

PARIS, 30 September 1947

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee on Relationship with Non-Governmental
International Organisations - First Session

Summary Report of the First Meeting held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber,
Paris 16, on Saturday, 6 September, 1947, at 10 a.m.

Present

- Chairman : Professor P. AUGER
- Members : Professor L. VERNIERS
Professor A. SOMMERFELDT
- Deputies : Mr. W. RICHARDSON (Deputy for Sir John MAUD)
Mr. A.A. COMPTON (Deputy for Mr. EISENHOWER)
- Secretariat : Dr. Walter H.C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
Professor Jean THOMAS (Assistant Director-General)
M. de BLONAY (External Relations Section)

As members had not yet had time to read the relevant documents :
Cons.Exec./Com.ONG/1e Sess./2 and its Annexes, it was decided to hold a
short general discussion during the morning, leaving a detailed examination
of the documents until the afternoon's meeting.

Dr. LAVES wished to give a short explanation of document Cons./Exec.
Com.ONG/1e Sess./2, Annex 2, which constituted the Secretariat's tentative
plan of relationships with non-governmental organisations. The document
provided valuable information regarding the experience of the UN and other
organisations, such as the Economic and Social Council, in this field. It
should be noted that the proposal contained in the document deviated from
Unesco's practice up to the present, in that it suggested the discontinuance
of negotiating agreements with a large number of international non-
governmental organisations. As these organisations were frequently changing
in management and purposes, the relationship between them and Unesco was
never clear from case to case. There was no real need for these agreements
and it was sufficient for Unesco to be able to call on their help from time
to time. There was no need for an overall arrangement for the granting of
secretarial facilities and office space to certain organisations; the
Executive Board could decide which organisations were eligible for such
facilities and the final decision would rest with the Director-General.

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As regards the granting of financial assistance, it was most important that this should only be given in return for clearly determinable activity or services rendered to Unesco. In fact, it should be done in most cases on a contract basis, the agreement coming to an end when the service had been rendered. The Director-General was to report regularly to the Executive Board or the Committee on the status of relationship between Unesco and the different organisations.

The principles governing the selecting of organisations which could send observers to the General Conference were set out in paragraphs B. and C.1), 2), 3) and 4) of the document, and it was recommended that the organisations applying for consultative status should be grouped into three categories, as set out on page 4 of the document, paragraph D.2), a), b) and c). In reply to a question by the CHAIRMAN as to whether an organisation which had once sent an observer to the Conference would be able to continue to do so for an indefinite period, Dr. LAVES said that it could do so unless it was removed from the list of eligible organisations, and M. de BLONAY recalled that Article 4 of the Constitution laid down that the General Conference had the final decision regarding organisations to be represented at its sessions.

Professor SOMMERFELT asked that existing arrangements with organisations should be reviewed.

In reply, M. de BLONAY stated that Unesco had only made two formal agreements, one with the International Council of Scientific Unions, in accordance with an instruction of the London Conference, subsequently approved by the 1st General Conference, and one with the International Studies Conference.

Certain draft agreements had been formed, for example with the International Council of Museums, International Federation of Documentation, International Federation of Library Associations, and with the World Federation of UN Associations, but these had not yet been approved.

Professor VERNIERS was glad to hear from Dr. Laves that it was proposed that Unesco should cease to negotiate agreements as he thought these took up too much time and that often Unesco promised too many funds, as in the agreement with the International Studies Conference.

Mr. RICHARDSON wished to be informed of the extent of Unesco's commitments to the Organisations.

Dr. LAVES replied that the information would be made available. As far as I.C.S.U. was concerned, assistance was given on the basis of grants-in-aid; the International Studies Conference was the only Organisation being given direct financial assistance. Unesco's commitments were of two kinds: (1) where grants were made to an organisation under a strict agreement, as in the case of I.C.S.U., and (2) Research Contracts, where assistance was given in return for specific services rendered within a limited time.

The CHAIRMAN was afraid that the division of the organisations into three categories might cause difficulties, creating a spirit of competition among them. Also he thought the terms set out in the Secretariat's plan might be considered as unduly severe by the Organisations; they might not undertake certain work unless sure of Unesco's aid, whereas the agreements would have given them this security. He agreed, however, that the negotiating of formal agreements was undesirable from Unesco's point of view, as it involved too much time and money, and thought they should make short-term contracts with well-defined conditions.

M. de BLONAY observed that Unesco did not intend to cancel formal agreements already formed. The Secretariat's plan provided for the conclusion of a limited number of formal agreements by the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, and the organisation of co-operation with organisations in three ways, as set out in Paragraph A.1) b) i), ii) and iii).

Dr. LAVES was anxious that they should not establish rigid relationships and thought it preferable not to have a list of organisations, divided into three categories, except for the use of the Secretariat.

M. Jean THOMAS agreed with the Chairman that the division of the organisations into three categories would provoke painful and difficult situations, involving jealousy and political and diplomatic considerations, and therefore thought they should not be introduced, except for internal use.

M. de BLONAY, referring to the Third Session of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation, at which he had been present, said that the WHO Committee on Relations with Non-Governmental Organisations had been faced with the same problem and had decided to have only one category. He suggested that they should do the same, differentiating afterwards between the Organisations by granting special facilities to some.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with M. de Blonay that there should be only one list, formal agreements should be made with three or four organisations, and Unesco should have relations of different kinds, with forty or fifty other organisations, changing every year.

Professor VERNIERS suggested that the Secretariat should first draw up a complete list of the organisations in alphabetical order, so that they could discuss their respective merits. The CHAIRMAN observed that the criteria for the eligibility of organisations was set out on page 4 of the document, Paragraph D. 1) a), b), c) and d).

M. de BLONAY pointed out that other UN organisations had definite consultative arrangements and stressed that Unesco must not disappoint the Non-Governmental Organisations, which represented a real force in public opinion.

Mr. COMPTON thought that, after considering the list of organisations, it might be necessary to categorise them or to set up advisory committees, but that in any case they must establish some concrete basis, or they would find that they had no orderly relations with anyone.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that they might choose one advantage to be accorded to 40 or 50 organisations, such as sending them documentation. Those excluded from the arrangement would realise that they had no special status in relations with Unesco.

M. de BLONAY read an extract from the Report of the WHO Sub-Committee on Relations with Non-Governmental Organisations concerning the question of privileges accorded :

"Privileges conferred by relationship with the World Health Organisation.

"It is recommended that the following privileges shall be conferred upon organisations brought into relationship :

- "1. The right "to appoint a representative to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health Assembly;
- "2. Access to non-confidential documentation and such other documentation as the Director-General may see fit to make available through such special distribution facilities as the World Health Organisation may establish;
- "3. The right to submit memoranda to the Director-General, who would determine the nature and scope of the circulation."

Mr. COMPTON thought that the "access to non-confidential documentation" and the "right to submit memoranda" should constitute the basic privilege granted organisations with which Unesco entered into consultative status. He then proposed that they should study the documents they had been given and wished to know what other documents would be available. To this M. de BLONAY replied that they would have full documentation on some 80 organisations, which would constitute the list of organisations approved by the Secretariat.

At the suggestion of Professor VERNIERS, M. de BLONAY proceeded to read document Cons.Exec./Com.ONG./1e Sess./2, Annex 2 - Tentative Plan of Relationships with Non-Governmental International Organisations.

Attention was drawn to the difficulty of ascertaining whether an organisation was "truly international in its structure or scope of activity" (Paragraph D. 1) a) on page 4). This depended on the number of members and the number of nationalities represented, also whether they represented only certain regions such as European countries, or the Americas also.

M. VERNIERS pointed out that priority must be given to those which were international on as world-wide a basis as possible.

Mr. COMPTON proposed that the principle laid down in Item 7 of the first resolution proposed in Dean McKeon's letter of 23 July (Annex 4A) be followed in these cases.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that they should adjourn to study the documents.

(The Meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.)

PARIS, 30 September 1947

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee on Relationships with International
Non-Governmental Organisations

First Session

Summary report of the second meeting held at Unesco House,
19 Avenue Kléber, Paris (16e), on Saturday 6 September 1947,
at 3 p.m.

Present

<u>Chairman</u> :	Professor P. AUGER
<u>Members</u> :	Professor L. VERNIERS Professor A. SOMMERHELT Mr. A. COMPTON (Deputy for Mr. MILTON S. EISENHOWER) Mr. W. A. RICHARDSON (Deputy for Sir John MAUD)
<u>Secretariat of Unesco:</u>	Mr. Walter H. C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General) Professor Jean THOMAS (Assistant Director-General) M. DE BIONAY (External Relations Section)

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should establish the general criteria to be applied in examining the list of Organisations prepared by the Secretariat. The tentative plan submitted to the Committee (Doc. Cons.Exec./Com.ONG/1st Sess./2) could be taken as a basis; in Annex I were set out the principles applied in this matter by the United Nations, and Annex II summarised the principal facts which might serve as criteria.

Professor VERNIERS considered that paragraph III of Annex I (Organisations to which this directive applies), which had been adopted that morning, constituted a very important criterion. He asked how the provisions of point (a) in particular would be applied to international non-governmental organisations founded since the war which had not yet

been able to prove themselves and which were going to work in accordance with Unesco's aims. He was thinking among others of the World Federation of United Nations Associations which had as yet no recognised standing, but which should nevertheless be taken into consideration. Point (a) should therefore be modified.

The CHAIRMAN having expressed some anxiety at the necessity of taking up a definite position, Professor VERNIERS feared that if these associations had to prove themselves before receiving Unesco's patronage, this might have the effect of discouraging their efforts in advance. Professor SOMMERFELT, however, thought that such associations could be considered as already having a recognised standing and did not need to have a long past.

Mr. COMPTON remarked that "recognised standing" seemed to him to be perfectly applicable to an organisation recognised by 42 nations; he did not think it would be wise to enter into too much detail, and was of opinion that the text should not be amended in a way which might involve Unesco in giving its support to many similar organisations, since this would constitute a heavy burden on its limited budget.

Professor VERNIERS did not press his point, his intention having been only to draw attention to the new organisations set up since the war, even though their membership might be small.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the criteria resulting from points 2 and 4 of the report of the special Committee, approved by the Board in June 1946 (Annex 3). An organisation might have an excellent technical reputation without being of a truly international character. He thought it would be useful to define such a character clearly.

Professor SOMMERFELT quoted in this connection the case of South American and Scandinavian associations whose objects, although related to Unesco's programme, were limited to certain regions; they were not open to all nations, and he thought it would be dangerous to include them in the Committee's draft since their field of action was limited. A distinction must, in any case, be made.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL proposed that the text should be amended by a more exact description of the organisations, which might be described as "world" instead of "international". It would be regrettable to see excluded such organisations as the Northern Society, which, although limited to Scandinavia, was working with the same aims as Unesco.

Professor VERNIERS was also in favour of making the text more precise by interpreting "international" organisations as those which, without necessarily being world-wide, seemed, even in a limited field, to serve the general purposes of Unesco.

The CHAIRMAN having stated that Unesco should deal directly with World Federations where they existed, to avoid a considerable increase in the number of organisations, Professor VERNIERS added that in the absence of such federations, their formation should be promoted.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL remarked that the same question had arisen with regard to the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labour; in his opinion, a distinction should be made between organisations recruiting their members on a local basis but having universal aims, and those whose aims were limited.

Professor SOMMERFELT agreed with Professor Verniers and stated that if the aims of certain organisations were regional, they were none the less inspired by the same objects as Unesco.

Mr. COMPTON quoted the recommendation contained in Dean McKeon's letter and the CHAIRMAN stated that he also favoured the federation of regional organisations before they entered into relations with Unesco.

Mr. COMPTON considered that their choice might fall on the organisation which, in a given field of activity of Unesco, had the largest membership, the first criterion being that it was in Unesco's interests to establish such relations.

Professor SOMMERFELT did not see the need, in this case, for amending the text, and the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL commented that many organisations calling themselves "international" were in fact national in their structure, although they included delegations from different countries; perhaps they should stress the necessity of both their structure and their activity having an international character.

The CHAIRMAN, although he feared that this might exclude regional organisations, accepted this amendment. (Add "and" to paragraph D (a) of Annex II). In reply to a proposal by Mr. COMPTON that the Committee should adopt the suggestions of Dean McKeon, he thought that Dean McKeon's arguments should be studied by the Committee.

M. DE BLONAY gave some details of the United Nations policy; certain associations were founded upon a democratic basis, others were not, and if clause 4 of these principles was to be adopted, some very valuable bodies might be excluded.

The CHAIRMAN, having drawn attention to clause 7 of those same Principles, concerning the voting rights of members, M. DE BLONAY emphasised that the legal structure of the organisations was of less concern to Unesco than their efficacy and the motives of their actions, and Mr. COMPTON thought it was sufficient to have the right to examine their structure and ensure that it was sufficiently democratic.

M. DE BLONAY quoted the case of the International Studies Conference which consisted of national groups and not of members and which would therefore be excluded.

Professor VERNIERS having raised the question of the necessity of having an international directing body, the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL considered that this was implied in "international structure" and the CHAIRMAN thought the Committee could content itself with a simple criterion and afterwards examine each case on its merits.

Mr. RICHARDSON commented that two types of organisations might be distinguished according to their relationship with Unesco: (1) those which were concerned specifically or wholly with subjects related to Unesco's programme, and with which Unesco should establish working relations and co-operation - this was a relatively limited group; and (2) those, more numerous, which had existed for a long time but worked, at least in part, for the same ends as Unesco and with which it would be useful to establish relations at a consultative level.

If these two points were admitted, they could then endeavour to define the conditions of eligibility and formulate logical reasons for their classification in one or the other of the above-mentioned categories, and, finally, determine the nature of their possible co-operation with Unesco. He thought that the text of Annex 2, which he considered somewhat obscure, might be revised in the light of these considerations.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL supported this constructive suggestion which he considered most useful. The Secretariat had envisaged the problem in a rather different manner, attempting to make a classification in seven different groups, which had been very difficult to establish; moreover, the Organisations would have to be informed of it in one way or another, which might result in regrettable pressure being brought to bear when they were allocating the different advantages: representation at the Conference, secretarial facilities, etc. The same difficulties had been encountered in the negotiations with WHO and, instead of fixing respective "rights", they had sought rather to determine the possible co-operation. The new text of Annex II had been drawn up in the light of the morning's discussions. The document stopped at the end of paragraph I of Chapter D and new proposals had been made (E. Nature of Consultative Arrangements; F. Other Forms of Co-operation). These new provisions seemed to him to be in accordance with the suggestions made by Mr. Richardson. He drew the Committee's attention to the last two paragraphs, reserving to the Director-General the right to conclude agreements in certain well defined cases.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that it had been decided that the list of Organisations would be reserved for internal use, and different forms of co-operation might be recommended according to the needs of the moment. A distinction was made between organisations with which an agreement would be concluded and other forms of co-operation.

M. DE BLONAY pointed out that there was nothing to prevent an Organisation passing from the consultative level to other forms of co-operation.

Mr. COMPTON considered that the draft as presented satisfied the various considerations which had been mentioned, but emphasised the necessity of making provision for other forms of co-operation as well as agreements. The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL stressed that it was for the Executive Board to make a decision in each case.

Mr. COMPTON thought that the criteria should be clearly stated, taking into account Mr. Richardson's suggestions. The Committee should first of all determine its own criterion of action. He then made several remarks concerning observers and grants-in-aid. The passage dealing with contacts to be made by the Director-General would gain, in his opinion, by being developed, and he suggested that Mr. Richardson should be asked to draw up, in collaboration with the Secretariat, a new draft developing the ideas expressed.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present task of the members of the Committee should be to reach agreement on the general principles concerning (a) the very small number of organisations with which it would be advantageous to conclude agreements; (b) the organisations with which there should be co-operation on a consultative basis. It should then, after having examined the general criteria for the eligibility of these organisations, examine the special criteria enabling the Director-General to authorise fuller co-operation with certain Associations. Finally, it should examine the list of organisations drawn up by the Secretariat to determine into which category these organisations fell.

This procedure was adopted.

Mr. COMPTON wished to see the general commentary (Section A) expanded in accordance with the discussion which had just taken place. With regard to (B) (Procedure for selecting the organisations with which Unesco will enter into consultative arrangements), he wished the Committee's report to the Executive Board to be communicated at the same time to Member States, who would thus be able to transmit their observations to Unesco without delay.

M. DE BLONAY recalled that the Committee could only make recommendations to the Executive Board, which would submit them to the General Conference, and the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL considered that the danger of delay referred to by Mr. Compton would no longer exist once the list of organisations had been drawn up by the Committee, which was, in any case, obliged to present its report to the Executive Board.

M. DE BLONAY suggested that the Committee's report should be sent to Member States purely for information, since the question was on the Agenda of the General Conference.

The CHAIRMAN having emphasised that it would be purely a matter for information and not for decision by the States, the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL asked the Committee to approve a resolution authorising the Secretariat to take this action.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that when the report was sent to the Executive Board it should be accompanied by a letter stating that it had been communicated to Member States and explaining the reasons for this action.

This procedure was adopted.

With regard to point 4 (page 3) concerning relations with organisations having branches in Spain, M. DE BLONAY considered that the provisions of (b) would allow of perfectly adequate co-operation, and Mr. COMPTON proposed that the provisions should be further limited so as not to risk this co-operation being extended to all non-political organisations having branches in Spain.

Chapter D was adopted with an amendment of form proposed by Mr. RICHARDSON and seconded by Mr. COMPTON (D (b): replace "primarily" by "substantially").

The CHAIRMAN, supported by Mr. COMPTON, also proposed that they should add to (c) a stipulation with regard to the international character of the directing body.

Professor VERNIERS pointed out that international associations with Fascist activities were excluded; this criterion was somewhat negative, and he enquired what was the position of associations which had been Fascist before the war but which were no longer so. The CHAIRMAN remarked that they were excluded under (c) and that it was the Committee's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the sincerity of their aims. With regard to Chapter E, Mr. COMPTON wished to have circulated for information to Member States and to the Executive Board a list of the reports sent to the Director-General by Organisations, so as to enable them to ask for supplementary information in certain cases, and to avoid the General Conference being overwhelmed by a mass of documents of doubtful value. After some discussion on this subject the text of paragraph IV was amended and combined with paragraph III, so as to limit the reports to questions relating to the programme and to establish a check. Member States would meanwhile be kept informed of suggestions concerning them by means of an annual list, accompanied where necessary by abstracts. The expression "shall have the right" was replaced by "may". With regard to Chapter F (invitation of observers to the General Conference), M. DE BLONAY pointed out that, although the procedure had been decided, the Committee

still had to draw up the list. The necessary criterion was contained in the last line of the page.

This text was adopted, with several amendments of form concerning mainly (b) which Mr. RICHARDSON proposed to complete as follows; "and which are specifically concerned with one of the divisions of Unesco's work, etc. "

Mr. COMPTON considered it necessary to protect Unesco against too many requests for office space and secretarial facilities, and Professor VERNIERS proposed the wording "The organisations to benefit from such facilities will have to be wholly and specifically concerned with some aspect of Unesco's programme and have a continuing contribution to make towards its development".

The text of (c) (grants-in-aid) was also revised, Mr. RICHARDSON wishing to make it more precise by the addition of "exclusively". The CHAIRMAN considered it would be useful to stress the conditions for making these grants, which were in principle reserved for activities within the competence of Unesco but which might sometimes be made, as M. de Blonay observed, to enable a particular body to re-establish itself or for the organisation of a conference.

Referring to Article XI of the Constitution, Mr. RICHARDSON preferred to see these grants-in-aid subject to formal provisions as to their aims. The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that all assistance by Unesco was subject to formal agreement. Mr. COMPTON pointed out that their conceptions differed, and it would be useful for the Committee to reach a clear definition. He proposed: "for well-defined purposes in furtherance of the execution of Unesco's Programme".

The CHAIRMAN distinguished two stages: the Director-General could conclude agreements with Associations, on the one hand, for a definite task - here a grant was made for specific services, paid for by Unesco; on the other hand, to encourage activity of value to Unesco, but which did not constitute a definite task. Mr. COMPTON agreed, although he pointed out that they must adhere strictly to the programme and that the Committee should define these tasks. The wording of the Constitution "to contribute to peace and security" was rather too vague for his liking.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL emphasised that a grant-in-aid could only be made after a formal agreement (exchange of correspondence). This was no doubt the part of the budget which would be examined the most carefully and the most critically.

Mr. COMPTON said that the Committee could codify the precedents (agreements with I.C.S.U. and the International Studies Conference) or recommend that, before being renewed, these agreements should be revised in the light of his suggestions. Mr. RICHARDSON agreed with this procedure.

The CHAIRMAN having raised the question whether this would exclude grants to Associations working within the sphere of Unesco's interests to continue their own activity, Mr. COMPTON considered that a definite policy for the revision of temporary agreements would be necessary if Unesco were to avoid having to maintain numerous Associations instead of encouraging them to become independent.

The CHAIRMAN quoted the example of I.C.S.U. which existed before the war but was not very active, and was now working, thanks to Unesco. It was possible that the Council might become independent, but Unesco's help would have been most useful to it.

Professor VERNIERS proposed a new text for paragraph F (c), by which it would be possible for grants to be made to Organisations to enable them to attain one of their objects more easily or more quickly, this object being in direct conformity with Unesco's programme. Apart from exceptional cases, these grants could only be made to complement the beneficiary organisation's own resources. It would be for the Executive Board to decide on the purpose and the amount of the grant, and for the Secretariat to assess its usefulness. The Association to benefit by the grant would provide Unesco with information to justify it, and the grant would only be made if the justification were satisfactory.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that the document under consideration was primarily a memorandum from the Committee to the Executive Board on possible relationships with international non-governmental organisations, and he wondered whether the Committee should not content itself with a shorter text, reserving the drafting of a more detailed text for later.

Mr. COMPTON considered that it was rather a matter of a report to the Board on the problem as a whole.

M. DE BLONAY thought that they should refer to the decisions and experiences of the previous year, and that a more concise document would be of greater value to the Executive Board.

He stated that the new text, incorporating the amendments adopted by the Committee, would be submitted to the Committee with the list of organisations at the next meeting, which would take place on 7 September at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

PARIS, 30 September 1947.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee on Relationship with Non-Governmental
International Organisations - First Session

Summary Report of the third meeting held at Unesco House, 19, Avenue
Kléber, Paris, 16e, on Sunday 7 September 1947 at 9.30 a.m.

Present:

Chairman: Professor P. AUGER

Members: Professor L. VERNIERS
Professor A. SORENSEN
Mr. A.A. COLETON (Deputy for Dean McKeon)
Mr. W.R. RICHARDSON (Deputy for Sir John Maud)

Secretariat: Mr. Walter H.C. LAVIS (Deputy Director-
General)
Professor Jean THOMAS (Assistant Director-
General)
M. de BLONAY (Head of External Relations
Section)

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion of the revised form of the Draft Report of the Committee on Relationships with Non-Governmental International Organisations to the Executive Board, drawing attention to the four sections A, B, C, and D set out in the introductory paragraphs.

Mr. COLETON raised a drafting point in connection with head C, which did not make it clear that the list of organisations which the Committee, under the powers delegated to it by the Executive Board, was to recommend should be invited to send observers to the General Conference, was subject only to formal ratification by the General Conference. After discussion it was agreed that head C should be amended to read as follows:-

"a list of non-governmental international organisations for which the Committee on Relationship with Non-Governmental International Organisations, on behalf of the Executive Board, recommends be invited by the General Conference to send an observer to its Second Session."

M. de BLONAY read section A of the report (plan of relationships with non-governmental international organisations).

In connection with sub-section III (nature of consultative arrangements) Professor VERNIERS pointed out that there seemed to be no provision requiring the non-governmental organisations to keep Unesco provided regularly with their non-confidential documentation; after a discussion in which Mr. COMPTON, Mr. LAVES, and the CHAIRMAN took part, it was agreed that the following sentence should be added to sub-paragraph III (c); "similarly the organisations will be invited to provide Unesco with full information of their activities."

In connection with sub-section IV (procedure for selecting the organisations with which Unesco will enter into consultative arrangements) Mr. RICHARDSON enquired whether it was anticipated that the present committee or a similar body would have a permanent part to play in deciding on the organisations with which Unesco should enter into consultative arrangements.

The CHAIRMAN and M. de BLONAY both considered that the Committee would be more or less permanent body and would be necessary for at least one or two years and, at Mr. Richardson's suggestion, it was agreed that the first sentence of the sub-section should be amended to read "The Committee on relationships with non-governmental international organisations set up by the Executive Board shall from time to time make proposals to the Executive Board as to the Organisations with which Unesco will enter into consultative arrangements."

It was also agreed, after discussion between the CHAIRMAN and Mr. COMPTON that, in order to make it clear that the Board was not obliged to defer its decision until comments from member governments had been received, the second sentence of this sub-paragraph should be amended to read "Previous to a decision of the Executive Board in the matter, such proposals shall be communicated to the Governments of Member States in time to allow comments."

In connection with sub-section V (other forms of co-operation) M. de Blonay said that they proposed to change the order in which the topics were presented. Section (d) (Formal Agreements) would thus become Section (a) and would be followed by the section on "Organisation of Advisory Committees" (original section (e))

There was considerable discussion on the drafting of this Section on the organisation of advisory committees, in the course of which the following points were brought out:-

1. It should be made clear that the list of possible types of advisory committees mentioned in the third paragraph of the section was not intended to be exhaustive.
2. It would be advisable to indicate some procedure for setting up advisory Committees in the intervals between sessions of the General Conference. Mr. LAVES was anxious that the Director-General should have power to set up such an Advisory Committee for any specific purpose as occasion arose. He was also anxious to know whether the Committee

anticipated that the Advisory Committees referred to in the report would be of a permanent or ad hoc character.

Mr. COMPTON felt that if such committees were set up for long terms, it would be advisable that the General Conference should supervise their composition and suggested that a distinction should be made between two types of Committee (1) a Committee formally set up by the General Conference under the terms of para. 4 of Article 11 of the Constitution and (2) an Advisory Committee set up more informally by the Director-General, as occasion arose. In the latter case the Director-General should keep the Executive Board informed of his action in his normal periodic reports to the Board, which were also circulated to member governments for information. In addition, a third type of Advisory Committee might be set up on the decision of the Executive Board, at the recommendation of the Committee on Relationships with Non-Governmental International Organisations; the Director-General might send proposals for such Committees to the present Committee for consideration.

3. Any such Advisory Committee whose work might cover subjects coming within the scope of other specialised agencies of the United Nations should be set up only after consultation with the appropriate specialised agency.

It was finally agreed that the second, third and final paragraphs of the sub-section in their present form should be omitted and that the whole sub-section should be referred to the Secretariat for re-drafting in the light of the Committee's discussions. At M. Verniers' suggestion it was also agreed that some reference to the fact that the reason for setting up Advisory Committees was to simplify the work of Unesco, should be inserted.

M. de BLOMAY then read sub-section (a) (Invitation of Observers to the Sessions of the General Conference) which would appear as sub-section (c) in the new order of the section, and which was also referred to the Secretariat for minor drafting amendments - followed by sub-section (d) (Grants-in-aid) (original sub-section (c)) and sub-section (e) (Grant of Office space or Secretarial Facilities (original sub-section (b))).

In connection with the last mentioned sub-section Mr. Laves was anxious that a further amendment should be made to provide that such arrangements for the grant of premises and facilities should be based on a written agreement including provision for review.

Finally M. THOMAS suggested that it would be more logical if section IV preceded section III; he also inquired whether it was clear that all the organisations with which Unesco might arrange the forms of co-operation mentioned in Section V must have been placed on the list of international non-governmental organisations approved by the Executive Board. It was agreed that this point should be clarified in re-drafting and that the title of section V should be amended to make it clear that it covered additional forms of co-operation available, in appropriate cases, to approved organisations.

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The Committee then turned to consideration of the draft Recommendation concerning Contractual Arrangements to be made by Unesco for the Execution of Specific Tasks. A minor drafting amendment was made to the first paragraph as follows:- "The experience gained by Unesco during its first months of operations has shown that great benefit can be derived by the Organisation by contracting for the execution of certain tasks with outside individuals or agencies."

It was agreed that it was unnecessary to insert any provision for reports on the action taken by Unesco under the arrangements outlined in the recommendation, since such action would be covered by the Director-General's normal reports.

M. de BLONAY then read the Recommendation concerning Grants-in-Aid to be made to non-governmental international organisations.

The Chairman felt that the meaning of the words "on a large scale" in sub-paragraph (1) of the recommendation was not clear and after discussion it was agreed that the paragraph should be amended to read "Arrangements for services to be rendered by non-governmental international organisations should, wherever possible, be made on a contractual basis rather than by grants-in-aid."

After discussion of sub-paragraph 2, it was agreed that this also should be amended to read "When this is not possible grants-in-aid should only be made for well-defined purposes in furtherance of the execution of the programme of Unesco."

In connection with sub-paragraph 3, M. THOMAS and Professor SOMMERFELT stressed that certain well-established international organisations were at the present time in great difficulties through lack of funds and would in all probability be quite unable to continue their work without financial assistance. Such organisations were in a position, owing to their established contacts and technical facilities, to give considerable assistance to Unesco, but the Organisation might be precluded from giving them the necessary financial aid by the provision that grants should only be made to supplement income available from other sources.

Mr. RICHARDSON was, on principle, opposed to the making of 100% grants and felt that Unesco would be open to serious criticism, if after any considerable period, it were found to be the sole support of a large number of international organisations with no other means of existence.

Professor SOMMERFELT agreed that it was undesirable that a large number of organisations should be thus wholly supported, but felt that the Organisation should be in a position to give assistance in particularly deserving cases.

The CHAIRMAN and Professor VERNIERS pointed out that if such organisations were given assistance for a short time they might well be able to support themselves from other funds after an initial period.

It was finally agreed that the Section should be re-cast to read "Save in exceptional cases, grants-in-aid should only be made to complement the income available from other sources to the organisation concerned." This form would give Unesco sufficient latitude to assist organisations of the type referred to by M. THOMAS and Professor SOMMERFELT.

In connection with sub-paragraph 5, it was felt that provision should be made for reports on the use made of the grants provided by Unesco, and the sub-paragraph was amended to read "The conditions under which grants-in-aid are to be utilised should be formally defined between Unesco and the organisation, full reports being given to Unesco as to the way in which they have been spent."

The recommendation, with these amendments was approved.

The Committee then turned to consideration of document Cons. Exec./Com.ONG/1e Sess./3 (General Information concerning International Non-Governmental Organisations), and the CHAIRMAN suggested that, before the next meeting of the Committee, the members should look through the list of organisations and decide individually which bodies they considered should be placed on the list with which Unesco might establish relations, which bodies should be omitted from the list, and which organisations should be placed on the list be recommended to receive invitations to send observers to the General Conference. Any corrections of, or additions to, the information given in the document, of which members might be aware, should be communicated in writing to M. de Blonay, as well as particulars of any important organisations not appearing on the list with which members might be familiar.

In preliminary discussion of the basis on which the organisations included in the document had been selected, Mr. RICHARDSON asked what should be the Committee's attitude to purely racial or purely religious organisations.

M. de BLONAY said that such organisations as the Friends' World Committee, World Jewish Congress, etc., had been given consultative status by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that such organisations have a considerable influence on public opinion and that they should, therefore, not be omitted from the list merely because they were purely racial or religious in character.

The time of the next meeting was fixed for 9.30 a.m. on Monday 8 September 1947.

(The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.)

PARIS, 30 September 1947

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee on Relationship with Non-Governmental
International Organisations.

First Session

Summary Report of the fourth meeting held at Unesco House,
19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e, on Monday 8 September at 9.30 a.m.

Present:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Professor P. AUGER
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Professor A. SOMMERFELT
<u>Members:</u>	Professor L. VERNIERS Mr. A. COMPTON Mr. W.A. RICHARDSON
<u>Unesco Secretariat:</u>	Professor Jean THOMAS, Assistant Director-General M. de BLONAY (External Relations Section).

Item 4 of the Agenda: Choice of non-governmental international
organisations to be invited to co-operate with Unesco; choice of
organisations to be invited to send observers to the General Conference.

The CHAIRMAN suggested an examination of the non-governmental international organisations which Unesco should invite to co-operate with it in an advisory capacity. At first sight, it would seem that Unesco should not extend itself too much and should preferably enter into contact with groups or federations of organisations (women's, professional, demoninational associations, etc.)

M. de BLONAY observed that such groupings were desirable, but difficult to establish in practice, because of the differences in basic tendencies, and of particularisms which existed in the organisations in question.

The CHAIRMAN thought that one might try to group them according to well-defined purposes, in which case they might be represented at the General Conference by a single observer.

M. de BLONAY thought that it was possible to make the same distinction as had been made last year between official observers (of which between 10 and 20 would be required) and semi-official observers, who would receive facilities in regard to travel and information.

Mr. COMPTON thought that a certain number of advisory committees, in which official or semi-official observers would be grouped in similar spheres (reconstruction, teaching profession, students, youth, etc.), might meet at Mexico City before the opening of the General Conference; each of these advisory committees might, by general agreement, appoint an observer to represent it officially.

M. de BLONAY observed that TIGER would meet shortly and might be asked to appoint an official observer who would represent all the organisations included in the Committee.

The list of non-governmental international organisations invited to co-operate with Unesco was provisionally drawn up as follows (it being understood that other organisations might be added later):

Boy Scouts International Bureau
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Friends World Conference (Quakers)
International Advisory Folk Dance Council
International Alliance of Women
International Anthropological Institute
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Broadcasting Organisation
International Colonial Institute
International Committee on Historical Sciences
International Committee on the History of Art
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and
Composers
International Conference of Social Work
International Council of Early Childhood Education
International Council of Museums
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Women
International Democratic Federation of Women
International Federation of Documentation
International Federation of Film Archives
International Federation of Library Associations
International Federation of Organisations for School Corres-
pondence and Exchanges
International Federation of Secondary School Teachers
International Federation of Teachers' Associations
International Federation of University Women

International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Philosophy
International Institute of Statistics
International Law Association
International Organisation of Journalists
International Organisation for Standardisation
International Publishers' Congress
International Society of Contemporary Music
International Society of Musicology
International Student Service
International Studies Conference
International Union of Architects
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
International Union of Child Welfare
International Union for Housing and Town Planning
International Union of Local Authorities
International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population
Problems
International Union of Students
International Voluntary Service for Peace
International Youth Hostel Federation
Inter-Parliamentary Union
"Jeunesse Etudiante Chrétienne"
League of Red Cross Societies
New Education Fellowship
O.S.E. Union
Pax Romana
XR

P.E.N. Club

Permanent International Committee of Linguists

Rotary International

Scroptimist International

Union Ort

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

World Council of Churches

World Engineering Conference

World Federation of Democratic Youth

World Federation of Scientific Workers

World Federation of Trade Unions

World Federation of United Nations Associations

World Jewish Congress

World Organisation of the Teaching Profession

World Student Christian Federation

World Student Relief

World Union of Jewish Students

World Young Women's Christian Association

Young Christian Workers

International Academic Union

The list of non-governmental international organisations invited to send official observers to the General Conference was provisionally drawn up as follows:

International Association of University Professors and
Lecturers

International Broadcasting Organisation

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and
Composers
International Council of Museums
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Federation of Documentation
International Federation of Library Associations
International Organisation of Journalists
International Studies Conference
Inter-Parliamentary Union
League of Red Cross Societies
New Education Fellowship
P.E.N. Club
Rotary International
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations

There remain the questions of the International Academic Union, the Committee of Popular Arts (in process of re-organisation), the representation of the teaching profession in various grades, of students, of youth groups, of reconstruction, of the human sciences, of denominational groups (International Catholic Co-ordinating Committee, World Council of Churches, etc.).

Mr. COMPTON recalled in this connection the suggestions made in Dean McEwen's second letter (Annex A. B to Document Cons. Exec./Com. ONG/1st Sess./2), which would allow the constitution of advisory committees.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought that matters should not be hurried. It would be no use grouping irreconcilable elements together; thus, if one

were going to group Catholic organisations together, it seemed difficult to group Christian organisations together. For the moment, he thought it would be possible to group three types of organisation; women's organisations, Catholic organisations and students' organisations.

M. de BLONAY thought it was a question of grouping organisations not according to a word (Youth or Education), but according to the essential unity of their principles.

Mr. COMPTON suggested that organisations might be grouped with a view to advising Unesco on specific problems which directly affected its programme.

M. de BLONAY agreed that the co-operation of organisations interested in the execution of the 1948 Programme should be sought—in other words, that those organisations should be grouped for purposes of definite concrete tasks.

Mr. COMPTON thought that the Secretariat should arrange for the list of organisations selected for co-operation with Unesco to be prefaced by a statement of the criteria adopted by the Committee in the choice of those organisations.

Professor VERNIERS said he would like mention to be made of concrete examples such as: the International Society of Musicology grouped with the International Committee on Historical Sciences, etc..... the International Anthropological Institute grouped with the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, etc.... etc....

Approved

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Professor VERNIERS said he would also like to recall the idea, which had many times been put forward, that Unesco needed the active co-operation of non-governmental international organisations for the purpose of spreading its ideals among the public.

Item 5 of the Agenda: Examination of the Draft Terms of Reference for the Committee.

The Committee then proceeded to a preliminary study of a draft text, which, with some alterations, would be re-examined during the afternoon meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.

PARIS, 30 September 1947

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee on Relationship with Non-Governmental
Organisations - First Session

Summary report of the fifth meeting held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e, on Monday 8 September, 1947 at 3 p.m.

Present:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Professor P. AUGER
<u>Members:</u>	Professor L. VERNIERS Professor A. SCHERFFELT
<u>Deputies:</u>	Mr. W.A. RICHARDSON (Deputy for Sir John Maud) Mr. A.A. COMPTON (Deputy for Dean McKeon)
<u>Secretariat:</u>	M. de BLONAY

M. de BLONAY read Section C of the Draft Report of the Committee on Relationships with Non-Governmental International Organisations to the Executive Board.

Mr. COMPTON proposed a slight amendment in the wording of the first paragraph: "attached" in the third line should read "recommended".

Mr. RICHARDSON did not agree with the grouping in the third paragraph and proposed the elimination of the sentence "for instance, International Anthropological Institute." Agreed.

Mr. COMPTON wondered how they would justify the inclusion of certain highly specialised organisations such as the International Advisory Folk-dance Council, while members of the I.C.S.U. were excluded.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the list was subject to alterations and would be periodically reviewed. He then called on Mr. Ballou to give additional information concerning the three teaching organisations whose inclusion was under consideration.

Mr. BALLOU thought it would be a tactical mistake to invite one without all three of them, as there was a great deal of jealousy between them and they were working at cross-purposes.

Professor VERNIERS pointed out how important it was for Unesco that teachers in primary and secondary schools should be represented, as

they were constantly forming the minds of the youth of the world and if they were not with Unesco it would obtain no results.

In spite of the danger, pointed out by Mr. COMPTON, of not keeping a proper balance between the various fields, it was decided that the three teaching organisations should be added to the list: International Federation of Secondary School Teachers, International Federation of Teachers' Associations and The World Organisation of the Teaching Profession.

M. de BLONAY then read Section D of the Report.

As regards sub-paragraph b), Mr. COMPTON pointed out that students' organisations might be unable to send an observer for financial reasons and that therefore the possibility of their getting a world representative elected at the Conference was small. M. de BLONAY thought that they might have representatives present near the Conference or in the United States who could attend.

As regards sub-paragraph c), Mr. COMPTON wondered whether the scientific management group should not be included and thought they might have common services with the other organisations mentioned. It was decided to add to the paragraph: "in consultation if possible with the International Commission of Scientific Management."

Mr. COMPTON then raised the question of feminine representation. Two courses were open to them: they could ask the various feminine organisations to consult together and choose an observer, or else the Committee could pick out one or two organisations, adding them to the list of those invited to send an observer.

Professor SOMMERFELT thought that their past activity in relation to Unesco should be taken into consideration. For instance, The International Federation of University Women had been in close touch with Unesco and it might make an odd impression if they were excluded.

M. de BLONAY pointed out that the feminine organisations were represented through the T.I.C.E.R. and it was decided to change the second line of sub-paragraph a) to read: "on which most youth, feminine and relief organisations are represented ..."

The question of the representation of religious organisations was then discussed and it was decided that they must be included, but that it would be wiser to leave the choice to the religious organisations themselves. The Vatican Commission would be asked to select a Catholic organisation, the World Jewish Congress a Jewish organisation and the World Council of Churches a Protestant Organisation.

M. de BLONAY then read the List of Organisations.

Mr. COMPTON remarked that the League of Red Cross Societies was also represented through the T.I.C.E.R. and wondered whether they were justified in including it.

Professor VERNIERS said that although the Red Cross was primarily concerned with relief, especially in time of war, the Junior Red Cross Association, which had thirty million adherents in the world, had a great influence in all schools where it could help Unesco's aim to penetrate. He therefore suggested that it should be included. He realised that they must establish certain rules for eliminating or admitting organisations, but he thought they should consider above all their efficacy in carrying out Unesco's ends, especially when they had the technical means of doing so. The Belgian Junior Red Cross had collected large sums of money to help children in Greece, and they did not only give aid but taught the idea of service and were interested in civic education.

After further discussion it was decided that the Red Cross must be included, but that it would be better to leave the League of Red Cross Societies, rather than single out the Junior Red Cross Association.

Mr. COMPTON had a question to ask regarding two other organisations: I.C.S.U. was established and had already a formal agreement with Unesco, but the World Federation of Scientific Workers was a young organisation and he wondered if it was sufficiently well established and representative to be asked to send an observer to the Conference, especially in view of the inclusion of the better established group already on the list.

The CHAIRMAN thought they should not raise too many objections to young organisations and observed that while the representative of I.C.S.U. would be a scholar, the representative of the World Federation of Scientific Workers would be a professional laboratory worker. Also the latter organisation was more interested than I.C.S.U. in social and political implications in the scientific field with which Unesco was also closely concerned and it should therefore be included.

Agreed.

Professor SOMMERFELT pointed out that while there were two representatives of scientific organisations there was none for the humanities.

M. de BLONAY suggested that they might add the International Council of Academies, which would include philosophy and the humanities;

Agreed.

Mr. COMPTON next queried the inclusion of the World Federation of Trade Unions as he thought its primary concern lay outside the field of Unesco. M. de BLONAY and Professor VERNIERS stressed the importance for Unesco of influencing the working classes, and Professor VERNIERS thought they should remember the examples of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation which had only concerned themselves with the élite and had not succeeded in getting their ideas accepted by the masses. It was agreed that the World Federation of Trade Unions must be left on the list.

The draft terms of reference contained in Section E of the Report having been agreed during the morning's meeting, there was no further business and M. de BLONAY concluded by proposing that they should make a resolution authorising Unesco to send the Report to member governments, although it had not yet been approved by the Executive Board, and asking them for their comments.

Mr. RICHARDSON pointed out that this was already covered in paragraph III on page 2 of the Report: "previous to a decision of the Executive Board in the matter, such proposals shall be communicated to the Governments of Member States in time to allow for comments".

(The Meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.)