member States. It noted that this document also assisted the study by the General Conference of future programme orientation. The Committee congratulated the Director-General for having included his own personal views in this evaluation.

(12) Two members of the Committee expressed the wish that the Director-General continue to examine the present method of reporting by Member States to see if any improvements were possible.

(13) One member of the Committee noted that management problems, although important, were not discussed in 13 C/4, while another member felt that it might be useful in future to give greater emphasis to problems of implementation which must be anticipated in view of the continuing expansion of the Secretariat's activities.

(14) Several members of the Committee discussed the relationship between "Operational Action on Behalf of Development" (13 C/4, Part III) and "Ethical Action" (13 C/4, Part V). Certain delegates felt that the separate treatment of these matters as in the format of 13 C/4 could give rise to misunderstanding as to their basic inseparability. However it was generally felt that there should be, and indeed that there was no evidence of operational activities divorced from ethical considerations; on the contrary, the intent of 13 C/4, particularly Part V, was to emphasize the oneness of operational and ethical action, as stressed in the Unesco Constitution.

(15) Certain members considered that it would be important in the future, better to highlight the role of Unesco as regards the evaluation and confrontation of ideas connected with its fundamental goal, and that in assessing past and future action it was necessary to recognize the basic fact that multilateral co-operation was constantly growing,

and that consequently Unesco's possibilities were increasing as regards solving contemporary key problems, and in the first place, that of strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples through education, science, culture and mass communication.

(16) The Committee, in the light of these comments, recommended that the Director-General prepare a similar Evaluation of Unesco's Activities and Future Prospects for the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(17) The Committee expressed satisfaction that the Director-General had been able to present his reports and the evaluation to the opening meeting of the Committee; it also expressed appreciation for the presence of the Chairman of the Executive Board on that occasion.

(18) Finally the Committee recommended resolution 35.1 for adoption by the General Conference.

### II. INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE PROTOCOL AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS TWELFTH SESSION

(19) The Committee examined those reports (13 C/11 and Addendum). It decided to recommend resolution 36.1 and the "General Report" contained in Part C of this volume for adoption by the General Conference.

### III. INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

(20) The Committee considered the question of the Initial Special Reports to be submitted to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, on the action taken by Member States on the Recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session, and recommended resolution 37.1 for adoption by the General Conference.

### IV. PROGRESS MADE IN RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMING WITHIN UNESCO'S PURVIEW

(21) The Committee received an oral account of the reports received from Member States on the progress made by them in respect of articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights within Unesco's purview, i.e. Articles 19, 26 and 27. The Committee recommended resolution 38.1 for adoption by the General Conference.

## VI. REPORTS OF THE WORKING PARTIES OF THE PROGRAMME AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS/<sup>1</sup>

### 1. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE DRAFT RECOMENDATION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS RELATING TO BOOK PRODUCTION AND PERIODICALS

(1) The Working Party was instructed by the Programme Commission to consider the above draft recommendation (13 C/PRG/11)

(2) Delegations of the following 28 Member States participated in the Working Party: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, and Uruguay.

(3) The Working Party held four meetings on 26, 27 and 29 October 1964.

(4) The Programme Commission appointed Mr. Paul Poindron (France) as Chairman of the Working Party and Professor Kurt Koster (Federal Republic of Germany) as Rapporteur. Since Professor Koster was unable to accept, the Working Party, at the Programme Commission's request, elected Mr. Jose H. Ledesma (Argentina) at its second meeting, as Rapporteur.

(5) The Director-General was represented by Mr. J. W. Kappel, Chief of the Division of Statistics, while the Legal Service was represented by Mr. Claude Lussier. Mr. Milan Babic of the Division of Statistics acted as Secretary.

(6) After the Director-General's representative had introduced 13 C/PRG/11, and after hearing the Legal Adviser's explanations, the Working Party considered the draft recommendation article by article.

(7) The Working Party unanimously approved drafting amendments, as set out below. No substantive amendment was made and the Working Party unanimously recommended that the draft recommendation be adopted. At the request of the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics it was decided, after some discussion, to alter the wording of paragraphs 9 and 20 (c) so as to allow for advances likely to be made as regards classification.

(8) The following amendments were proposed

by the Working Party in the English text

Paragraph 2 (c) The title "Publications in which the text is not the most important part" to be replaced by "Publications belonging to the following categories, in which the text is not the most important part."

Paragraph 3 (a): The words "as a whole" to be deleted.

Paragraph 5 (first line) The words "in particular" to be replaced by "inter alia",

Paragraph 9, the second sentence to begin as follows. "Until another classification system has been evolved and adopted \_ . . .".

Paragraph 13 The words "in particular" to be replaced by "inter alia".

Paragraph 13 (f): The words "school papers" to be replaced by "school magazines and school newspapers".

Paragraph 20 (c) (first line)- After "by subject:" insert the following. "Until another classification system has been evolved and adopted. "

Paragraph 20 (d) (iv): The words "school papers" to be replaced by "school magazines and school papers".

(9) This report was adopted unanimously by the Working Party at its meeting on 29 October 1964. The text of the recommendation as adopted by the General Conference will be found in Part C of this volume.

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1. These reports were received by the parent Commissions and used as bases for debate, leading to the approval of draft resolutions submitted for subsequent approval in plenary session. They were not incorporated in the reports of the two main Commissions to the plenary Conference, and they are published here solely for purposes of record.

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2. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON THE MEANS OF PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE ILLICIT EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

(1) The Working Party held three meetings, on 27 and 28 October 1964.

(2) Delegates of the following 33 Member States participated in the Working Party: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet-Nam.

(3) The officers of the Working Party were: Mr. R. de Vries (Netherlands) - Chairman and Mr. C. Aboussouan (Lebanon) - Rapporteur.

(4) The Director-General was represented by Mr. L. Gomes Machado, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, assisted by Mr. G. Rosi, Chief of the Division of Monuments and Museums. Mr. C. Lussier, of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, also attended the meetings. Miss R. Frin, of the Division of Monuments and Museums, acted as secretary.

(5) The delegates of India and Laos, who were absent, were replaced by those of Denmark and Iran. The latter two delegates joined the Working Party at its second meeting, and therefore did not participate in the general discussion.

(6) The International Council of Museums was represented by its Acting Director, Mr. H. de Varine -Bohan.

(7) The Working Party considered the text of a draft recommendation to Member States on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property (13C/PRG/17), drawn up in implementation of resolution 4.412 (d) adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session. This text took into account comments made by Member States before 6 February 1964.

(8) In the ensuing discussions some salient points emerged, as follows:

(a) In some countries, especially in Africa, the cultural heritage comprises works of art, music and traditional dances, literature and oral traditions, of which every people has the duty to preserve the most representative examples. Such cultural items must therefore be taken into account not only because of their intrinsic value, but also because they constituted expressions of a particular culture. The Working Party emphasized the need to distinguish between original works and reproductions.

(b) In other countries, more particularly in

Europe, where there is much evidence of a diversity of cultures, either because of historic developments or because of the acquisition of works from foreign civilizations, the protection aimed at should extend to expressions of the culture of all nations,

(c) As regards the practical problems that arise in the application of measures designed to control the export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, some delegates stressed the difficulties inherent in the exercise of such control. These difficulties might prove insuperable in practice as regards importation into some Member States.

(d) The Working Party directed its attention to the question of principle of the definition of cultural property for the purpose of the recommendation envisaged. It concluded that while the field of application of this recommendation should be limited to cultural property of importance, it would not be advisable to include within it only cultural property of a generally recognized high standard.

(e) Some delegates hoped that an international convention on this subject would be adopted in the near future in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

(9) After a general discussion in which the delegations of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Lebanon, Spain, Algeria, Iraq, United Kingdom, Ghana, France, Argentina, Tunisia, Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Netherlands and Austria took part, the Working Party considered the draft recommendation paragraph by paragraph.

(10) A linguistic point was raised by the delegate of Mexico concerning the Spanish text, in which the future tense had been used for most of the clauses, and not, as is customary, the conditional form. It was decided that the conditional form would replace the future in the new Spanish text.

(11) The Working Party recommended that the following modifications be adopted:

Section I. Definition

Paragraph 1: Add at the end of paragraph: "including musical archives".

Paragraph 2: Delete the whole of the second sentence and also the words "to its cultural

heritage" at the end of the first sentence.

## Section II. General principles

Paragraph 5: In the French text, invert the order of the words: "propriété" and "illicite" to read: "Le transfert illicite de propriété". After the words: "devraient prendre" in the French text, replace the article "les" by "des".

In the English and Spanish texts, delete the article ("the" and "las") .

Paragraph 6: Delete the word "general".

Paragraph 7: Amend as follows : "Any export, import or transfer of ownership effected contrary to the rules adopted by each Member State in accordance with paragraph 6 should be regarded as illicit".

This clarification was introduced in order to stress that the rules which Member States were invited to adopt in application of the principles set forth in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 should come within the framework of their internal competence.

In the English text, add the words: "of ownership" after the word "transfer" and, in the Spanish text, the words: "de propiedad" after "transferencia" .

## Section III. Measures recommended

Paragraph 10: At the beginning of the second line of the first sentence, replace the words: "as far as necessary" by: "as far as possible", and delete these words where they occur later in the same sentence. Add the following sentence: "This inventory would not be of a restrictive character".

The delegate of Argentina stated that, under his country's Constitution, it would be practically impossible to draw up inventories of cultural property in private ownership. A number of delegates foresaw similar difficulties for their respective countries.

The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegates of Cameroon and Uruguay, emphasized that it would be desirable to establish a model inventory of cultural property to be adopted by all States, with a view to standardizing the establishment of such an international inventory.

The Working Party recommended that the Secretariat be instructed to study the means of establishing such a model system.

Paragraph 11 (d): In the French text, after the word "specialistes" replace the words "charges de" by the word "pour".

Paragraph 14: In the French text, after the words: "tendant a ce que", add the word "a". At the beginning of the Spanish text read: "siempre clue sea necesario o conveniente", instead of ". . . y conveniente" .

Paragraph 16: Delete the words: "or which

would eventually be enacted there"

Paragraph 17: Replace the words "specially organized" by the word "appropriate".

Paragraph 18: At the beginning of the English text read "if necessary" instead of "in so far as necessary".

The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the obligation to compensate a bona fide purchaser should not devolve upon the State to whose cultural heritage the property in question belonged, and which was demanding its restoration; another delegate, however, pointed out that the State which paid the price for it could always institute proceedings against the original vendor.

Paragraph 19: After observations by several delegations, including those of Belgium, Cameroon, Spain and Lebanon, this paragraph was re-drafted as follows:

### "Educational action

19. In a spirit of international collaboration which would take into account both the universal nature of culture and the necessity of exchanges for enabling all to benefit by the cultural heritage of mankind, each Member State should take steps to stimulate and develop among its nationals interest in and respect for the cultural heritage of all nations. Such action should be undertaken by the competent services in co-operation with the educational services and with the press and other media, for the communication and dissemination of information, youth and adult education organizations and groups and individuals concerned with cultural activities ."

In the English text, after the word "whenever", replace the words: "a cultural object is offered for sale" by "it is proposed to transfer the ownership of a cultural object"

## Preamble

Having studied the various provisions of the draft recommendation, the Working Party then reverted to the preamble and adopted the following amendments:

Paragraph 4: Replace the final words: "of other States" by: "of all nations".

Paragraph 8: Add the following phrase: "while expressing the hope that an international convention may be adopted as soon as possible".

## Title

The Working Party considered the wording of the title of the Recommendation, which the Committee of Governmental Experts had felt should be left to the discretion of the General Conference itself (13 C/PRG/17, Annex II, paragraphs 18 and 19).

After a statement by the Legal Adviser, the Working Party considered various proposed



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changes, none of which it adopted. It therefore recommended that the General Conference adhere to the present wording.

(12) The draft recommendation, as amended, was approved unanimously.

### 3. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE ADVISABILITY OF DRAWING UP INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY ENDANGERED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS.

(1) The Working Party met on 29 and 30 October to consider this report (13 C/PRG/16).

(2) The delegations of the following 23 Member States participated in the Working Party: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay.

(3) The officers of the Working Party were: Mr. J.A. Maravall Casesnoves (Spain), Chairman, and Mrs. Mabel M. Smythe (United States of America), Rapporteur.

(4) The Director-General was represented by Mr. L. Gomes-Machado, Director, Department of Cultural Activities, assisted by Mr. G. Rosi, Chief of the Division of Monuments and Museums and by Mr. C. Lussier (Bureau of Legal Affairs).

(5) The Acting Director of the International Council of Museums, Mr. H. de Varine-Bohan, attended the meetings as an observer.

(6) The Working Party was called upon to make recommendations on the following questions raised in the above report:

- (a) Should the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works be internationally regulated?
- (b) If so, to what extent can it be regulated; and should it be regulated by means of a recommendation to Member States or by an international convention?
- (c) Should a special committee of governmental experts be set up to prepare the final text of a draft for submission to the General Conference at its fourteenth session?

(7) The Working Party taking into account the prosperity and well-being of mankind resulting from technological development, agreed unanimously that the consequences of the growth of modern industrial societies and expanding urban populations as well as the development of rural amenities, should be weighed carefully in as much as they affected the urgent requirement to safeguard cultural values and traditions.

(8) Several delegates emphasized the usefulness of Unesco undertaking to make better known the experiences of other countries in terms of techniques and of legislation.

(9) Delegates favoured more emphasis on educational aspects through publications, radio, press, and material in the world literacy campaign so as to develop the general public's

appreciation and respect for historic monuments and other vestiges of past civilizations. In addition, the delegate of Lebanon emphasized the need for immediate world-wide publicity, (e.g. through the "Courier") in this field, since another two years were needed before a recommendation was ready. Several delegates also mentioned the importance of direct aid through expert missions, fellowships and equipment. The Working Party noted that this could be met under the Participation programme.

(10) The delegates of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, raised the problem of fortuitous finds which might not be reported in the course of construction, if private construction firms were to bear the cost of excavations, etc. They expressed preference for a special budget to enable the competent public services to take care of such situations.

(11) Regarding point (a), the Working Party was unanimously in favour of an international instrument.

(12) Regarding point (b), after some discussion the Working Party also unanimously favoured a recommendation.

(13) As regards point (c) the Working Party noted that, although the General Conference was required to decide whether a special committee of governmental experts should be set up, the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966 did not include the necessary budget provision and some delegates felt the Working Party was unable to take a decision with complete freedom. In view of the budgetary difficulty, the Working Party agreed that, given the urgency of the problem, the Secretariat might proceed without waiting for the expert meeting as favoured by several delegates. Ways of safeguarding national concerns in other ways were discussed and explored. It was indicated that Member States would be consulted on the preliminary draft and that they would have every opportunity of reviewing the text at the next session of the General Conference. Moreover, and in order to alleviate any concern on that score, the Secretariat could, before attempting to prepare the first draft, consult Member States through a questionnaire on the main points to be covered by the draft recommendation. On the basis of the replies received, the Secretariat would then prepare a draft recommendation which it would transmit to Member States seven months before the next session of the General Conference.

(14) Further, the Working Party noted that the

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Secretariat would undertake all other appropriate consultations inter alia with the International Committee on Monuments, Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations which could be consulted by correspondence if necessary.

(15) The Working Party recommended by 14

votes in favour, 3 against and 4 abstentions that the draft recommendation be prepared without recourse to a committee of governmental experts.

(16) The Working Party unanimously recommended the adoption of resolution 3.334.

### 4. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON GUIDING PRINCIPLES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION SCIENCE AND CULTURE

#### OFFICERS AND PARTICIPANTS

(1) The Programme Commission appointed Mr. B. R. Bowry (India) as Chairman and Mr. C. Oancea (Rumania) as Rapporteur. Delegations of the following 39 Member States participated in the Working Party: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(2) Mr. I. Dandolo, Acting Director of the International Exchange Service, represented the Director-General. Dr. H. Saba, Legal Adviser, addressed the delegates on several occasions. The Working Party paid tribute to the work done by Mr. Alan J. A. Elliott, Chief of the Division of International Relations and Exchanges, Secretary of the Meeting.

#### MEETINGS

(3) The Working Party held three meetings on 2 and 3 November, and met a fourth time on 5 November to adopt its report for submission to the Programme Commission.

(4) Immediately after adopting its agenda the Working Party considered the questions addressed to it by the Director-General (13 C/PRG/21, paragraph 103).

(a) Is it agreed that the guiding principles should be developed in the form of a Solemn Declaration?

(5) The Working Party heard the Legal Adviser and unanimously decided in the affirmative. It recognized that the draft "Declaration on the Principles of International Co-operation" drawn up by the Secretariat (13 C/PRG/21) marked an important step forward and might, indeed, be considered as the basis for a definitive text. It expressed appreciation of the work of the consultants who had met in March 1964, on their fruitful work

resulting in the draft statement of the principles in question. That draft suffered, however, from certain deficiencies of form and might be the subject of detailed consultations with governments. The Working Party recommended that a declaration of this kind should be unanimously approved.

(b) Should the title be Declaration on the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation?

(6) The Working Party agreed that it should be so.

(7) One member of the Working Party proposed a new title for the Declaration, which, in his opinion, would better reflect its content: "Declaration on the Basic Aims and Principles of International Cultural Co-operation".

(c) Is it agreed that the draft declaration, as now being developed, should concentrate on basic principles, and that recommendations concerning practical measures should be developed separately, as a complementary project in 1965-1966?

(8) The Working Party approved the proposal for the separation of basic principles from practical measures, and for the treatment of each of these areas of action by different means.

(d) Is it agreed that the basic principles of international law, as being developed by the United Nations, should constitute the subject of a special article (Article 3 in the present text) but should not be grouped with other principles which have a direct bearing on cultural co-operation?

(9) A great deal of discussion centred around this question. Some members would have liked the principles of national sovereignty and non-intervention in affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of States to be incorporated in Article 4 as basic principles of cultural co-operation. Others would have preferred to omit specific reference to these principles and to cover the case by a general

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reference to the necessity of observing the principles of international law. Two members suggested that reference should also be made to natural law. Some members requested that Article 3 be maintained in the terms proposed in paragraph 39 of 13 C/PRG/21 (cf. paragraph (23) below). One member observed that, as the United Nations was preparing a text on the principles of international law relating to co-operation between nations, the Secretariat should take account, in preparing the final text of the Declaration, of the texts adopted by the United Nations. The Legal Adviser pointed out that the questions here raised were of a fundamental nature, requiring a different drafting of the text, and that this could only be done after mature reflection.

(e) Is it agreed that a similar course can be taken regarding "human rights and fundamental freedoms"?

(10) In this matter, the Working Party considered it desirable, in accordance with a practice followed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Constitution of Unesco, to state the aim to be served by co-operation in education, science and culture. A new and logical drafting of the whole text appeared necessary (cf. paragraph (38) below).

(f) What are the views of the General Conference on the text of the draft declaration?

(11) The Working Party made a point-by-point examination of the text presented in paragraphs 31-58 of 13 C/PRG/21. Its comments and proposed amendments are noted below.

(12) The Working Party regretted that it had been precluded by lack of time from making the improvements it would have wished in the substance and form of the text. Consequently, the Working Party was of opinion that the conclusions and the decisions then adopted should be submitted to the Secretariat so that the latter might prepare a new text. The Working Party also expressed the hope that the Director-General would be able to enlist the services of experts of the highest calibre to help the Secretariat in drawing up the new text of the Declaration. With regard to its style, some members strongly urged the need for a wording that would be much clearer, more succinct and striking. Several members considered that the aims of cultural co-operation stated in Article 2 should not be numbered 1, 2, 3. Others expressed doubts regarding the desirability of attributing numbers to the basic principles set forth in Article 4, or even of designating the various articles as Article 1, Article 2, etc. The general feeling was that a declaration of this kind should touch the heart, and not only the intelligence,

and should consist of phrases having broad but clearly understood meaning, rather than technical, legalistic forms. It was also pointed out that, in general, the draft paid too little attention to services of misunderstanding. Several members expressed misgiving lest the principles took insufficient account of the problems of African culture. One member raised the question whether the Declaration should be enunciated in the name of "The General Conference" or of "The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization". Several members were concerned about the varied uses made of the terms "peoples", "nations", "States" and "countries". The Working Party's detached comments and amendments were as follows:

PREAMBLE (paragraphs 32-35)

(13) Several members of the Working Party recommended that the preamble should include the phrase taken from Unesco's Constitution "That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed".

(14) Several delegates suggested the elimination from paragraph 33 of the words "and a wider range of persons than ever before". One delegate proposed that the words "intellectual and moral" should be inserted before "solidarity", the last word of paragraph 33. It was agreed that paragraph 33 should be simplified.

(15) Considerable discussion centred around the idea expressed in paragraph 35, that differences in levels of economic achievement constitute a severe obstacle to friendly relations. One member of the Working Party suggested that the following substitution should be made for the whole paragraph: "Recognizing that co-operative efforts to increase the levels of economic achievement and technical experience of a nation have not only intrinsic value, but also serve to promote friendly relations in other fields". Several other members advocated the elimination of the whole paragraph.

(16) One delegate proposed an additional paragraph, to follow paragraph 36, "Considering the particularly effective rôle that cultural relations and exchanges play in increasing knowledge, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and nations".

(17) There were no comments on paragraph 36.

## ARTICLE I

(18) Several members objected to the negative sense in the last part of the first sentence, beginning "and to reduce divergences.. .I and suggested its elimination. One delegate, however, wished to retain the idea of divergence; another pointed out that this phrase suggested that

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uniformity should be encouraged. It was also observed that the second sentence was too restrictive, in the sense that, if a nation intended to create stable and fruitful relations, it should do everything within its power to achieve such ends. In many countries there were private as well as governmental agencies working in this direction. The process should not depend entirely upon specially created mechanisms. The Director-General's representative pointed out that the last part of the last sentence was intended as recognition of the fact that States differed in their ways of conducting their cultural relations.

### ARTICLE 2

(19) One member questioned the necessity of referring to the "scourges of hunger, disease and ignorance", and was supported by others in suggesting the elimination of this phrase.

(20) Another delegate wanted to be sure that the first sentence did not suggest that cultural co-operation could be effected only through programmes undertaken jointly by nations. It was more a matter of special promotion by such means.

(21) One member of the Working Party objected to the use of the future tense, as if to imply that cultural co-operation was not taking place at present (or in the past).

(22) One delegate considered that the aims of cultural co-operation should include the enrichment of national cultures of individual nations, and of the treasury of world culture.

### ARTICLE 3

(23) Some members thought that it would be better to retain Article 3 in its present form, especially the references to the fundamental principles of international law, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality among States and the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

### ARTICLE 4

(24) Principle I. Several members felt that the principle should be more simply stated, to the effect that all cultures have their own values and the right to respect. One delegate would have preferred reference to "individuals and nations" rather than "cultures".

(25) Principle II. No observations.

(26) Principle III. One member of the Working Party would have preferred the principle of universality in cultural relations to be applied to States, peoples and nations, and not simply to individuals. He proposed the following wording: "All the peoples and nations of the world shall have the right to participate on an equal footing in international cultural exchanges".

(27) Principle IV. One delegate suggested the amendment of the second sentence to read: "Communication should be expanded by all possible means, without interference or restriction, as a basis for mutual understanding and a better appreciation of each other's lives". Another member thought that this principle should be entitled "Free exchange of ideas and knowledge for the purposes of mutual understanding". A third member of the Working Party considered it too Utopian to attempt to enunciate such a principle in the present age. A fourth, referring particularly to the French text, preferred the use of the words "means of information" to "communication".

(28) Principle V. One delegate considered that this principle should follow, or be grouped with Principle I. A member wished to eliminate the words "to such ends". Another wished to see them retained. Another member expressed doubt concerning the desirability of the phrase "with partners of their choice".

(29) Principle VI. No observations.

(30) Principle VII. One member of the Working Party wished to delete the words "which will be subjected as little as possible to the strains which may arise in other types of international relations". Another wished to see the whole of the second part of the first sentence retained as it stood. He also supported the mention of education. Another delegate inquired as to the meaning of the phrase "attitudes . . . among the younger generations". A wish was expressed to see the words "types of international relations" replaced by "fields" or "areas of international relations".

(31) Principle VIII. One delegate would have preferred to see this principle couched in terms of the exchange of positive ideas and values. He hoped that the wording of the last part of the article would be retained. Two members wished to omit the phrase, "to the greatest possible extent". One member of the Working Party drew special attention to the role of films in matters relating to these questions.

### ARTICLE 5

(32) Much discussion turned upon the problems raised in Article 5. Several delegates were in favour of the complete suppression or, at least, simplification of this article. It was generally agreed that the second part, which listed a number of methods of practical application, was not required provided it was made clear elsewhere in the text that international cultural co-operation was to be understood in a very broad sense. If this part were to be retained, one delegate advocated the inclusion of "programmes to eradicate illiteracy" among the "forms of education" mentioned. Several delegates wanted to have a clear separation drawn between the principles themselves and measures for their application.

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(33) Even if the second part were omitted, this would still leave the first part, in which governments and voluntary organizations were called upon to pay the greatest possible attention to the recommendations adopted. This formula was not favoured. It was felt nevertheless that the draft declaration should contain a call or invitation to practical action. One delegate suggested the wording: "The General Conference invites (or urges) the governments of Member States to implement within the framework of their international exchanges the principles and standards set forth in the present Declaration, and recommends that the text thereof be communicated to national governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with the practical application of international cultural relations and exchanges". A member of the Working Party proposed the following text as a single article that might replace both 5 and 6: "The governments and national organizations of all countries are invited, in carrying out their international cultural exchanges, to observe the principles set forth in this Declaration".

(34) Another delegate would have preferred to see the inversion of Articles 5 and 6, and that Article 5 should be replaced by the following text: "All measures and appropriate methods of action should be sought, determined and implemented in order to give practical application to the spirit of the Declaration".

(35) It was agreed that something in the nature of Article 5 was necessary, in order to draw the attention of readers to the need for practical action, but there was no final decision regarding its exact form or the place it should have in the Declaration.

### ARTICLE 6

(36) Strong doubt was expressed about the validity of Article 6, and especially concerning its phrasing. One member of the Working Party wanted to have the word "solo" replaced by "siempre" in the Spanish text. After hearing the Director-General's representative it was agreed that such an article might be necessary in order to protect the Declaration from interpretations which might be used in justification of action contrary to its spirit.

(37) The Working Party also gave attention to the last question put in paragraph 103 of document 13 C/PRG/21: What methods should be used in the further development of this project in 1965-1966?

(38) At the suggestion of one of the delegates, the Working Party expressed its regret that in view of the complexity of the problems to be dealt

with and the insufficient time at its disposal, it had not been possible for it to draft the text of the Declaration as it would have liked. It felt, therefore, that the following procedure should be used for the adoption of a definitive text:

- (a) The Secretariat would prepare (with the assistance of experts if necessary) a draft text that would take into consideration the various comments made up to now by the expert committees, the governments of the Member States consulted, the group of consultants that met in March 1964, and the present Working Party.
- (b) This text and the report on its elaboration would be submitted to the governments of Member States.
- (c) The whole result and a suitable report would be submitted to an intergovernmental body which would prepare the text to be submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session.

(39) The attention of the Working Party was also drawn to the various lines of complementary action proposed by the Director-General (see paragraphs 18, 101 and 103, and document 13 C/5, Part II, Chapter 4, paragraph 118). These included:

- (a) The development of operational and functional standards of action through which the basic principles, as set forth in the Declaration, might be applied;
- (b) Studies which may serve as a theoretical basis for the development of principles and standards, and as a means of examining practical problems of cultural co-operation. Among these studies, special note was made of a study concerning "cultural co-operation as an important factor in strengthening and developing peaceful relations between different States and peoples".

(40) One member of the Working Party suggested that work connected with the Declaration might henceforth be associated with that of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. Now that the Major Project was coming to an end, steps might be taken to continue its work in the direction of promoting universal appreciation of values.

(41) In the resolution which it approved for adoption by the General Conference, the Working Party signified its approval of these proposed activities, as a potential contribution to international cultural co-operation, and of the authorization it considered the Director-General should be given for the further development of the Solemn Declaration.

(42) The Working Party unanimously recommended resolution 4.313 to the Programme Commission.

5. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE COMMEMORATION  
OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO

(1) The delegations of the following 27 Member States participated in the Working Party: Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Republic of Viet-Nam. The Party held three meetings, on 4 and 7 November.

(2) The Programme Commission had appointed Mr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman, and Mr. J.B. de Week (Switzerland) as Rapporteur .

(3) Mr. Tor Gjesdal, Director of the Department of Mass Communication represented the Director -General.

(4) The Working Party had before it 13 C/PRG/6; 13 C/PRG/GT. 5/1; 13 C/8 Addendum I; 13 C/DR. 5; 13 C/DR. 84 and 13 C/PRG/GT. 5/DR. 1.

(5) During the general discussion views were expressed as to the character which the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco should take, and practical suggestions were made, as reflected in resolution 4.226 which the Working Party recommended unanimously. The suggestions made by the Working Party to Member States, National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and to the Director-General appear in the annex to the present report.

(6) The Working Party considered that the following should characterize the commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco.

- (a) A large place should be kept for honouring the memory of Unesco's founders and of the men who did most to build up the Organization, and for expressing the gratitude due to them; the possible presence of former Directors-General of Unesco, as members of their country's delegation to the fourteenth session of the General Conference, might make it possible to organize a round table, under the present Director-General's chairmanship, on the subject: "Unesco, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow".
  - (b) The younger generation should also be associated with this anniversary so as to demonstrate that Unesco is essentially forward looking.
  - (c) These twenty years of Unesco's history should serve as more than a pretext for expressing satisfaction with work done to date; this anniversary should, on the contrary, make it possible to evaluate the results achieved so far and the work that lies ahead. Nor should this commemoration omit self-criticism, if the Organization's efficiency and influence are to be improved.
- (7) Among specific measures suggested to the

Director-General (cf. annex to the present report) the Working Party noted that some could be financed out of the 1965-1966 budget. On the other hand, outside sources would have to be found for implementing some of the other activities mentioned. The hope was expressed that these suggestions would be followed up by the Director-General by means of budgetary cuts in the administrative services.

(8) The Working Party discussed the draft resolution submitted by Japan for the publication of a history of Unesco; for budgetary reasons it hoped that this might be done under the 1967 -1968 programme. As regards the draft resolution submitted by Argentina (13 C/DR. 5) suggesting that a gallery of statues or busts of all the great teachers in the world's history be set up at Unesco Headquarters, the Working Party considered that this was not within its competence and recommended that the matter be referred to the General Committee of the Conference and that the Argentine delegation approach the Headquarters Committee.

(9) Throughout the discussions it was emphasized that the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco would be celebrated in liaison with the United Nations, who were planning to make 1965 International Co-operation Year, and 1968 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Year.

(10) At the end of its deliberations the Working Party unanimously recommended, as stated in paragraph (5) above, that resolution 4.226 be adopted.

ANNEX

Suggestions made by the Working Party to Member States, National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and the Director-General of Unesco for the commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco (4 November 1966)

I. Suggestions to Member States

1. The transmission of messages to the Director-General of Unesco on 4 November 1966.
2. The issue of series of postage stamps illustrating the objectives and work of Unesco.
3. The striking of commemorative medals
4. The endorsement of international conventions and agreements sponsored by Unesco.
5. Official participation in manifestations or organized at national and international level on the occasion of the anniversary.
6. The granting of support and encouragement to national committees responsible for preparing the commemoration.

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### II. Suggestions to National Commissions

1. The strengthening at the bilateral, inter-regional, regional and sub-regional levels of contracts between National Commissions, which might arrange to be represented at certain commemorative ceremonies organized in the various countries.
2. The organization of ceremonial manifestations and public meetings, with the participation of outstanding personalities in the fields of education, science and culture, and the association of young people therein.
3. The launching of an information campaign on Unesco, with the assistance of press, radio, television and the cinema.
4. The organization of round-table meetings, symposia and conferences, bringing together men of letters, artists, scientists, educationists, and other distinguished specialists, with a view to assessing the results achieved by Unesco and the National Commissions in the various fields covered by the programme.
5. A special effort to provide information to school and out-of-school education groups at all levels, through lectures, film shows, study groups, exhibitions and drawing and essay competitions, giving prominence to Unesco's contribution to international understanding, co-operation and peace.
6. The publication or adaptation in national languages, for the general public and for young people, of pamphlets, books and posters presenting Unesco's aims and the main aspects of its programme, with special emphasis on its Constitution.
7. The organization of concerts, dramatic performances, and exhibitions of painting, sculpture, applied arts and historical documents, and of a competition of musical compositions so that a work may be chosen to mark the twentieth anniversary of Unesco.
8. The improvement of the dissemination at the national level of Unesco publications and audio-visual material. A special effort might be made to increase the circulation of the Unesco "Courier".
9. Efforts to encourage the publication of special issues of periodicals, journals and reviews published by learned societies, industrial groups, trade unions, co-operatives etc.
10. The dissemination of articles in journals and reviews intended for a specialized public.
11. The launching of an appeal to schools and non-governmental organizations asking them to participate in the Unesco Gift Coupon Scheme.
12. Encouraging the formation of Unesco clubs and of associated schools projects.

### III. Suggestions to non -governmental organizations

1. Participation in activities planned by the Unesco Secretariat and by National Commissions in commemoration of Unesco's anniversary.
2. The organization of cultural and scientific events.
3. The dissemination of articles on Unesco in the specialized press, and the publication of special issues of journals and reviews.
4. Participation in the Unesco Gift Coupon Scheme.

### IV. Suggestions to the Director -General of Unesco

In addition to the measures specified in 13 C/PRG/6 and 13 C/PRG/GT.5/ 1, which it warmly approves, the Working Party recommends that the Director -General envisage, within budgetary provisions and taking account of extra-budgetary resources, the following activities:

1. The inclusion in the work programmes of all meetings, symposia and conferences organized by or with the co-operation of Unesco in 1965 and 1966 of an item of the agenda relating to the assessment of the results achieved in each particular field. This measure should make it possible inter alia to secure the active participation of all concerned in the objectives set forth in the present resolution.
2. Inviting Member States to include in their delegations to the fourteenth session of the General Conference distinguished persons who played an active part in the creation of Unesco or who have occupied an outstanding place in its history.
3. The publication of information sheets on Unesco, intended more particularly for professional groups (doctors, engineers, educators, chemists, agriculturists, etc.).
4. A further dissemination of the Constitution of Unesco in the largest possible number of languages.
5. The production in agreement with national television and radio services, of a simultaneous world-wide commemorative broadcast.
6. The production of a short film with some such title as "Unesco 1946-1966", to be made available to National Commissions by the spring of 1966;
7. The creation of a "Unesco Prize" to be awarded for a literary or artistic work particularly advancing the cause of international understanding.
8. The organization, in agreement with the National Commissions, of a competition of

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children's drawings (primary level), an essay competition (secondary level) on the theme of international understanding, the best drawings and essays to be published in the Unesco "Courier", and also a competition of musical compositions (cf. item II. 7 above).

9. The organization at Unesco Headquarters, during the fourteenth session of the General

Conference, of an exhibition of historical character showing major items from the archives and also documents, objects and photographs illustrating the life of Unesco since its foundation.

10. The organization of a symphony concert at which works inspired by Unesco's ideals would be performed.

6. REPORTS OF THE WORKING PARTY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION ON MANAGEMENT QUESTIONS

Chairman: Mr. V . Stepanek (Czechoslovakia)  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. C . Hills (United States of America)  
Rapporteur: Mr. S. Mailer (Hungary)

First Report  
Salaries and allowances of staff in the  
General Service Category

(1) The Working Party met on 24 and 26 October to consider the first part of its mandate: study and report to the Administrative Commission on Part I of 13 C/ADM/14 - Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service Category.

(2) The Working Party recommended by 10 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions that the Commission:<sup>1</sup>

- (a) Approve the need to increase salaries for staff in the General Service category, taking into consideration the reasons set out in 13 C/ADM/ 14;
- (b) Request the Working Party to study further this question with a view to formulating recommendations on:

(i) the method for determining General Service salaries,

(ii) the decisions to be reached in the light of (a) above on the new salary scales proposed,

(iii) the measures to be taken in co-ordinating the implementation of the new grading system with the new salary scale,

(iv) the date of application of these decisions.

(3) Some delegations agreed in principle with the increase in salaries for the General Service staff but felt that the funds required should be provided within the budget, without having recourse to the Working Capital Fund.

Second Report  
Salaries and allowances of staff in the  
General Service Category

(4) At its second and third meetings, held on 27 October and 2 November 1964, the Working Party completed the first part of its mandate: study and report to the Administrative Commission on Part I of document 13 C/ADM/14 - Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service Category.

(5) This report supplements the Working Party's first report on the same subject, submitted to the Commission on 26 October.

(6) The Working Party decided to examine separately the four points on which it was asked to make a recommendation to the Commission, i.e. :

- (a) the proposed new salary scale;
- (b) the proposed new grading pattern;
- (c) the proposed system of language allowance, and
- (d) the dates at which these proposals should become effective.

(7) In the course of the debate, the Working Party heard statements from the Assistant Director - General for Administration, the Director of

Personnel and the Chairman of the Staff Association.

(8) The delegate from Switzerland proposed that the salary scales shown in paragraphs 11 and 17 of 13 C/ADM/14 be modified. He considered that it would have been more logical and realistic for the salary scales to have been calculated as a simple rather than a weighted average of salaries paid by outside employers considered to pay the best prevailing rates. As a practical alternative he proposed modified scales which would reduce the cost of the salary increases for staff in the General Service category by \$114,000 for the period 1965-1966.

(9) This proposal was discussed at length, and approved by the Working Party by 6 votes in favour, none against and three abstentions. The

1. Paragraph 2(a) above was approved unanimously. Paragraph 2(b) was adopted by 8 votes in favour, 1 against and 5 abstentions.



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revised scales recommended by the Working Party were included in the resolution suggested for the consideration of the Administrative Commission.

(10) Some delegations pointed out that, although the survey undertaken by the Secretariat in order to determine the best prevailing salary rates covered fifteen outside employers, in the final

analysis only seven were retained. They expressed the hope that in the future such surveys would be based on a larger number of firms.

(11) The Working Party recommended, by 9 votes in favour, none against and one abstention, that the Administrative Commission submit to the General Conference the following draft resolution,<sup>1</sup>

The General Conference,

Having noted the proposals put forward by the Director-General on the salaries and allowances of General Service staff in Paris (13 C/ADM/14, Part I),

Authorizes the Director-General,

(a) to give effect as from 1 January 1965 to the following base salary scale for General Service staff at Headquarters:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Present base salary scale</u>	<u>Revised base salary</u>	<u>Percentage of present scale</u>	
			<u>at step 1</u>	<u>at step 11</u>
			%	%
B	9,660 - 13,110	10,600 - 14,050	109.7	107.1
C	11,385 - 15,335	12,070 - 16,020	106.0	104.5
D	13,340 - 17,890	14,675 - 19,225	110.0	107.5
E	15,410 - 20,660	16,030 - 21,280	104.0	103.0
F	17,250 - 23,500	17,750 - 24,000	102.9	102.1
G	19,205 - 26,355	20,525 - 27,675	106.9	105.0
H	23,345 - 32,095	23,990 - 32,740	102.8	102.0
J	28,060 - 37,860	28,060 - 37,860	100.0	100.0
K	34,155 - 45,905	34,155 - 45,905	100.0	100.0

(b) to give effect as soon as practicable to the following base salary scale adapted to a five-grade classification structure:

<u>Grade/2</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Number of steps</u>
G-2	10,600	395	16,130	15
G-3	14,675	525	21,500	14
G-4	17,750	765	27,695	14
G-5	20,525	940	32,745	14
G-6	28,060	980	38,840	12

(c) to make pensionable adjustments to these scales, to be effected in units of 570, whenever the general quarterly index of hourly rates published by the French Ministry of Labour shows a fluctuation equivalent to 570, reckoning from 1 June 1964;

(d) to pay to eligible staff members a language allowance of Fr. 900. - per annum while ensuring that no staff member already receiving the language allowance suffers any financial loss due to the application of the new system;

(e) to pay to eligible staff members an additional language allowance of Fr. 450. - per annum in respect of a third approved language.

Requests the Director-General to notify the Executive Board of any salary adjustments which might be made under the terms of the present resolution,

Invites the Director-General to undertake the next regular survey of best prevailing rates in 1966 and to report to the fourteenth session of the General Conference on the results of this survey.

1. The Administrative Commission amended this draft resolution. See paragraph (10) of the Third Report of the Administrative Commission, Annex III in this volume.
2. The Working Party decided that, for the sake of administrative uniformity, the United Nations grade designations should be used in the new five-grade scale.

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### Third Report

Item 25.1 Structure and procedures, appointment, training and promotion of staff: report by the Director-General and recommendations by the Executive Board  
(13 C/ADM/12; 13 C/ADM/24; 13 C/5; 13 C/8 Add. I, Section II, India)

(12) The Assistant Director-General for Administration recalled the Director-General's statement to the Administrative Commission when presenting 13 C/ADM/12, which contained, inter alia, the reports of both the Director-General and the Management Survey Team. The Assistant Director-General also reaffirmed the Secretariat's desire for guidance from the General Conference on the matters treated in the document. The Working Party reviewed the Director-General's report, section by section, in conjunction with the report of the Management Survey Team, and reached the conclusions and approved the draft resolution set out below for approval by the Administrative Commission.

#### SECTION I - INTRODUCTION; SECTION II - THE OBJECTIVES AND TECHNIQUES OF MANAGEMENT IM- PROVEMENT

(13) The Working Party took note of these two Sections and endorsed the objectives and techniques of management improvement outlined by the Director - General. One member referred to the work of the Management Division and the priorities accorded to the various studies undertaken, and suggested that in 1965-1966 a study be made of ways in which documents for the General Conference could be simplified and better presented. The Secretariat agreed to undertake the study suggested.

#### SECTION III - ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

##### A. Headquarters structure

(14) (a) Top level. The Working Party noted the Director-General's plans for the Secretariat to be headed by a directorate comprising the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, an Assistant Director-General for each of the four major programme areas and the Assistant Director-General for Administration. Some members questioned the need for an Assistant Director - General in charge of "Communication", and felt that the Executive Board should be consulted before any such appointment were made.

(b) Departmental level. There was general agreement with the Director-General's plans for organizational structure at the departmental level, after some discussion about the two Science Departments. Here the structural arrangements that had been adopted by the Director-General, with the support of the Executive Board, differed from those recommended by the Management

Survey Team but reflected the proposed programme. It was too early to reach a decision on the Management Survey Team's proposed division of the Natural Sciences Department into Natural Sciences and Engineering Sciences. Much further consideration needed to be given to the extent and manner of the development of Unesco's activities in the sphere of application of science and of the balance between these activities and the activities relating to the promotion of sciences. Moreover, on the question of the relations of the Natural Sciences with the Social Sciences it was felt that this question required further study before any final decision was made. One member having expressed concern over the continued assignment of pre-university science teaching to the Department of Advancement of Science instead of to Education, the Director-General's statement in 13 C/ADM/12 was reaffirmed: this was an ad hoc arrangement and would be reviewed in the light of experience. Another member felt that the revised structural arrangements already put into force were resulting in improved work by the Secretariat although further improvements were necessary. The Working Party touched on the question of various interdepartmental relationships, and it noted that the Director-General would study the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/1 regarding the possibility of merging the Bureau of Relations with Member States and the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations .

##### B . Field structure

(15) The Working Party carefully examined this problem extending its consideration to the question of the field inspection system, mentioned in both this Section and Section V of the report, but discussed mainly at the same time as field structure. The principal conclusions reached by the Working Party were closely interrelated but for the purpose of convenience are summarized by main subject (paragraphs (16) to (21) below). At the end of their deliberations, members of the Working Party felt that these had proved enlightening and valuable. The Assistant Director-General for Administration welcomed the guidance that the discussion had provided, which would be of great value to the Secretariat.

(16) Decentralization. The Working Party agreed with the Director-General's view that further decentralization was required but that a uniform structural pattern was neither necessary nor desirable: structure was not an end in itself and

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1. 13 C/8 Add. 1, Section II (USSR).

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must be adapted so that the secretariat could meet the needs of Member States. Simplified procedures and greater delegation of authority were a concomitant of decentralization. But the decentralization and the delegation of authority should not have the effect of decreasing the contact that must permanently exist between headquarters - the substantive departments in particular - and the services, offices and experts who worked in the developing countries. The headquarters' doctrine should inspire Unesco's operational programmes, and excessive or ill-conceived decentralization would perhaps run the risk of causing a breakdown in this regard. The proposal of India concerning the further strengthening of the scale and effectiveness of operational programmes by decentralization of programme operations, together with the comments of the Director-General,<sup>1</sup> were noted.

(17) Regional offices. Although the Director - General proposed to study the matter, a majority of the Working Party was against the recommendation of the Management Survey Team regarding the number and type of regional offices. Great caution should be exercised in considering possible changes in the present structure and location of regional units, particularly the Science Co-operation Offices, which the Director -General proposed to convert into Regional Offices for Science and Technology and, except for the Cairo Office, to displace. It was noted, however, that the new sites proposed by the Director-General were the seats of United Nations Regional Economic Commissions. The Working Party felt that advantages could be gained from the concentration in one place of the offices of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies operating in one area, this could assist in reducing administrative and "housekeeping" costs, improving co-ordination with national authorities and among the Agencies and strengthening the United Nations image as a whole. It might also be necessary to take account, as regards the location of regional offices, of the interest of the programmes being carried out and of the facilities offered by Member States who were concerned with the operation of those centres. There should, of course, be no question of regional offices usurping the authority of national governments, nor of their exercising administrative or technical direction over experts working on national projects,

(18) Chiefs of Mission. The Working Party recognized the value of Chiefs of Mission in certain areas. It felt however that the Director-General should proceed cautiously in establishing further Chief of Mission posts. The appointment of a Chief of Mission should be envisaged only to the extent that the programmes being carried out in a given country made this absolutely indispensable, and at the request of the government concerned. In any case, particular attention should be paid to the role of the Resident Representative, whose

co-ordinating responsibilities were essential and governed to a considerable extent the overall efficiency of the programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The Working Party noted the Assistant Director -General's statement that those considerations had been, and would continue to be, weighed by the Director-General in creating such posts. It also noted the additional information provided by the Secretariat, in response to questions, concerning the functions of Chiefs of Mission, the distinction between Chiefs of Mission and Chief Experts, and the respective, complementary rôles of Chiefs of Mission and Resident Representatives.

(19) The cost of the field structure underlay a good deal of the Working Party's discussion (cf. regional offices in paragraph (17) above). There could be no disagreement with the principle of maximum efficiency at minimum cost, a principle reaffirmed by members and by the Secretariat. The Working Party noted the proposal of India regarding the need to take every measure to keep administrative costs down, together with the comments of the Director General,<sup>1</sup> and also the suggestions by the Indian delegate that one way of keeping costs down would be to reduce the number of meetings and documents.

(20) Inspection of field programmes. It was essential, as the Director-General had emphasized, to develop an effective system for inspecting the work of Unesco in the field. The Working Party considered, however, that "evaluation" would be a more accurate description of what was required than "inspection"; evaluation had a broader meaning than inspection and covered not only an examination of the work being done but also an assessment of whether the overall purpose of a project was being achieved and whether that purpose remained valid. Visits to projects by members of the directorate were useful, but evaluation should be carried out on a regular and systematic basis by appropriate units of the Secretariat. The advisability of including representatives of both programme and general units in the evaluation teams was stressed, although it was noted that separate representation of these different units would not be needed at all times. Emphasis was also laid on the importance of ensuring not only the follow-up of evaluation reports but also the turning to good account of the conclusions drawn from successes and failures in field activities, and it was suggested that the Secretariat consider how best this might be done.

(21) Provided the foregoing comments were borne in mind, the Working Party concurred with the general principles, including priorities, proposed by the Director-General to guide the reform of the field structure, and recommended that the Director-General report to the Executive Board as

1. 13 C/8 Add. 1, Section II (India).

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appropriate, on progress in further delineation of the field structure and its administration.

### SECTION IV - ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

(22) The measures taken and proposed by the Director-General, as set out in this Section of the report and amplified in his oral statement to the Administrative Commission, were noted by the Working Party, which had already considered certain aspects of these topics when examining the proposals on administrative structure (Section III).

### SECTION V - PROCEDURES AND METHODS OF WORK

(23) Some further points were raised by members of the Working Party on the operation of the field inspection system, particularly regarding the different types of inspection, and were explained by the Secretariat. As to the other subjects covered by this Section, the Working Party took note of the various procedural studies and improvements that had been carried out and of future plans in this sphere.

### SECTION VI - UTILIZATION OF STAFF

(24) A full and frank discussion took place on this important Section, and was felt to be of assistance to members of the Working Party and to the Secretariat. At the invitation of the Chairman, the President of the Staff Association gave the Association's views on points of concern to it.

#### A. Recruitment and appointment

(25) There was general agreement on the need for a more active collaboration between the Secretariat and national recruitment sources (the generic term, which covers National Commissions when such constitute the recruitment sources) and for improving the number, and often the quality, of candidates presented. The Secretariat stated that the establishment of a new Division in the Bureau of Personnel charged with undertaking an active and planned programme for the recruitment of professional staff would permit the stepping-up and expansion of the Secretariat's efforts in this sphere. Long-term advance planning for the filling of vacancies was particularly important, and information on vacancies would be communicated well ahead to national recruitment sources.

(26) One member suggested that in order to recruit better candidates the Secretariat should make more use of the interview technique and arrange open competitions. The Secretariat indicated that the first suggestion coincided with the Director-General's intentions: it would study the

question of open competitions but mentioned some of the difficulties in organizing them on an international or regional basis.

(27) Some members questioned the value of recruitment missions undertaken by Headquarters staff; such missions had given only limited results and were costly. Other members felt, however, that it was necessary for representatives of the Secretariat to interview candidates and that a recruitment mission would be less costly than bringing candidates to Paris. The Assistant Director-General stressed that recruitment missions were always planned in co-operation with governments and that the candidates interviewed were those recommended by governments.

(28) One member pointed out the long period of time that often elapsed between the presentation of candidatures by a Member State and the decision by the Secretariat on whether to retain them. This was particularly marked in the case of candidatures for educational expert posts in the field. It was essential that Departments expedite the assessment of candidatures in order to reduce this time lag. The Secretariat undertook to see what measures could be taken to improve this situation.

#### B. Briefing and training

##### (29) Briefing of field experts

- (a) The Working Party felt that much more could be done in the pre-briefing of field experts by National Commissions, of which there was no mention in the Director-General's report. For this purpose, it would be useful if documentation on the countries of service and on the organizations in the United Nations system could be sent to National Commissions by the Briefing Centre for International Experts at the Bois-du-Rocher and, if possible, films and other information materials. Contacts with nationals of the countries of service through the intermediary of Permanent Delegations or Embassies of those countries should be preferred to formal and obviously summary lectures on the organizations in the United Nations system, a subject whose importance should not be minimized but about which experts could easily acquire information themselves from excellent existing texts. Approaches might also be made to the Embassies of countries in which the experts would work, for the provision of material. The Secretariat agreed that National Commissions could be of great assistance in this matter and would see what could be done, within the staff time available, in the way of providing them with more documentation and, to the extent possible, other materials.
- (b) On briefing provided by the Secretariat, which lasted a fortnight, it was noted that general orientation, including the structure, aims and

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programmes of the organizations in the United Nations system, was provided by the Bois-du-Rocher Briefing Centre (during the first week) and that more detailed briefing was provided by the Departments concerned at Headquarters (during the second week). Some concern was expressed over the content of the orientation provided by the Briefing Centre and the methods employed, both of which the Working Party felt could be improved. The Secretariat undertook to make a thorough study of this question. The Working Party also felt that the main purpose of briefing was to inform experts about the country in which they were to serve and the role they should play in order to ensure the success of their work. The Secretariat agreed that this was a vital aspect of briefing and one that should have an important place in briefing. The Bureau of Personnel would arrange training courses on briefing for Projects Officers in the Departments, on whom the main responsibility lay, and special emphasis would be placed on the importance of this particular subject.

(30) Training of staff. Although detailed plans had not been given, the Director-General's proposal to intensify in-service training of staff at all levels was welcomed by the Working Party, which considered that in-service training had an important part to play in improving the quantity and quality of work performed. It noted that a comprehensive plan of in-service training had been drawn up by an outside consultant three years ago, but had not been implemented owing to lack of staff and funds. It hoped that more funds could be made available for this purpose.

(31) Study leave. The Working Party noted the Director-General's proposal, formulated with support from the Management Survey Team, to introduce a system of leave for selected staff to undertake studies designed to increase their usefulness to the Organization. Despite the oral amplification of this proposal by the Secretariat, a majority of the members of the Working Party felt that they were not yet convinced of the value for Unesco of a system of study leave, that the operation of the system had not yet been carefully worked out and that actual implementation of this aspect of the overall training programme should be deferred until the question had been thoroughly studied both in itself and within the framework of a comprehensive staff training programme and a report made to the Executive Board. At the close of the discussion the Assistant Director-General for Administration indicated that the Director-General and he attached considerable importance to study leave and would maintain the proposal. He agreed to carry out the study requested and to report thereon to the Executive Board. He pointed out, however, that what was proposed for 1965-1966 was only an experimental programme of very limited

scope. The Working Party considered that the budgetary provision envisaged by the Director-General for study leave should, pending action by the Executive Board, be used for the intensification of in-service training at headquarters.

### C . Placement, evaluation, grading and promotion

(32) In regard to the number of indeterminate appointments held by professional staff, discussion revealed a variety of opinions. One view was that the percentages in some units of the Secretariat were too high and that much fewer indeterminate appointments should be granted; another view was that no drastic action was required in order to reduce those percentages; a further view was that the question should be examined in terms not so much of percentages but of the need to retain the best members of the staff. On the other hand the view was expressed that an initial appointment of two years was too short; if the staff member were not renewed he would leave the Secretariat just at the point where he had become most productive, which was not in the best interests of the Organization and caused dissatisfaction to the person concerned. The Working Party noted that the Director-General had extended to five years the qualifying period of satisfactory service before a professional staff member became eligible for an indeterminate appointment. It also noted the Staff Association's observation that Unesco was the least favoured of all the organizations in the United Nations system as regards the proportion of professional staff holding indeterminate appointments, and the Association's full support for the Director-General's proposals for a career system. The Secretariat reaffirmed the value of these proposals before the Working Party as the Director-General had done before the Administrative Commission.

(33) During the course of the discussion reference was also made to another source of staff dissatisfaction - that felt by highly qualified specialist staff who found they had to spend a large proportion of their time on routine correspondence and on administrative work. Some had left the Secretariat for this reason. It was very important to put the right man in the right place. The Secretariat was aware of this kind of dissatisfaction and would try to remedy the cause. The Management Survey Team and the two outside consultants on career problems had drawn attention to the lack of staff at intermediate levels in certain units. One possibility, to relieve professional staff of much administrative work by assigning it to high grade General Service staff, was under study.

(34) Evaluation of staff members performance. The Management Survey Team's recommendation for an "early, rigorous, and special evaluation" of all staff was, in general, not favoured by the

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Working Party, which nevertheless wanted to ensure that effective procedures were put into operation for deciding whether a staff member should be retained in the service of the Organization. As indicated in the Director-General's report, the Secretariat was aware of deficiencies in the operation of the system at present, and had made a study of practices in other organizations and outside concerns. It now planned to introduce new forms conducive to better reporting and - of far greater importance - training courses for supervisors/1 on making objective and constructive assessments of the work of their subordinates. Evaluation of field experts' performance was a much more difficult problem, and one common to aid programmes of all kinds. The Secretariat hoped nevertheless that, following further study, it would be possible to introduce some system for appraising experts' work by the end of 1965. The Working Party considered that these new measures should be reviewed in three to four years' time. Some members of the Working Party felt strongly that it was important to apply an operative system that would provide an effective tool for ensuring that the Secretariat was, in the final analysis, composed of the most efficient international civil servants capable of carrying out the new functions and responsibilities of the Organization.

(35) Promotion registers. In response to questions from a member on how the promotion registers would be compiled, what criteria would be followed and who would apply the criteria, the Secretariat explained that these matters were currently under study but the system would be based essentially on that used successfully in the United Nations.

(36) Rotation. Another member inquired what the Director-General's plans were for rotation of the staff. The Secretariat replied that the Director-General attached importance to an interchange of staff between Headquarters and the field, and measures to further such interchange were being adopted, for example systematic reviews of Headquarters staff for field vacancies. A complicating factor was geographical distribution, which the Secretariat undertook to study further. The Director-General also saw advantages in the exchange of staff among organizations of the United Nations system.

(37) Grading. The Working Party noted the part of the Section concerning the new General Service grading pattern, consideration of which had in effect taken place when the salary scales attaching to the new grades were discussed.

(38) Studies to be undertaken by the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Secretariat be specifically requested to make studies on certain questions considered under this Section, and to report the results to the Executive Board during the coming biennium. The studies, which the Assistant

Director-General for Administration undertook to carry out, concerned:

The programme and methods of briefing at the Bois-du-Rocher Briefing Centre for International Experts:

A comprehensive plan for in-service training, including study leave;

Procedures for reporting on staff members' performance.

## SECTION VII - OVERHEAD COSTS

(39) At the request of the Working Party, discussion of this Section began with a brief explanation of parts A and B by the Assistant Director-General for Administration.

### A. Costs for the implementation of extra-budgetary programmes

(40) The Working Party had a full discussion on this question to which it attached considerable importance. Members expressed satisfaction with the report on the study of costs for the implementation of extra-budgetary programmes, which presented the problem clearly and concisely; it also permitted Member States to understand better the use of part of their contribution for extra-budgetary programmes. However, the Working Party felt that the report required careful interpretation and the development of refined estimates of the cost of each function described. To this end members formulated a number of observations and suggestions which are reproduced in the following three paragraphs.

(41) Some members felt that 20% of the cost of field programmes was too high an amount to pay for so-called administrative costs. The Assistant Director-General for Administration pointed out that the estimate of 20% of the costs of field programmes should not be considered as administrative costs since it covered the time and effort of educators, scientists and engineers both at Headquarters and in regional offices who were concerned with the planning, supervising and servicing of field programmes.

(42) There was general agreement that the extra-budgetary programmes did not yet pay a fair share of the cost of planning, supervising and servicing the programmes Unesco carried out on their behalf. It was noted that Unesco and the extra-budgetary programmes each paid about half of these costs. The Working Party encouraged the Director-General to pursue systematically his efforts to obtain a higher level of reimbursement

1. The Working Party noted that in the French text of 13 C/ADM/ 12, paragraph 101, the term "supervisors" had been incorrectly rendered as "inspecteurs specialises" instead of "superieurs hierarchiques".

## Annexes

of costs from the extra-budgetary programmes. Some members felt that the extra-budgetary programmes should pay the full amount of these costs but most members recognized that the less tangible elements, and in particular those whose incidence was of benefit to the Regular programme as well, were a legitimate charge on the Regular budget of the Organization. It was suggested that the list of activities contained in paragraph 106 of 13 C/ADM/12 might be broken down according to this criterion and that the extra-budgetary programmes could be asked to pay the full cost of those activities that contributed solely to the implementation of the extra-budgetary programmes. Finally, the Working Party agreed that sound planning, servicing and supervising of field programmes were essential for the success of these programmes and that therefore adequate funds should be provided for this work; however, every effort should be made, by improving procedures and structure, to keep costs to a minimum.

(43) It was suggested that the Secretariats of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance might be invited by the Director-General to study closely the data prepared by the Secretariat on "Headquarters Costs" and if necessary to send an official to Paris to review those data with the Unesco Secretariat.

### B. Identification of administrative costs

(44) The Working Party took note of this part of Section VII, but felt that consideration should be given to this question in the future.

## SECTION VIII - CONCLUDING REMARKS

(45) The Working Party took note of this Section of 13 C/ADM/12 and of the intention of the Director-General to continue his systematic efforts for management improvement. In so doing the Working Party felt that the Director-General should concentrate on areas to which his attention

is drawn in this report. The Assistant Director-General for Administration stated that the observations and recommendations of the Working Party were of great importance to the Secretariat and that they would guide management work in 1965-1966.

(46) The Working Party took note of the interest that the Executive Board expressed in management questions (13 C/ADM/24). It agreed that the Executive Board had an important rôle to play in helping the Director-General to arrive at the most effective solutions to management problems. Therefore the Working Party hoped that in 1965-1966 the Executive Board would intensify the work it had done in the past on management questions. The Director-General should be able to call on the Executive Board for advice on major questions of administrative or financial policy.

(47) When considering administrative questions the Executive Board might wish to bear in mind the recommendations contained in the Working Party's report and the discussion and decisions thereon of the Administrative Commission. The Executive Board would also no doubt wish to refer to the Consolidated Report on Management Questions prepared by the Director-General (13 C/ADM/12) and the Report of the Management Survey Team (13 C/ADM/12 Appendix), although it was recognized that those documents would to a certain extent be superseded by decisions of the General Conference at its present session.

(48) Upon concluding its study of 13 C/ADM/12 and Appendix the Working Party was well satisfied with the efforts made by the Director-General in the field of management. The observations and criticisms contained in this report should be considered in this context; the Working Party hoped that they would serve as a stimulus to the Secretariat.

(49) The Working Party unanimously recommended that the Administrative Commission propose resolution 26.11 for adoption by the General Conference.

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