



(The members of the Executive Board are requested to submit any corrections as early as possible to Mr. Roger Barnes, Room 107)

9EX/SR 1

PARIS, 4 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ninth Session

Provisional Summary Report of the First Meeting
held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e
on Friday, 3 September 1948 at 3 p.m.

Present

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER

Vice-Chairman: Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN
Professor Alf SOMMERFELT

Members: Professor P. CARNEIRO
Professor CHEN Yuan
H.E. M. Victor DORE
Resat N. GUNTEKIN
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY
Professor Alex PHOENIADES
M. Roger SEYDOUX
Professor Louis VERNIERS

Deputies: M. H. BIRECKI (for Professor Stanislaw Arnold)
Dr. H.F. EL DIWANY (for Shafik Ghorbal Bey)
Professor A. Zarega FOMBONA (for Dr. C. Parra-Perez)
Mr. K. HOLLAND (for Dr. George D. Stoddard)
Mr. W.R. RICHARDSON (for Sir John Maud)

Observers: Dr. Jose CALVO (for Dr. M. Martinez Baez)
Dr. I. JAMARILLO (for Dr. Benjamin Carrion)

Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY, Director-General
Dr. Walter H.C. LAVES, Deputy Director-General
M. Jean THOMAS, Assistant Director-General
Mr. Roger Barnes, Secretary

1. Opening of Session

The CHAIRMAN announced that certain members of the Executive Board were unable to be present. They had nominated deputies whose credentials were in order: H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez would be represented by Professor A Zarega Fombona, Dr. Stoddard by Mr. K. Holland, Sir John Maud by Mr. W.R. Richardson, Professor S. Arnold by M. H. Birecki and Shafik Ghorbal Bey by Dr. El Diwany. Dr. M. Martinez Baez and Dr. B. Carrion were also unable to attend and they had sent Dr. José Calvo and Dr. L. Jaramillo, respectively, as observers. The Chairman extended a special welcome to those persons who were present for the first time at an Executive Board Meeting.

Item 2 - Adoption of Agenda

The CHAIRMAN informed the Board that four items had been added to the Agenda, namely:

- Item 9 (Document 9EX/11) "Approval of Acceptance of Gifts";
- Item 10 (Document 9EX/13) "Establishment of Unesco Office in Germany: Protest of Polish Government";
- Item 11 (Document 9EX/14) "Consideration of the application for admission to Unesco of the State of Israel";
- Item 12 - A proposal by the Director-General that the Programme Committee should be convened at an early date.

The revised Agenda was unanimously adopted. (9EX/1 (rev.))

Item 3 - Questions concerning the General Conference

The CHAIRMAN recalled that this item had been discussed in private session that morning. Point 3(a) was a report by the Chairman on the negotiations with the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon culminating

in the proposals contained in the Director-General's telegram of 5 August to Member States; point 3(b) was his report on the calling of an Extraordinary Session of the General Conference on 15 September 1948 to discuss and determine the date and place of the Third Session.

Professor SOMMERFELD proposed the following resolution:

"The Executive Board having heard the reports by its Chairman on negotiations with the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon concerning the Third Session of the General Conference and the action taken thereon, and on the decision to convoke an Extraordinary Session of the General Conference;

ENDORSES the action taken by the Chairman and thanks him for the excellent manner in which he has represented the Board in those difficult negotiations".

Professor PROTIADIS seconded the proposal and the resolution was adopted by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN suggested postponing the discussion of the remaining points of Item 3 and proceeding with that of Item 8.

Item 8 - Archives of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education Interim Report by Dr. Jan Opošensky (Document 9EX/12)

Dr. OPOŠENSKY said he would be very brief as the item was of minor importance compared with the others on the Agenda and was only an interim report. After examining the archives in Unesco House and at Prague, he had compiled the report which was before the Board, dividing it in three parts. Part I - The documentation of GAME - needed no oral explanations. Part II - The transmittal of the Papers of GAME to Unesco - dealt with the decision of 5 December 1945 of GAME working in conjunction with Unesco's Preparatory Commission. As he had found no paper concerning the matter, he did not know what had actually been transmitted. He had come to the conclusion that Unesco did not have the Minutes of the Conference, of the Bureau, of the Commissions or

copies of the correspondence, but only papers presented to the Conference. The question was to ascertain what had happened to the Archives and in that connection he proposed that enquiries should be made in London. He also urged that an extra person, in one of the lower grades, should be entrusted with the task of helping to put the existing Archives in order and of cataloguing them.

Professor PHOTIADES congratulated Dr. Opočensky for the excellent work he had done. He stressed the importance of the Archives and was sure some of them had been transmitted. He was very glad of Mr. Richardson's presence at the discussion and felt sure he would help in procuring those archives of the Working Commission which had prepared the Conference and those of the Preparatory Commission itself both of which were missing.

Mr. RICHARDSON welcomed the suggestion made and promised the help of the United Kingdom Ministry of Education. As regards document 9EX/12, he wished to point out that it contained no reference to the Finance Sub-Committee of the Executive Board over which he had presided. Its activities had however been very limited. Secondly, he wanted to emphasize that the Commission for the discussion of an Auxiliary World Language, mentioned in point 12 of the report, had been a purely private and unofficial enquiry.

Professor SOMMERFELT associated himself with the remarks made by Professor Photiades and Mr. Richardson and agreed with the latter as to point 12 of the report.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his appreciation of Dr. Opočensky's interim report and at his suggestion the two resolutions contained in it were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Board having taken note of the Interim Report presented by Dr. Opočensky on the Archives of GAME, RESOLVES (1) that the investigation into the Archives of GAME shall be extended to London - (2) that the Director-General be invited to consider the enlargement of the Archives staff by one secretary.

Item 6 - Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations -
Approval of contract with the International Theatre Institute
(Document 9EX/9)

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL wished to draw the Board's attention to the success achieved in the organization of this Institute. The sum provided for the Theatre Institute for 1948 was only \$1,500, but it would be increased next year in accordance with the Programme Committee's recommendations.

The contract with the Theatre Institute was unanimously approved.

Item 9 - Approval of Acceptance of Gifts (Document 9EX/11)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Director-General was allowed by the Constitution to accept certain gifts subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Dr. DRZEWIESKI (Reconstruction), in reply to the Chairman, explained that the first fruit of the UNAC appeal had been the one million dollars collected in Canada for educational reconstruction.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that the Canadian sum was not a gift, but would be spent according to Unesco directions.

Professor CHEN YUAN asked why the use of the Lord Mayor's sixty thousand pounds was restricted to European countries.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the decision had been taken by the Lord Mayor's Committee, but that some of the 15% set aside for the Colonies would be employed in the Far East.

Dr. DRZEWIESKI informed Professor Chen Yuan that the question of the needs of the Far East had been put forward to the Committee at the proper time by Unesco's representative.

Professor FOMBONA thought there was a danger of donors being discouraged if any conditions were imposed.

The CHAIRMAN felt sure that the Director-General would bear in mind Professor Chen Yuan's remarks and draw the attention of future donors to the needs of the Far East.

Dr. OPOCENSKY wished to propose that the Board's thanks should be sent to the people of London and of England in general, for their most generous gift.

Professor VERNIERS supported Dr. Opočensky's proposal. He asked whether some of the remaining 10% could not be allocated to China and India.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that it was impossible as the 10% was reserved for shipment costs, etc. He assured the Board that the claims of other countries would not be overlooked by the Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN suggested authorizing the Director-General to accept the gifts and asking him to prepare two resolutions of thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation and to the Lord Mayor for insertion in the records of the meeting.

Professor CARNEIRO, speaking as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, asked the Board to thank Canada for its important contribution which should be brought to the notice of all other countries.

This proposal, supported by Professor Photiades, was adopted by acclamation.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN thought the universal nature of Unesco should be emphasized as well as its desire and duty to help all those who were in need.

Mr. HOLLAND concurred with the Vice-Chairman. He was aware of the responsibilities of the Board in approving the acceptance of the gifts as it involved the administration of the funds. He wished to know how they would be allocated.

Dr. DRZEWIESKI explained that the funds would be distributed according to the donors' wishes under the Board's supervision.

M. SEYDOUX thought the question was one of principle: how far did Unesco engage its own responsibility in distributing the funds. An Organization international and universal in character did assume some responsibility in such a case and he wished to know the extent of that responsibility.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL suggested the matter should be referred to the next meeting of the Committee for Cultural Reconstruction.

The CHAIRMAN supported the proposal, which was unanimously adopted.

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Item 12 - Early Meeting of the Programme Committee

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL stated that he had received a very interesting memorandum from Dr. Lin Yu Tang - who had taken up his duties with great energy - about the activities of the Arts and Letters Section.

The Board agreed to an early meeting of the Programme Committee to discuss Dr. Lin's proposals.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Board would be in session during the General Conference and therefore able to deal with any point which might arise.

The Chairman then suspended the public meeting of the Executive Board in order to resume the discussion of the matters it had begun to examine that morning.

(The public meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.)

(Members of the Executive Board
are asked to submit any corrections
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PARIS, 8 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ninth Session

Provisional Summary Report of the Second Meeting
held on Monday, 6 September 1948 at 11 a.m.
at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16e.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER

Vice-Chairman: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT

Members: M. Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY
Prof. A. PHOTIADES
Prof. Louis VERNIERS

Alternates: M. H. BIRECKI (for Prof. Stanislaw Arnold)
Dr. H. F. el DIWANY (for H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey)
Prof. A. Zerega FOMBONA (for H.E. G. Parra-Perez)
Mr. K. HOLLAND (for Dr. George D. Stoddard)
M. G. de LACHARRIERE (for M. Roger Seydoux)
M. LAVARES BASTOS (for Prof. Paulo Carneiro)

Observers: Dr. Jose CALVO (for Dr. M. Martinez Baez)
Dr. CHOU LING (for Prof. Chen Yuen)

Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY, Director-General
Mr. Walter H. C. LAVES, Deputy Director-General
Mr. Roger BARNES, Secretary.

Tribute to President Benes

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Executive Board had been much moved on learning of the death of Dr. Benes and that, at a secret meeting, the Board had adopted the following resolution, which had been transmitted immediately to the Czechoslovak Government:

"By the death of Dr. Benes the Czechoslovak nation has lost a great leader, and the world a valiant warrior for justice, democracy and peace among nations. His name will be associated forever with the struggle of the world for international peace and freedom. The Executive Board of Unesco expresses its deep grief at this great loss and conveys its regret to the Czechoslovak Government and people."

(The Board then observed one minute's silence.)

Dr. OPOCENSKY wished to thank the Executive Board once more for their expression of sympathy in the loss just suffered by the Czechoslovak people. He recalled a long talk he had had with Dr. Benes about Unesco just before the Mexico Conference; Dr. Benes had listened very attentively and had then said to Dr. Opocensky: "Do not think you will do this work in one year or two - perhaps you will not be able to do it in one generation. But try to give a firm structure to that Organization; try to have a good Secretariat and try to get a well-established budget for your programme. And then try to carry out that programme step by step." Dr. Opocensky had already spoken to his colleagues in private on that subject and wished to repeat Dr. Benes' words in public as a message from him to Unesco.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Opocensky for this message and asked for it to be included in the Summary Report.

Item 3 of the Agenda - Date and Place of the Third Session of the General Conference

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Executive Board had considered the

question of the date and place of the Third Session of the General Conference at secret meeting's and had agreed that, although under the Rules of Procedure, the decision rested with the General Conference itself, it was the duty of the Board to submit specific proposals to the Conference. The Chairman then read a telegram which he had just received from Dr. Malik, the Lebanese representative on the Economic and Social Council and President of that body:

"On occasion meeting Executive Board Unesco, wish renew appeal you accept my Government's request Beirut Conference be held November this year. Appreciate reply Unations Geneva. Charles Malik".

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution unanimously adopted by the Board in secret session:

"THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Considering, on the one hand, the decision of the Second Session of the General Conference fixing the place of the Third Session of the General Conference at Beirut (Lebanon) and, on the other hand, the political situation in the Near East,

DECIDES

- I. To submit to the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference in Paris on 15 September 1948, a complete report on the question, to which report the Director-General shall attach any necessary information relating to the organization of the Conference;
- II. To recommend to the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference the following two solutions listed in order of preference;
 - (1) The maintenance of the decision of the Mexico Conference to hold the Third Ordinary Session of the Conference at Beirut in November, unless prevented by grave obstacles;
 - (2) If the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference considers that the political or military developments in the Middle East render it impossible to give effect to the decision taken at Mexico,
 - either (a) the convening of the Third Session of the General Conference in November in Geneva,
 - (b) the convening of the Third Session of the General Conference in Paris in December, and the submission of a proposal that the Conference adjourn to Beirut at a later date".

The Chairman added some particulars about the approval of the text. Votes had been taken on it paragraph by paragraph. Paragraph II (1) had been approved by 15 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. Paragraph II (2) had been approved by 10 votes in favour, five against and one abstention; the opposition had been based not on the substance but on a question of interpretation, i.e. whether sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) should be placed first in order of preference. It had ultimately been decided that the Board would indicate no order of preference. The resolution as a whole had then been put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

The Chairman also explained that the report mentioned in paragraph I would be prepared under his direction, in consultation with the members of the Board who were in Paris and then submitted to all the members of the Board, who were asked to submit their observations on it as soon as possible.

The Board had also decided to submit for the approval of the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference to be held on 15 September, an amendment to the Rules of Procedure authorizing the Executive Board, in case of emergency, to alter the date and place of the General Conference; such a proposal had already been submitted to the Second Session of the General Conference in Mexico City but no vote had been taken upon it.

The question of the Provisional Agenda for the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference had still to be discussed; the principal items had already been shown in the telegram sent to Member States; it would be necessary to add the items relating to the recognized procedure for such a conference (examination of credentials etc.) and, with the Board's approval, the Chairman could very well do that in its name.

Prof. PROTIADIS agreed, provided that the Board approved the Agenda on 14 September, the day before the opening of the General Conference.

Dr. EL DIWANY explained that, in any case, the Agenda would still be provisional and that the Conference could alter it at the beginning of the Session.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the text of the Rules of Procedure and stated that it was in fact clear that the Conference had full discretion with regard to its procedure and could alter the proposed Agenda at the beginning of the Session.

Meeting of the Programme Committee

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Programme Committee of the Executive Board would meet at 10 a.m. on 14 September.

Meeting of the Executive Board

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Tenth Session of the Executive Board would be held on the afternoon of 14 September, to consider items 3 (d), 3 (e), 5, 7, 10 and 11 of the Agenda for the current Session.

Meeting of the Finance Committee

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Finance Committee of the Executive Board would meet at 3 p.m. that day (6 September) to consider item 4 of the Agenda for the current Session of the Board.

Statement by M. Birecki

The CHAIRMAN announced that M. Birecki had asked permission to make a statement.

M. BIRECKI reminded the meeting that an event of historic importance had occurred in Poland between 25 - 28 August 1948: delegates of the cultural

and scientific world from 45 nations had met at Wroclaw for the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace. That Congress, which was in no way intergovernmental, as it was organized on a strictly non-governmental basis, had achieved very important results:

- (1) The following resolution had been adopted by a very large majority of those attending the Conference:

"We, men of culture, scientists and artists, from 45 countries, meeting in the Polish city of Wroclaw, make an appeal to the intellectuals of the whole world.

We remind them of the deadly danger in which civilization lately stood, We have witnessed Fascist barbarism destroying historical and cultural monuments, persecuting and murdering intellectuals, scorning and treading under foot all spiritual values and imperilling the ideas of conscience, reason and progress.

Human civilization was saved, at the cost of countless victims and untold sacrifice, by the immense effort of democratic forces in the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and by the heroic resistance movement in the countries under Fascist rule.

Now, in America and Europe, against the desires and the will of the peoples of the world, a small group of men, greedy for gain, who have taken over from Fascism its theories of racial superiority and the denial of progress, have themselves adopted the Fascist tendency to solve all problems by force of arms and have made a fresh attack upon the intellectual heritage of the nations.

There is a danger that the civilizations of the European countries, which have made great contributions to the civilization of mankind as a whole,

may lose their national characteristics.

In certain countries such as Greece, Spain and the States of Latin America, the enemies of progress are maintaining, and even fomenting, hotbeds of Fascism.

The oppression of individuals and whole nations, called by their masters "natives", is continuing and growing worse in defiance of reason or conscience.

Those who have adopted Fascist methods exercise racial discrimination in their own countries and are persecuting scientists and artists.

Scientific discoveries which might be used to improve the lot of mankind, are perverted to the secret production of means of destruction, and thus the great mission of science is discredited and brought into ill repute.

Wherever the men of whom we speak are in power, art and speech are not employed to enlighten the nations and bring them closer together, but to arouse vile passions, hatred of other men, and to prepare for war.

Being convinced of the need for the development and unrestricted dissemination, in all countries, of the achievements of advancing civilization, for the peace, progress and future of mankind, we protest against any restriction of such freedom and emphasize the need for mutual understanding between peoples and cultures, in the interests of civilization and peace.

Recognizing that contemporary science has set free vast new forces, which will inevitably be used by mankind for good or ill, this Congress protests against the use of science for destructive purposes. It appeals for the exercise of every possible effort to secure the wider dissemination of

scientific facts and the application of science speedily to diminish the poverty, ignorance, sickness and misery from which most of mankind suffers.

The Congress also appeals for the removal of the restrictions on the free movement of persons active in the cause of peace and progress, and on the publication and circulation of books, scientific discoveries and all scientific and cultural achievements serving the same ends.

The peoples of the world do not desire war and they are strong enough to defend peace and civilization against the attacks of a new type of Fascism,

Intellectuals of the world!

We have a great responsibility towards all mankind and towards history. We speak on behalf of peace, the free cultural development of the peoples, their national independence and close co-operation between them. We ask all intellectuals in all countries to discuss the following proposals: that national congresses of intellectuals should be arranged in all countries for the defence of peace; that national committees for the defence of peace should be established in every country; that international contacts between intellectuals of all countries should be strengthened for the service of peace."

- (2) A Standing Committee of Intellectuals had been formed, including many outstanding personalities, the headquarters of which were to be in Paris.

The general atmosphere of the Congress had been well conveyed by the newspaper "Combat", which in its issue of 31 August, stated:

"After a day and a half of difficult discussions, the committee of eight nations responsible for preparing the final resolution, proposed a draft which was approved by the vast majority, being adopted by 371 votes to 13. The votes of the four Great Powers (French and Russians, unanimous; Americans, 23 votes to 7; English, 25 votes to 4) were received with wild enthusiasm. Ehrenburg warmly shook hands with the Americans".

As the Wroclaw Congress was not inter-governmental, Unesco had not been represented at it. However, the Polish Secretariat had been anxious to invite Dr. Julian Huxley to attend in his private capacity; there had been no misunderstanding on that point and Unesco had no responsibility for the Wroclaw Congress. On his return to Paris, Dr. Huxley had thought it necessary to issue a statement regarding the Congress to the Press; as a result of that statement there had been some misunderstanding and certain newspapers had even published front-page headlines such as: "Le Dr. Huxley, Président de l'Unesco, dénonce les méthodes totalitaires du 'Congrès des Intellectuels pour la Paix'," or "Huxley attacks 'Intellectuals' as Anti-West: Unesco chief declares Wroclaw talks were political and Marxist". Because of the confusion it had caused in many people's minds, M. Birecki ventured to take exception to Dr. Huxley's statement to the press.

That statement contained the remark that "there was no real discussion"; that assertion was refuted by the article in "Combat" already quoted. Dr. Huxley himself had made several speeches, particularly on 26 and 27 August; he had submitted a draft resolution which was not very different from the version finally adopted; his draft regarding "native" populations had also been adopted; there was no mention of that in Dr. Huxley's statement. In fact the Wroclaw Congress had allowed free discussion and the

final resolution itself had been a compromise version, a synthesis. M. Birecki had therefore been astonished at Dr. Huxley's statement that there had been no free discussion. Dr. Huxley had acted as Chairman at certain meetings and had thus an opportunity to show what he understood by freedom of discussion.

With regard to the "totalitarian methods" to which reference had been made, M. Birecki did not know what pressure had been exercised on the delegates who had made tendencious statements on their return home; in the interests of truth, however, it was his duty to state that the only "force" which had been employed at Wroclaw was the force of words and persuasion.

Dr. Huxley had concluded his statement to the press with the following words: "This gathering of scientists, writers and artists from many countries could have provided an opportunity for reconciling, in the intellectual and cultural sphere, what may broadly be called the Eastern and Western points of view. I can only express my regret that that opportunity was not taken". M. Birecki stated that, at the Congress, no one had had any idea of a division between East and West and that the Congress itself had been a challenge to any such idea. Who were the representatives of the Western world? Who had represented the Eastern world? The French, who had unanimously approved the proclamation M. Birecki had just quoted? The Russians, who had unanimously adopted the same proclamation? The delegates as individuals? The section of the British delegation which had approved the proclamation? M. Birecki felt completely at a loss, he was sure that there had been no cleavage between East and West; there had been free discussion; there had been a common form of expression which, in spite of differences of philosophic outlook, had been that of humanity; that was very far from the desire to divide the world, still less the intellectual world. The Congress had issued an appeal to the intellectuals

of the whole world, calling them to the defence of peace; that historic appeal would be heard and would be fulfilled.

Professor PHOTIADES expressed his great interest in M. Birecki's statement and indeed his sympathy with it.

He did not intend to dwell on the wording of a proclamation prepared by private persons meeting in a particular place, on the expression of which an inter-governmental organization such as Unesco could not give an opinion. He did not think it necessary for either Unesco or its Executive Board to take note officially of that proclamation, for if, within a short time, other private persons produced a draft of a contradictory nature, the Organization would also have to take formal note of such a draft; in all the circumstances and having regard to the terms of its Constitution, Unesco could not do so.

On the other hand, it was important to explain that Dr. Huxley's statements had been made in his private capacity and not as Director-General of Unesco.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL thanked M. Birecki for his observations, which gave him the opportunity to clear up an unfortunate misunderstanding. That misunderstanding had indeed been the reason for Dr. Huxley's statement to the press.

When he received the invitation from the organizers of the Congress at Wroclaw, Dr. Huxley had been anxious to avoid any misunderstanding about the nature of that invitation, which had been extended to him in his personal capacity and not as Director-General of Unesco. Furthermore, he had taken particular care to consult the Executive Board, who had however left the decision to him. Finally, when Dr. Huxley took the Chair on the second day of the Congress, he had once more stressed the fact that he was attending the

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Congress as a private individual and not as a representative of Unesco. It was only because there had still been some misunderstanding that Dr. Huxley had thought it advisable, and indeed essential, to make a personal statement to the press on his return to Paris.

After those preliminary remarks, Dr. Huxley emphasized that he had received an exceedingly warm welcome in Poland and that he had had an opportunity not only to observe the energy and enthusiasm with which Poland was pursuing the work of reconstruction, but also to establish new contacts and to learn valuable lessons.

Dealing with the specific matter raised by M. Birecki, the Director-General considered there was no country in the world in which a person issuing a statement or an article to the press could guarantee the type of headline which his remarks would be accorded in the newspapers; for instance, the terms "Anti-West" and "totalitarian methods" had of course not been used by Dr. Huxley.

For the rest, it had clearly been Dr. Huxley's duty to say that discussion at the Congress had taken a distinctly political turn, since the questions of Western Union, the Marshall Plan, etc., frequently came up. He had never said, however, that there had been no "free discussion" at the Congress; he had said that "there was no real discussion", for - outside the drafting committee - there had been nothing but formal statements of views, and explicit attacks on the Western countries, which had inevitably given rise to counter-attacks; there had been no genuine discussion at any time. Dr. Huxley regretted that he could not agree with M. Birecki's statement that there had been no spirit of division; when M. Fedisev took the Chair at the first meeting, it was to deliver a violent attack on T.S. Eliot; the mildest

comment which could be made on that attack was that it had scarcely helped to strengthen cultural unity between East and West.

With regard to the resolution of which M. Birecki had spoken, Dr. Huxley explained that he had submitted to a rather sparse gathering a draft which he had drawn up in co-operation with a member of the drafting committee and a few friends; that draft had subsequently been expanded, however, on suggestions from various persons, principally French and Russian, with the result that the final text was a composite resolution retaining only a few points from the text originally suggested.

Dr. Huxley's main criticism of the final resolution was that neither in the text itself, nor in the course of discussion, had there been any reference to co-operation with the United Nations, Unesco, or the other Specialized Agencies.

The lesson to be drawn from the Congress was that which had already been provided at the First Session of the General Conference, that which M. Jacques Maritain had recalled when he opened the Second Session; to bring about international co-operation for peace, it was useless to try to discuss ideologies or to formulate resolutions in the form of proclamations; it was better to concentrate on specific projects and on those activities on which there was a determination to agree. In that connexion, Dr. Huxley, speaking as Director-General, was glad to pay tribute to Poland, whose loyal support of Unesco had made it possible to discuss and put into effect the whole Organization's programme, and had thus helped to lay the foundation for true co-operation between Eastern and Western civilizations. As a scientist, the Director-General could not avoid the observation that there was, at present an opposition between East and West which was apparent even in cultural

matters; yet Unesco had already found many opportunities of improving understanding between East and West, and the Director-General was sure that the co-operation which had been begun would be continued.

Prof. VERNIERS suggested that, after hearing the statements made by M. Birecki and the Director-General, the Executive Board should note that Dr. Huxley had attended the Wroclaw Congress as a private individual and that his attendance at the Congress in no way committed Unesco.

The CHAIRMAN said that that had already been done and that it was unnecessary to record a formal decision on that matter; the mention of it in the summary report would be sufficient.

Forthcoming Meetings of the Executive Board

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the Executive Board would meet again on the afternoon of 14 September and proposed that, in the intervening period, he should consider, with the help of the Secretariat, whether a meeting of the Board should be held after the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference on 15 and 16 September 1948

Approved

(The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.)