



SEX/SR 1(rev.)
PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the First Meeting, held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e on
Monday 12 July 1948, at 11 a.m.

Present:

- Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)
- Vice-Chairmen: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)
- Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor P. CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
H.E. M. Victor DOBE (Canada)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Kasat Nuri GUNTEKJII (Turkey)
Dr. Mameel MARTINIZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPČOENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)
- Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Mme. MOBEL (International Labour Office)
- Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General)
Dr. W. H. C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

Item 1 of Agenda -- Opening of Session

The CHAIRMAN opened the Session and expressed his pleasure at seeing all Members of the Board present, with the exception of Professor Carrion, whose absence was due to the loss of a relative. He was sure the Board would wish him to express regret on its behalf. He was happy to welcome M. Louis Gros and Mme. Morel whom Members of the Board were always glad to have at their meetings. He had received an apology from the F.A.O., which had been unable to send a representative. He was also happy to note the presence of a member of the Chinese National Commission and visitors from India. He extended a welcome to Dr. Needham, who was continuing to act as an honorary adviser to Unesco on scientific matters.

Item 2 of Agenda - Adoption of Agenda

The Chairman observed that the Agenda before the Board was extremely long and the following items had to be added to it: (1) Organization of the Third General Conference; (2) Outline of plans and report of progress made in the Tensions Project; (3) Report on the writing of a Cultural History; (4) Future relations of Unesco with the International Bureau of Education. The following amendment should be made in the Agenda: In Item 15 (a) the words "Fifth, Sixth and" were to be deleted. Item 17 (b) was to be deleted, as no material had been received.

The Agenda was adopted as amended (document 8EX/1(rev.2)).

Item 3 of Agenda - Approval of Minutes of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Executive Board

The Minutes were approved.

Item 4 of the Agenda - Report of the Director-General since the Sixth Session of the Board

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that his Progress Report covered a period of four months, since no report had been made at the Seventh Session of the Board. Developments in most fields were covered in separate reports submitted under other items of the Agenda. Progress in the 1948 Programme was the most important item, however, and was covered up to 15 June in document 8EX/12. He then gave a brief summary of recent activities in the different domains. In the field of Reconstruction, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East had been requested to include education, science and culture in their plans for the economic recovery of war-devastated countries. A laudible effort had been made by war-devastated countries, such as Norway and Belgium, in contributing considerable funds to the United Nations Children's Fund. Unesco had been able to fulfil one of its functions as a central clearing-house by supplying advice requested by Oxford University, regarding the best way of spending £12,000 for

European libraries and £5,000 for libraries in the Far East. As a result of the survey of needs in war-devastated countries, a second Book of Needs was in preparation and would be ready by the end of July. Emergency assistance in the matter of newsprint was being given to China, France and Holland. A meeting of financial experts on cultural exchanges had given Unesco advice and had drawn up a report; they had rejected the idea of a large cultural loan, but were trying to see whether a compensation scheme could not be introduced between hard and soft currency countries. Work relating to international voluntary work camps was going ahead well, and a meeting of directors of children's villages had been held in Switzerland early in the month. Unesco's Bulletin for Libraries was now fully in use and was regarded as an important aid to the work of libraries throughout the world. In the United Kingdom and United States, Unesco's advice had been effective in the field of national book centres.

In the field of Exchange of Persons, valuable preparatory work had been carried out for the establishment of a world register of facilities available for persons wishing to study abroad. News had just been received that Canada had awarded a considerable sum for Unesco-sponsored fellowships for war-devastated countries, including the Far East. Apart from these, one hundred and twenty-four Unesco fellowships were now available, 40 of which had been awarded; 16 fellows were already at work.

As regards Mass Communications, an analysis had been made in the Secretariat of the principal obstacles to the international dissemination of information. A conference had recently been held in Geneva on freedom of information, and a report on Unesco's part in this meeting had been circulated. A draft Convention on visual and auditory material was being prepared for circulation to Member States. Members of the Board were to meet that evening Mr. Williams, Head of the Production Unit, and his team, and they would see the considerable progress which had been made. A report had also been issued on the formation of an International Press Institute, which had been approved by the Geneva Conference, and was being transmitted for comments to Member States.

In the field of libraries preparations were well advanced for the School for Librarians to be held in the United Kingdom from 1 to 30 September. The help given by the British authorities in this connexion was a model for the collaboration which could exist between Unesco and National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies. Through Unesco's initiative, a meeting of archivists had recently taken place, which had passed a resolution unanimously establishing an International Council of Archives. Progress had also been made with the Book Coupons Scheme, on the financial aspect of which a report had been made by a financial expert; it was hoped that a small experimental operation could be started in this field, in spite of a number of technical difficulties.

With regard to Publications the first Unesco publication, apart from Public Information material, had been brought out: "Museum", which replaced the "Museum" of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It was an excellent publication which had been warmly approved by ICOM, and 400 subscriptions had already been obtained.

A meeting of experts on Human Rights had been held the previous month which had decided on the contents of the book to be published by Unesco on the Philosophical Basis of Human Rights. M. Maritain had promised to write the general introduction to this book. A bibliography of Writing under Axis Occupation was in course of preparation, and progress was being made in the complex and important matter of copyright.

In the field of Education, since 21 April Unesco had had the advantage of Dr. Beeby's presence; he had brought new life into the Education Section, and had united into one the three sections previously existing: Education for International Understanding, Fundamental Education and Education proper. Dr. Beeby had unfortunately been unable to obtain the services of a highly qualified Brazilian as his second in command, as the Brazilian Government would not give its consent. It had been decided that Unesco's main commitment in fundamental education was to provide central clearing-house services, without which its pilot projects could not be effective. Consultants were in the field in East Africa, Peru and Haiti; but in the latter it had proved necessary to seek an assurance from the Government that it would continue its support of the pilot project in 1949, since without this, Unesco could not carry on the project.

At the end of July, a Universities' Conference was to be held in Utrecht, which it was hoped would prove of great value to the University World. Three educational Seminars were to be held during the summer in the United States, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. An official request had recently been received from the Philippines for a consultative educational mission. Work had begun to establish a teachers' charter, and a copious bibliography had been compiled. In all its educational work Unesco had the cordial co-operation of the I.B.E., and Dr. Beeby had been present at its very successful meeting from 28 June to 3 July in Geneva.

In the field of the Arts and Cultural interchange, there was a separate document on the project for a cultural and scientific history of mankind, containing a statement on the work undertaken by the Allied Ministers of Education in London, which showed that it in no way conflicted with Unesco's project. A meeting recently held in Unesco House on the Rôle of the Arts in General Education had recommended the setting up of an International Executive Council. At another meeting recently held in Prague, the International Theatre Institute had formally been set up and a constitution adopted; the ITI was to have its headquarters in Paris, outside Unesco House. Plans for an international literary pool

were going ahead well and, once it was in operation, it would certainly be of great value. A meeting of experts on colour reproductions had recently been held and it was expected to place some striking material before the Beirut Conference. A meeting of Art critics had been held in June and had decided to create a permanent international organization.

As regards Philosophy and Humanities, there had been much activity in recent months, since the arrival of M. Bosch Gimpera as head of section. It was hoped to set up an international council of organizations concerned with philosophy and the humanities, which would play the same rôle as ICSU in the domain of pure science. The Director-General said that he would report at a later stage on Regional Centres for cultural matters.

The main activity in the field of Museums since 15 June had been the first biennial general conference of ICOM held at Unesco House: 370 delegates from 29 countries had attended the meeting, which had proved very successful.

Considerable progress had been made with the project for the translation of great books, delegated to Unesco by the Economic and Social Council; lists of books worthy of translation had been received from many countries and from the PEN Club. A meeting of experts had been called which was to submit a report to ECOSOC for discussion at its July meeting in Geneva.

In the field of Social Sciences, considerable progress had been made in the project regarding Tensions Affecting International Understanding. Quite a number of countries had originally been hesitant regarding the value of the project, but they had now agreed that it was important and had promised their co-operation. Pilot monographs were being prepared, surveys of adult populations were being made, and memoranda were being drawn up by experts on techniques for changing attitudes. Eight international experts on tensions had met during the first two weeks of July at Unesco House and had agreed on a 1,500 word statement, which would appear in the next issue of the Unesco Courier. Studies on Populations were being carried out and it was hoped that a World Population Conference, sponsored by U.N., might be convened in 1951. There were wide divergences between countries regarding methods of political science, and a conference was to be convened in September on this subject. Group discussions on the social implications of science were being continued successfully.

With regard to Natural Sciences, the field science co-operation offices were carrying out valuable work within the regions concerned as well as between those regions and the rest of the world. The Hylean Amazon Institute had now been set up and Dr. Corner had been appointed its first director; Miss Neves was to go to the Institute to help on the administrative side. As regards the setting up of organizations which

had not previously existed, Unesco had helped to create the International Union for the History of Science. Cordial co-operation existed between Unesco and the WHO in the field of medical sciences and medical abstracting. An attempt was also being made to set up international organizations in engineering and agricultural sciences.

With regard to the Protection of Nature, it was hoped to hold a world conference immediately after the UN conference on the conservation and utilization of resources in 1949. The French Government had convened a smaller conference at Fontainebleau at the end of September where it was hoped that an international non-governmental organization for the protection of nature would be formally set up.

Passing on from the Programme to other matters the Director-General was happy to announce that Argentina, Iran and Afghanistan had formally joined Unesco and it was hoped that in the near future Pakistan, Ceylon, Siam and Transjordan would also become members.

As regards National Commissions, Mr. Arenales was touring Latin America to stimulate and co-ordinate National Commission activity there; it was hoped that other missions would be arranged in 1949. Representatives of the National Commissions of Australia, China, the United Kingdom and the United States had visited Unesco House and these visits had proved of the greatest utility and service. He reminded members of the considerable amount of work involved in keeping proper liaison with other organs of UN: there had been several meetings of the Co-ordination Committee and its preparatory committee, and Unesco had been represented at meetings of the ILO and WHO; it had also had much work to do in connexion with the ECOSOC meeting to be held in Geneva.

Agreements with Non-Governmental Organizations were covered under a separate item on the Agenda, but he wished to welcome the proposed agreements with WFUNA, ICOM and the new ITI.

As regards Staff and Administration, all relevant points were covered elsewhere, but he wished to pay a tribute to the hard work of the different sections, especially Budget and Administrative Planning and the Bureau of Personnel. He realized more and more that it was impossible to draw a sharp line between Administration and the Programme.

Finally, the Director-General said a few words on his two recent journeys to the Middle East and to Eastern and Central Europe. The more he undertook such work the more he realized the importance to the Organization of personal contacts: high officials of Unesco should travel as much as possible in the different regions of the world, in order that people might realize that Unesco was a living force. Such visits entailed a formidable programme of work, increased by the hospitality offered by each country, and had to be followed up by letters and other means upon return to Paris. The main function of his journey to the Middle East had

been to stimulate interest in the General Conference and to make sure that countries would participate fully. He hoped and believed that he had succeeded. In the Lebanon, it would be impossible to have found more hospitality and keenness, and he had been much impressed by the great scale of the preparations for the Conference. He stressed the importance of regarding the Middle East as a broad cultural region; he had been accompanied by Dr. Raadi, who was charged with the task of reporting on the project for a cultural centre in the Middle East and the latter had expressed the opinion that it was desirable to include Turkey and Iran as well as the different Arab states.

As regards details, he had been encouraged to see the energy given to Unesco's types of activity: for example, technical education and teacher training in Turkey, the creation of a new university in Syria, museum activity, etc. He had also been delighted to visit institutions of Islamic culture in Egypt and Iran, and M. Thomas had visited similar institutions in Algeria and Morocco: he hoped that representatives of those institutions would attend the Utrecht University conference. National Commissions so far only existed in the Lebanon and Iran, but he had stimulated the setting up of others.

In Eastern Europe he had visited Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia; all these countries were making great efforts in the fields of reconstruction and new construction. He had been struck by the fact that it was as difficult for them to communicate on cultural matters with the USSR as with the West, so that they were isolated and were looking to Unesco for opportunities of keeping in contact with the rest of the world. In Yugoslavia, a great step forward had been made in educational and cultural matters when the new constitution had been adopted, giving a measure of autonomy to the six regional Republics, each of which had its own university and academy, and an educational system "appropriate to their own particular culture. Valuable scientific work was being carried out in Hungary, where a regional institute on the culture of the Danubian countries had been formed, and "People's Colleges" had been established. In Austria, he had been much impressed by Kindergarten and early school work, and by the improvization of scientific apparatus. Schools were being restored, but progress was slow as Austria was still partly under the control of the Allied Authorities. He had discovered that Poland was one of the countries which led the world in nature conservation: there were 8 national parks and over 400 nature reserves. There was a remarkable private initiative in the printing of cheap books. In spite of the terrible devastation, especially in Warsaw, he had been struck by the energy, courage and hope of the Polish people. He had received the same impression of energy devoted to cultural life in Czechoslovakia, where he had received cordial co-operation and help from the Czech authorities.

National Commissions were being planned in all the countries visited, and some were already in existence.

One of the difficulties encountered on such trips was that journalists wanted statements on political and controversial issues; he had tried to avoid committing either Unesco or himself, but his statements were often distorted. For instance, in Hungary, he had been asked for his views on the conflict between Church and State in the field of education; he had replied that he could not express personal views, and that he considered educational organization to be an internal affair with which Unesco should not interfere; but an important American paper had attributed to him the statement that the State had a right to take over and direct schools.

He had had personal contact with Dr. Stampar, President of the Interim Commission of the WHO, who was a most notable personality and with whom he had discussed matters of mutual interest to the WHO and Unesco.

Finally, he stated that Dr. Laves was going to Northern Europe later in the year and had had to make many trips to New York. He asked members to see that delegations to ECOSOC should realize the importance of close co-operation between the Specialized Agencies. M. Thomas had been to Prague and elsewhere, and Dr. Kuo Yu-Shou was visiting territories of the Far East and would visit Japan later in the year.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Director-General for his very interesting report, the full text of which would be distributed to members in the next day or two. He suggested that they consider the report and inform him if they wanted to discuss any items of it; otherwise there would be no discussion of the report.

Professor CARNEIRO transmitted to the Board a message from Professor Teisceira, Secretary of State for Education in the State of Bahia: the latter wished to express his gratitude for Dr. Beeby's invitation to him to join the Education Section as his second-in-command. He greatly regretted being unable to accept, owing to the urgent need for educational reforms in Brazil. Professor Carneiro also wished to tell the Director-General how gratified the Latin American States had been by the creation of the Hylean Amazon Institute, and to thank him for his close collaboration with them.

Sir John MAUD considered it an historic Executive Board meeting, as never before had a report of the Director-General marked such real progress. It was appropriate to note the creation of the Hylean Amazon Institute and the International Theatre Institute, and he also congratulated Unesco on the publication of "Museum" and hoped that it would continue to father similar publications. Members of the Board had long felt unhappy regarding the Tensions Project, but this had now entered upon a more satisfactory phase. Anxiety had also on occasion been felt about Mass Communication, but at last a group of people had been found in whom he, for one, felt confidence and he was sure they would put into effect projects on which the General Conference set great store. He

ended by saying that they could all take courage from what they had heard that morning.

M. SEYDOUX raised a point of procedure in connexion with Article V paragraph 9 of the Constitution. He felt there had been lack of clarity in the minds of delegates at Mexico regarding relations between the Executive Board and the Secretariat, and therefore suggested that the Director-General's report should be completed by the Chairman of the Board himself before it was submitted to the Conference.

As the Director-General's report on the activities of the Organization had to include an objective account of the activities of the Board, the CHAIRMAN stated that it would be submitted for approval to the Chairman of the Board and, if possible, to Members also. He did not know if it would be possible during the present session to prepare comments on the Director-General's report, but he thought it would be preferable for such comments to be included in the document circulated with the report to Member States, rather than given in an oral statement by the Chairman when he presented his report on the activities of the Board.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



8 EK/SR 2/rev.

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Second Meeting
held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e.
on Monday, 12 July 1948 at 3 p.m.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)

Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor Paulo CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN YUAN (China)
H. E. M. Victor DOBE (Canada)
H. E. Shafik GHOEBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
H. E. Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H. E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H. E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)

Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Mae MOREL (International Labour Organization)

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

The CHAIRMAN informed the Executive Board that the Austrian Government had just ratified the Constitution of the Organization. The instruments of ratification were at present in Paris and would be sent to London.

Item 4 of the Agenda. Report of the Director-General on Developments since the Sixth Session of the Board. (Continuation).

M. Victor DORE wished to express the pleasure he felt on hearing the Director-General's report. Sir John Maud's statement had awakened in him certain memories; every Organization had its stumbling-blocks and Unesco, which was not as old as was all too often imagined, had only been in existence for two years. A distinction must be made between the provisional Programme adopted by the General Conference in Paris and the final touches put to it by the Mexico City General Conference. Moreover, the fact that Unesco had been recognized by many States by no means proved that all those States believed in it to the same degree. The criticism made of the Secretariat and the Executive Board last year had been very constructive. It must be genuinely recognized that the work accomplished by the Secretariat had been remarkable and that Unesco had nothing to learn from the other United Nations bodies. Member States had put their shoulders to a great task, and he hoped they would all show equal energy in carrying it out.

Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ wished to state how satisfied he was with the progress achieved by the Secretariat and the Executive Board.

Dr. ARNOLD congratulated the Director-General on the journeys he had made across the world and said that, thanks to a great personal effort, the Director-General had succeeded in reviving interest in Unesco in many countries.

Professor VERNIERS wished to ask a question. On page 10 of document 8 EX/12 it was stated that up to June no specific implementation had been given to the survey entrusted to the Common Services of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. Had the Deputy Director-General received any fresh information?

With regard to the mention, on page 40, of the same document, of current surveys of adult populations to elucidate their concepts of their own country and of other nations, Professor Verniers stated that there was in Belgium a body similar to the Gallup Institute which was known as INSOC, and was attached to the Social Section of the University of Brussels.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL, replying to Professor Verniers' question, said that the Secretariat had received a report from the International Institute some 48 hours previously but that he had not yet had time to study it with all the care that such a document deserved. As regards INSOC, the Secretariat would not fail to establish contact with that Organization.

Professor CARNEIRO asked for information regarding the steps taken to implement the resolution of the Mexico City General Conference reproduced in Annex VI of document 23/132, volume II.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this question would be dealt with in connection with Item 1; (e) of the Agenda, to which document 8 EK/22 referred.

Item 5 of the Agenda. Representation of Unesco in the Main Cultural Areas of the World. (document 8 EK/19).

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL presented document 8 EK/19 and submitted to the Board the Resolution on page 5 of that document. He added that a sum of \$ 30,000 had been set aside in the 1948 budget for the development of a regional cultural centre in the Middle East; this sum could, if necessary, be increased from the reserve. He felt sure it would be desirable to supplement the Field Science Co-operation Office at Cairo by a regional centre which would be concerned with all aspects of education and culture.

Dr. STODDARD said he thought that the second point in the instructions to the Director-General ought not to have the effect of causing him to supplant National Commissions through the setting-up of regional cultural centres. As regards the proposal made by the Cuban delegation at the second session of the General Conference, he hoped the Secretariat had not omitted to ask the Pan-American Institute for its co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN, reverting to the text of the resolution on page 5, said that no difficulty was raised by the first three paragraphs. Paragraph 4 involved the presentation of a supplementary report to the General Conference, whereas the Board was trying to reduce to a minimum the number of reports presented. Paragraph 5 provided for the allocation of fresh credits for regional representation during 1949.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ said he wished to support what Dr. Stoddard had said. Information should be provided with regard to the exact nature of Unesco's co-operation with the Pan-American Union, so as to ensure that Unesco was not overlapping with it and was not acting in conflict with its purposes. Moreover, Uruguay was proposing to call a meeting of experts at Montevideo; was the Pan-American Union informed of what would be done there?

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the closest working relations existed between Unesco and the Pan-American Union. Unesco would be informed of the Union's cultural activity before the date of the Beirut Conference, and co-operation was taking place in connexion with the Hylean Amazon Project and the Seminar on Teaching for International Understanding. As regards the Montevideo meeting, this had been called at Unesco's request with a view to discovering what Latin America needed in the way of scientific co-operation. Unesco aimed therefore at avoiding all overlapping.

Professor CARNEIRO asked whether it was intended to invite a representative of the Pan-American Union to attend the Montevideo meeting, and the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied in the affirmative.

Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ asked whether the Cultural Relations Office of the Pan-American Union had been consulted when the programme for the Seminar was drawn up. The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that Uruguay's agreement to the meeting being held had only recently been received, but that the suggestion of Dr. Martinez Baez would be taken into account.

M. SEYDOUX asked how the Director-General interpreted the first paragraph of the General Conference's resolution reproduced on page 1 of document 8 EX/19, for he could not find that this paragraph was reflected in the resolution suggested on page 5. The object aimed at was to decentralize Unesco so far as the regions which were difficult of access for it were concerned, with a view to making Unesco a live influence throughout the world. M. Seydoux said he agreed with Dr. Stoddard and Dr. Parra-Perez that on the regional plane it was important to co-operate with the National Commissions and with regional institutions like the Pan-American Union. There must, however, be no cultural regionalism, which would conflict with the principles of the Constitution and with what the members of the Board had in mind. Culture was universal and indivisible. M. Seydoux said that, as the suggested resolution on page 5 was not entirely clear on this point, he would be glad if the Director-General would provide some further explanation.

The CHAIRMAN said that a regional organization, despite its apparently formal nature, might cost a great deal. He therefore asked that the report presented to the General Conference should contain an estimate of the expenditure involved by the various courses proposed (the setting-up of regional centres at the expense of, or in addition to, headquarters) and that this estimate should cover a period of several years.

Professor PHOTIADES said he agreed with the remarks made by M. Seydoux. Any cultural separatism would be catastrophic. What must be aimed at was synthesis.

Professor VERNIERS said that there was no question of cultural regionalism. He thought that the Natural Sciences specialist attached to a Field Science Co-operation Office could usefully be supplemented by a Human Sciences specialist. He therefore welcomed the experiment of a regional centre for the Middle East, and hoped that this regional cultural centre would be situated in the same place as the corresponding Field Science Co-operation Office, i. e. in Cairo.

Professor SOMMERFELT said that he shared Professor Verniers' view. The resources of the Human Sciences were often badly used, and the setting-up of such regional centres would provide valuable information which would enable them to be used properly.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL assured the Chairman that he would provide as many figures as possible in support of the plan of action proposed. He also drew the Board's attention to paragraphs 10 and 11 of page 4 of document 8 EX/19.

In reply to Dr. Stoddard, the Director-General stated that the regional centres would be of great assistance to National Commissions provided they were properly planned and established. He could say, as a result of his tour in the various Middle Eastern countries, that the National Commissions were in the closest touch with each other; it was even proposed that they should exchange views before the Beirut Conference on the cultural policy to be adopted. The function of the Field Science Co-operation Offices was to establish contacts both between the various countries in the area concerned and between that area and the rest of the world.

Replying to M. Seydoux, the Director-General said that culture, unlike science, was of divers natures, and that regional cultures should accordingly be encouraged. A cultural centre could be envisaged either as (1) a small group of persons whose duty it was to ensure liaison between, and to co-ordinate and encourage the work of, countries in a given region (such were, for example, the Field Science Co-operation Offices), or as (2) a larger organization set up by the governments themselves for the purpose of carrying out certain work (something which, in the cultural field, would correspond to the Hylean Amazon Institute or would provide, for example, for several neighbouring countries agreeing to group their antiquities and museums together). The danger of cultural regionalism existed, but it might be avoided by emphasizing the dual task of the regional centre, which was to inform the rest of the world of what was happening in the region concerned and to inform the countries in that region of what was happening elsewhere. It was with this in view that he was proposing the experimental establishment next year of a small cultural centre, to be added to the Field Science Co-operation Office for the Middle East.

Replying to Professor Verniers, the Director-General said that he thought that the creative arts were at least as important as the Natural Sciences. Just as Field Science Co-operation Offices were being set up in regions where scientific work was only moderately advanced, so cultural centres would be gradually set up in the regions where they were most needed, without any attempt being made to establish a systematic network.

Sir John MAUD said he thought that the Board had just broached a question that was very important from Unesco's point of view. He thought that regional agreements should serve the general interests of the United Nations. Thus in Brussels the Five Powers had concluded an agreement whose cultural results it was hoped would be in harmony with Unesco's purposes. The proposed resolution on page 5 of document 8 EX/19 represented the conclusions at which the Executive Board ought to arrive, namely (1) to base itself on the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies (2) not to make culture something regional in the nationalistic sense of the word, (3) to see that whatever Unesco undertook did not conflict with its purposes, and (4) to be realistic, only undertaking activities within the scope of the Organization's budget.

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He therefore suggested that the Resolution on page 5 should be adopted with the insertion, at the end of paragraph 4, of the words: "together with a rough estimate of costs, both short-term and long-term."

Professor CARNEIRO asked whether the sum of \$ 25,000 mentioned in paragraph 5 would suffice to cover the expenses of the regional representative and to what region it would be devoted.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the cultural centre experiment would be made in the Middle East and that the regional representative's expenses would amount to some \$ 20,000 to which should be added \$ 5,000 for possible travelling expenses.

Dr. STODDARD supported Sir John Maud's amendments and suggested adding, after paragraph 4, a new paragraph as follows: "Indicate the way in which National Commissions can be brought to collaborate with those Regional Centres".

Sir John MAUD supported Dr. Stoddard's proposed amendment.

The whole Resolution, as thus amended, was adopted. (8EX/31, page 1).

Item 6 of the Agenda. Centres of Scientific Co-operation (8EX/31, page 1).

Professor VERNIERS, who had asked for this item to be placed on the Agenda, said that the setting up of centres of scientific co-operation was one of Unesco's most noteworthy achievements. He wondered however whether the equipment of each centre and of headquarters, so far as material and staff were concerned, was such as to ensure that the objects aimed at could be achieved.

The various countries would evince an interest in this undertaking only in so far as the centres of scientific co-operation proved effective. To judge from the statement of the qualifications required in a Head of one of these centres, it appeared that Unesco would have to discover a veritable superman so far as the Natural Sciences were concerned. If the centres were inadequately equipped as regards staff and material, Unesco could not do what was expected of it and its reputation would suffer correspondingly. On page 6 of document Nat. Sci./46 of 18 February 1948 it was stated that the most immediate needs were the full manning of the headquarters unit and the full manning of the various offices in the field, and Professor Verniers asked whether it had been possible, since then, to man these posts with highly qualified personnel.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL agreed that it would be better to do nothing at all than to proceed by half-measures. Unesco, however, was trying out a new technique and making supreme efforts to meet the requests addressed to it. He gave certain particulars of the present staff in the various Field Science Co-operation Offices and concluded by stating that their work, even if not yet perfect, was constantly improving.

Professor CHEN YUAN asked whether the fact that the Shanghai office was not yet functioning was due to the impossibility of finding the right person, or to considerations of economy. He said he shared Professor Verniers' view that the Field Science Co-operation Offices should be made as effective as possible and that, if economy was necessary, it should not be at the expense of efficiency.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that unfortunately the Shanghai office had had to be "frozen" owing to Unesco's economy campaign, but he hoped the position would improve next year.

Professor GARNEIRO recalled that he had always been a warm advocate of a network of Field Science Co-operation Offices. Today, he emphasized the need of using the experience which had been gained with a view to increasing the efficiency of the existing offices during the coming year.

In general, it might be said that the Field Co-operation Offices covered too large an area in proportion to the staff available. In the interests of efficiency and also of honesty, the area at present covered by the Offices should be reduced and the staff of the Offices themselves reinforced. Otherwise an impression of spurious activity would be created.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that one, indeed, of the questions to be discussed at the Montevideo Conference would be whether the area covered by the Hylean Amazon Institute should be reduced.

Professor VERNIERS said that the object should be not to include everything but to include what was essential. In other words, it was essential to keep to a small number of projects, so as to be sure that they were properly carried out. It was especially necessary to keep in mind what was financially possible and to impress this on the various national representatives at the General Conference. The Director-General had himself admitted, in paragraph 10 of document 8 EX/19, that a relatively large staff, both at the regional centre and at headquarters, would be required if the centre were to render useful services. In the interests of Unesco's reputation, it was essential not to set up an office that would merely "rub along", but to establish the office only when it was certain that it could function properly.

The CHAIRMAN brought this exchange of views to an end by stating that the Board had taken note of the report on the Field Science Co-operation Offices, and by expressing the hope that the Director-General would take the remarks that had been made into account. (Document 8EX/31, page 2).

Item 7 of the Agenda. Relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

- (a) Consideration of a proposed Amendment to the Agreement Between the United Nations and Unesco. (Document 8 EX/3).

The CHAIRMAN observed that point (a) (Consideration of a proposed Amendment to the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco)

was related to point (b) (General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies).

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL described the substance of document 8 EX/3, whose purpose was to amend the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco by the addition, after paragraph 3 of Article XIV, of a clause granting Unesco officials the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations. He asked the Executive Board to take a decision on the text of the Resolution submitted for their consideration.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that a General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies had been prepared for all these Agencies. It was accompanied by Annexes, each referring to one or another of the Agencies. The Board was called upon to approve a slight alteration to the Special Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations by extending the benefit of the United Nations laissez-passer to Unesco officials and their dependents. He proposed the adoption of this amendment without discussion. Approved. (Document 8EX/31, page 2).

(b) General convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (document 8 EX/4).

The actual text of the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (document 8 EX/4) was submitted to the Executive Board for preliminary consideration before being submitted to the Third Session of the General Conference. It was proposed to add a new clause to Annex IV, extending to the Deputy Director-General the privileges granted to the Director-General under Article VI, Section 21. Although the text of the Convention itself, which had been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, could not be amended by the various Agencies, they had the right to modify the text of the Annex relating to them. The problem had arisen in the case of other organizations, and the general tendency had been to extend these privileges to the official appointed to replace, when necessary, the chief official.

Dr. OPOCENSKY said that the references were different in the two documents, document 8 EX/3 quoting Article VII and document 8 EX/4 Article VIII,

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that document 8 EX/3 dealt with an amendment to the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, whereas document 8 EX/4 referred to the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

Referring to paragraph 2 of the resolution submitted for the approval of the Executive Board (document 8 EX/4, page 2), M. SEYDOUX pointed out that the immunities granted to the Director-General were in fact extended to the Deputy Director-General and the two Assistant Directors-General. Practice had thus proved more generous than the law, and the French Government had gone beyond the terms of the Convention.

Although he was convinced that the French Government would consider sympathetically the possibility of a legal extension of these privileges to persons other than the Director-General, he feared that a fresh consideration of the matter would lead to one of the two following developments: (1) a reversion to the general United Nations text granting the privileges to the Director-General only, which would amount to a withdrawal of the advantages granted in fact to the three other high Unesco officials; or (2) the extension to the Deputy Director-General of the privileges granted to the Director-General, which would amount to their withdrawal from the Assistant Directors-General who were at present in fact benefiting from them. Difficulties would arise from attempts to convert the de facto into a de jure situation, and the status quo seemed to him decidedly more favourable.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that the position of the United Nations was somewhat different, for that Organization had no Deputy Director-General and only the Secretary-General enjoyed privileges. He insisted on the importance of extending these privileges to the Deputy Director-General who, since he was at times called upon to replace the Director-General, should have the same privileges as the latter.

M. SEYDOUX pointed out that the United Nations, the highest international organization, of which Unesco was a dependency, had very high-ranking officials. Moreover, Section 21 of the General Convention laid it down that "any official acting on behalf of the Director-General during his absence from duty shall be accorded the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law". He emphasized that the present system operated well and might even be extended in the future. For his part he did not think it timely to incorporate it in an official text.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said he feared there was some misunderstanding. Present practice was based on an agreement between Unesco and the French Government; what was contemplated was to give these privileges a general international basis. The Secretary-General of the United Nations had no Deputy. Every time he travelled, he appointed as his substitute a departmental head, who was not de jure his official representative. At present, the situation of high Unesco officials travelling abroad differed from one country to another and the aim of the new Convention was to generalize the granting of these privileges.

Summarizing the discussion, the CHAIRMAN asked the members of the Board if they desired to see the extension to a second official of the privileges and immunities granted to the Director-General when travelling outside France (within France itself the question was in practice solved through the courtesy of the French Government). For his part, he thought it essential that the Deputy Director-General, who frequently had to represent the Director-General on important official missions, should enjoy these privileges. He therefore proposed that a recommendation to this effect should be made to the General Conference, which might consider it in all its aspects and take the final decision.

Dr. STODDARD and M. DORE seconded the Chairman's proposal to include this additional paragraph in the proposed document.

Sir John MAUD proposed an amendment to Article IV of the Convention. So far, the I.T.U. had not had an opportunity of examining the clauses of this Article dealing with facilities in respect of communications, which must be reviewed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. As the latter would probably modify Article IV, Sir John Maud proposed the following addition "subject to any changes which may be made to this article by the General Assembly of the United Nations".

This amendment was seconded and approved.

The CHAIRMAN then drew attention to the reservations made by the Government of the United States with regard to the privileges of the Specialized Agencies (document 8 EX/4, Addendum). These reservations referred to tax exemption and to exemption from national service obligations for American nationals employed by the various Specialized Agencies. He suggested that the Board should note these reservations, which would be submitted to the General Conference by the delegation of the United States. Approved, (Document 8 EX/31, page 3). Consideration of Item 7 (c), (Agreement between Unesco and the World Health Organization) having been deferred to a later meeting, the CHAIRMAN passed to the next item.

Item 8 (a). Report of the Director-General on Relations with the Government of France. (Document 8 EX/20).

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that at its Sixth Session in February 1948 the Executive Board had examined a report by the Director-General on the negotiations undertaken with the French Government with a view to securing the customs facilities required for implementing the Resolution of the Mexico City General Conference which recommended that suitable steps should be taken for improving the living conditions of the staff. The Executive Board had adopted a Resolution instructing the Director-General to continue these negotiations. A revised list of the goods considered necessary for the well-being of the staff had been sent by the Director-General on 21 April to the French Government, which had replied, on 22 June, authorizing the import of certain essential foodstuffs which were in short supply or were very expensive on the French market. However, other goods such as soap, fruit juice and an increased number of cigarettes were not regarded as essential by the French Government and were still the subject of negotiations. It was clear that the facilities granted to Unesco depended entirely on the courtesy of the French Government and that the final decision as regards any duty-free imports lay with the French customs authorities.

With regard to housing facilities for Unesco officials, the French Government had not found it possible, for various reasons, to help in solving this problem. Since the Director-General had not been able to do as much as he had hoped towards implementing the Mexico City Conference Resolution, he submitted a new Resolution (document 8 EX/20, page 2) for consideration by the Executive Board.

M. SEYDOUX thought that the proposed Resolution did not take sufficient account of the efforts made by the French Government in difficult circumstances, and proposed that the following should be added: "The Board votes with satisfaction that facilities have already been granted by the French Government with a view to implementing the Resolution adopted by the General Conference".

The CHAIRMAN said he thought it inadvisable to begin a general discussion of these questions within the Board. He thought the Director-General alone should continue the negotiations.

On the other hand, the Chairman pointed out that the Resolution adopted in February 1948 by the Executive Board already expressed the Board's gratitude to the French Government for the understanding they had shown in this matter. He thought it preferable to leave the question entirely in the hands of the Director-General and not to adopt a new Resolution, since in any case he was convinced that the negotiations would finally be successful. Approved (8EX/31, page 4).

Item 8 (b). Consideration of the Implementation of the General Conference Resolution concerning the Payment of Contributions by Member States (document 8 EX/23).

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that the General Conference had adopted a Resolution instructing the Director-General to take suitable measures to ensure the payment of outstanding contributions by Member States, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations. Annexes to the document contained the provisions made by the Food and Agriculture Organization to meet such a contingency, and a statement of the contributions received by Unesco and of the deposits paid to the Revolving Fund. A draft Resolution was submitted to the Board for its consideration.

The CHAIRMAN did not think it possible to take any positive action without amending the Constitution. The Director-General proposed to continue the consultations initiated with other Specialized Agencies, and to place before the General Conference a list of Member States which were in arrears in the payment of their contributions for 1947. This list would be communicated to Member States in advance, and would thus perhaps stimulate the Governments concerned to action. Finally, sanctions were contemplated against States whose payments were in arrears. On the proposal of Sir John Maud, seconded by Prof. Sommerfelt, the draft Resolution was adopted. (8EX/31, page 4).

Item 8 (c). Consideration of the appeal from the Royal Greek Government concerning the deportation of children from Greece (document 8 EX/11).

Professor PHOTIADES said that deeply conscious as he was of his duties towards the Organization and the prime importance of the principles on which its Constitution was based, he could not refrain from expressing his very great concern with regard to the tragic problem now before the Board. He recalled that he was not representing his Government at this

meeting, and that consequently he was not following any instructions. He had personally procured copies of all the documents assembled by the Special Commission on the Balkans of the United Nations on the question of the deportation of thousands of Greek children. As a member of the Board, he was inspired solely by a desire for mutual understanding and would therefore refrain from considering the political aspect of the problem. He would even pass over considerations of the most elementary international morality, merely asking himself whether a Member State was entitled to assume responsibility for educating the subjects of another Member State when those subjects had been handed over to it in circumstances which were both illegal and contrary to the will of their families. He appealed to the imagination and hearts of his colleagues, and asked them what attitude they would adopt in his place towards the children of any nationality, whose future education was thus endangered. An organization claiming to be interested in culture and education could not ignore this psychological problem. It was impossible to close one's eyes to this state of things. Thirty thousand children had been scattered all over Europe without any serious assurance of being educated according to just principles; they asked only one thing of Unesco, and that was a guarantee that they would not be destined to become a maimed generation, infirm in heart and mind.

Professor Photiades finally stated that the continuation of his participation in the work of the Executive Board would depend on the decision taken - if necessary, in his absence - by the Board.

Dr. STODDARD proposed the following draft Resolution:

"In as much as the Commission established by the General Assembly of the United Nations to promote and observe compliance in the Balkans with the principles of the United Nations Charter will soon submit a report on the question raised by Professor Photiades, with reference to the appeal of the Greek Government in behalf of Greek children,

BE IT RESOLVED

that Unesco take note of this report, when it appears, and offer its full services of education and assistance to these children, consistently with the recommendations of the Commission and the ideas of Unesco."

Prof. ARNOLD made the following statement:

"With regard to the appeal of the Royal Hellenic Government I have the honour to draw attention to the following points:

- "1. The appeal of the Hellenic Government is not within Unesco's competence, the more so as the question of the evacuation by General Markos's Government of Greek children to countries marching with Greece has already been brought before the Special Commission of the United Nations for the Balkans and is under investigation by that body.

- "2. The appeal of the Greek Government is purely political in character and in our view Unesco is equally competent, to take an instance, to deal with the shooting by the Royal Hellenic Government of its political enemies.
- "3. The evacuation of children from areas where civil war is raging cannot be deemed an inhuman action; on the contrary it tends to protect adolescence and should be welcomed.
- "4. If this question is included in the Agenda of the Third General Conference, it is to be feared that so also will be many other questions equally political in character; and the General Conference may become a battle-field for political differences instead of being the meeting place for the mutual understanding of the peoples and for international friendship.
- "5. Under the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Article 8), the Executive Board does not more than draw up provisional agenda for the Conference, and new items for the Agenda, submitted by Member States, are to be shown on a supplementary list (Article 11). Under the terms of the latter Article, Member States can request the inclusion of new matter in the Agenda not less than six weeks before the date fixed for the opening of the Conference."

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.



8 EX/SR 3(rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Third Meeting,
held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16e
on Tuesday, 13 July 1948, at 11,30a.m.

Present:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway) Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)
<u>Members:</u>	Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland) Professor P. CARNEIRO (Brazil) Professor CHEN Tuan (China) H.E.M. Victor DORE (Canada) H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt) Resat Nuri GUNTERKIN (Turkey) H.E. Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico) Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom) H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia) H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela) Professor Alex PHOTIADIS (Greece) M. Roger SEYDOUX (France) Dr. George D. STODDARD (United State. of America) Professor Louis VEENIERS (Belgium)
<u>Observers:</u>	M. Louis GROS (United Nations) Mme. MOREL (International Labour Organization)
<u>Secretariat:</u>	Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General) Mr. W.H.G. LAVES (Deputy Director-General) Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the revised Agenda, document 8 EX/1(rev.2) which incorporated the new items mentioned the previous day.

Item 8(o) Consideration of the appeal from the Royal Greek Government concerning the deportation of children from Greece (continuation)

Members had before them a Draft Resolution by Dr. Stoddard, and the text of a declaration made by Professor Arnold at the previous meeting.

Dr. OPOCENSKY was in full agreement with Professor Arnold's declaration: in his opinion, the telegram from the Greek Government did not justify any action by the Executive Board. The telegram stated facts which, at the same time, were placed before the Balkan Commission of the United Nations, which was far more competent than Unesco to deal with the matter. He proposed that the Board should await the decision and report of the Commission. As a Czech and as a father, however, he was in full sympathy with what Professor Photiades had said the previous day. He found himself in an exceptional position as a member of a State which had already received Greek children: 2,500 Greek children had been sent to Czechoslovakia in April and May. The children were destitute and had first been placed in quarantine and then given medical care; they were at present in youth camps and he believed that they were happy. He agreed in principle with Dr. Stoddard's resolution, but pointed out that the Greek Government had not asked for any action on Unesco's part in regard to the education of the children: he therefore thought that the wording of the resolution might be changed slightly, stating that Unesco was prepared, if the Greek Government so desired, to intervene with Member States and ask them if, and how, arrangements could be made for the immigration of Greek children into their territories.

The CHAIRMAN submitted Dr. Stoddard's resolution for approval and asked for comments on it.

M. SEYDOUX thought that if Dr. Stoddard's resolution were slightly modified so as to extend its scope, it should satisfy all members of the Board. He proposed the following wording to show that the Board was in sympathy with the appeal, but wished the matter to remain within the competence of Unesco: the first paragraph should remain unchanged and in the second paragraph, the words "of education and assistance" should be replaced by: "within the field of its competence" and, at the end, the words "and the ideas of Unesco" should be deleted.

Dr. STODDARD accepted the above amendments.

The Resolution, as amended by Mr. Seydoux, was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Director-General should be asked to explain to the Greek Government that, in accordance with the Constitution, it could request that the matter be inserted on the Agenda of the Beirut Conference. Agreed. (8 EX/31, page 5).

Item 13 Programme and Budget of the Organization for 1949

- (a) Programme Proposed by the Executive Board for 1949, as presented by the Programme Committee (8 EX/15)

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN, Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that there was little to add to the report. The Programme Committee had tried to curtail the Programme, keeping it

an a budget of \$8,500,000 in view of the general criticism that
been expressed to the effect that the Programme covered too
wide a field.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the resolution on page 1 of document 8 EX/15 and to the general approach which marked a different stage from the work undertaken a year ago. The Programme Committee had adopted the view that the next General Conference should not be invited to write a new annual Programme, as parts of the Programme would be completed and dropped and new items would emerge from time to time; it had therefore suggested that the resolutions of the Mexico Conference should be considered as a continuing Programme. He proposed that the Board should adopt the Resolution on page 1 and should then study the changes in the Programme proposed for submission to the Third General Conference.

The Resolution was adopted.

Referring to the considerations contained in paragraph 1 and 2 at the bottom of page 1 and the top of page 2, the CHAIRMAN explained that in certain of its Resolutions, the Mexico Conference had entered into great details as regards the administrative arrangements of the Director-General; the Programme Committee had felt that certain activities of the Director-General should be left to his own discretion. In the Budget papers to be submitted to the General Conference there would be, in addition to figures, a short explanation of the administrative arrangements which the Director-General thought necessary under the Conference Resolutions: the Beirut Conference would not be invited to vote in detail on such administrative matters. He suggested that if the Board wished to make any changes in the proposals of the Programme Committee, they should agree in principle and leave the re-drafting to the Secretariat and the Programme Committee, as it was impossible to undertake detailed re-drafting in a large meeting. He then submitted the document for discussion, section by section.

Sections 1.1. and 1.2. were adopted.

1.3.

Referring to 1.3.3.1., Professor CARNEIRO considered the words "including the new Member States of Unesco" were undesirable, as they gave the Resolution too temporary a character. He proposed their deletion. Agreed.

1.4. adopted.

1.5. adopted.

1.6.

Sir John MAUD wondered whether some reference to the Resolutions of the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information should not be made. He proposed that the Director-General should consider adding after 1.6.2. "in execution of the Resolutions of the Geneva Conference...", with especial mention of newsprint.

Sir John MAUD's proposal was approved.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that in the first line of 1.6.2, the word "officer" should read "organs". He pointed out that 1.6.4. had been omitted as Resolution 2.2.2.2. grouped together a number of related projects and absorbed 1.6.4.

Professor CARNEIRO pointed out that the idea of a Cultural Loan was not contained in the new Resolution 2.2.2.2. owing to the difficulties of the present world situation. He thought that, in considering a long term programme, the proposal for a Cultural Loan should not be rejected, but should be included with the mention that it was to be deferred.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the proposal had been omitted as the result of the discussions of a meeting of financial experts. Document 8 EX/10 under Item 14(b) of the Agenda dealt with the possibility of a Cultural Loan; page 2 of the document showed that the experts had not considered the idea to be feasible either at the present time or in the future.

Professor VERNIERS recalled that Working Party A on Reconstruction had moved a Resolution at Mexico City to the effect that a Unesco Stamp with surcharge should be issued and that the proceeds be devoted to Reconstruction.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that the Secretariat had approached the French Government on the subject and was awaiting their reply.

Replying to Professor Carneiro, the CHAIRMAN suggested that Resolution 1.6.4. should be re-instated, recommending that a Cultural Loan should be considered at an appropriate time. He proposed that the actual drafting should be left to the Secretariat. Agreed.

Section 1.6. was adopted.

Sections 1.7. and 1.8. were adopted.

1.9.

Sir John MAUD proposed the deletion of the words "back runs of" in the third line of 1.9.1.3. as they were tautologous. Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that 1.9.2. was a recommendation by the General Conference to Member States. There were three types of resolutions designed to commit Member States to certain actions: (1) recommendations from the General Conference to Member States; (2) instructions to the Director-General to recommend certain action to Member States; (3) provisions made by the General Conference in view of the conclusion of conventions between Member States which virtually amounted to governmental agreements. He thought that the procedures involved by the different obligations would have to be considered and the point must be clarified as to how far it was intended to commit Member States to certain obligations. A distinction should be made between instructions to the Director-General and Executive Board to make recommendations to Member States and requests from the General Conference direct to Member States.

Professor CARNEIRO proposed that, without changing the order of the resolutions, all recommendations to Member States should be detached as a separate Annex to the Resolutions of the Conference. This was seconded by Professor PHOTIADES.

Professor VERNIERS thought it would be simpler to establish an additional index to the Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, in conjunction with these proposals, the Secretariat should be asked to prepare a list of Programme Items which were in the form of recommendations to Member States or called for the concluding of conventions.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL requested the Board to leave it to the discretion of the Secretariat to decide whether the list should form part of the Programme document or not, as it might only be a question of a few pages. Agreed.

With the above amendments, Section 1 was adopted.

Section 2 Communication

Sections 2.1. to 2.1.2.6.2. were adopted.

2.1.2.7.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that Resolution 2.1.3. had been inserted because it was felt that the Secretariat should be kept informed of any such conventions established. It had originally been decided to drop Resolution 2.1.2.7., in view of the vagueness of the Mexico Conference Resolution and because it was felt that little could be done to give effect to it. It had, however, been re-instated as it had been felt desirable to encourage the conclusion of such conventions.

The CHAIRMAN said that Resolutions 2.1.2.7. and 2.1.3. constituted an important Programme matter and should be further studied. He therefore proposed that the discussion on the subject should be continued at the afternoon's session.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



8 EX/SR 4 (rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting
held on Tuesday, 13 July 1948 at 3 p.m.
at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)

Members: Professor Stanislaw ABYOLD (Poland)
Professor Paulo CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
H.E. M. Victor DORE (Canada)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuti GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
H.E. Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. O. PARRA-FERREZ (Venezuela)
Professor A. PHOTIADIS (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)

Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Mme. MOREL (ILO)

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

Item 13 of the Agenda - Examination of the Programme Proposed for 1949
(continuation) (document 8 EK/15)

COMMUNICATION (continuation)

Resolutions 2.1.2.7. and 2.1.3.

The CHAIRMAN wished to revert to the question of bilateral and multilateral agreements between Member States. Many Member States had entered into cultural agreements with their neighbours in line with the general objects of Unesco. In the Programme Committee the proposal had been made to strike out matters covered by Resolution 2.1.2.7. of the Mexico General Conference, but certain members of the Committee, including the Chairman himself, had taken the view that this point should not be overlooked and that Unesco should become the depository of all existing agreements, which might serve as examples to the countries who had not yet taken any steps in the way of bilateral or multilateral agreements; summed up, it was a question of seeking a recommendation by the General Conference to Member States that the latter deposit with the Director-General all agreements of this type. Resolution 2.1.2.7. as given in document 8 EK/15, seemed more limited than the Resolution adopted by the Mexico Conference, as the Deputy Director-General himself had made clear. There could be no question but that Unesco should be concerned with agreements of such value in the Exchange of Persons; Unesco could with profit resume the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education and more particularly the draft agreement worked out and printed by that body. He (the Chairman) would be glad to know if the Secretariat had available the written records of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-General said that in amending the wording of Resolution 2.1.2.7. he had thought that he was complying with the recommendation of the Programme Committee; if he had been mistaken, there was nothing to prevent their restoring to the text its wider sense. As regards the records inherited from the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, he was glad to say that the Secretariat had finally succeeded in locating them, and would be able to put them to the best use between now and the end of the year, and during next year.

Professor VERNIERS was glad that a long-standing mystery concerning these records had been solved. He pointed out that Belgium had already forwarded to Unesco the text of the various agreements between herself and France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. He suggested that Unesco publish lists of the agreements forwarded to it in the hope of encouraging the other Member States to follow this example and to draw inspiration from the models in existence.

Professor PHOTIADES agreed entirely with Professor Verniers. He added that though the present question concerned the depositing with the legal branch of External Relations of the texts of cultural agreements, they must also bear in mind the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers

of Education at their weekly meetings (particularly as regards the drafting of various type-agreements). He was glad that the Secretariat had rediscovered the documents passed by the Executive Board of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education to the Executive Board of the Preparatory Commission; he hoped this would serve as a lesson and that Unesco would take the decision to form proper archives.

Professor SOMMERFELT supported Professor Photiades' remarks and said that the draft conventions drawn up by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education had been published by the British Council, and could certainly still be procured from that body.

Dr. OPOCENSKY shared the view of Professor Verniers and Professor Photiades: the scope of Resolution 2.1.3. should be wider, the more so as Member States of the United Nations and of the International Labour Organization were respectively under an analogous obligation to deposit the texts of all agreements passed by them with the Secretaries-General of the United Nations or of the International Labour Organization.

M. Louis GROS (United Nations) ventured to draw the attention of the Board and of Unesco to the fact that the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education covered only a very limited number of countries, about a fifth of those belonging to Unesco; this was a factor which must be borne in mind in considering the documents handed down by the Conference of Allied Ministers. Secondly, the procedure adopted by the United Nations regarding the deposit of the texts of agreements only bound Member States in so far as they were willing to comply; in fact, it was no more than a recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN thought that no such instrument could be more than a recommendation unless they sought to submit a formal agreement for signature by the various Member States, whereby they undertook to deposit the texts of the agreements they concluded. In any case it was desirable that they weigh carefully the terms of the new Resolution 2.1.3. He proposed that the Resolution be adopted conditionally on re-drafting, it being understood that the Director-General was to follow up the application of the measure recommended, which would be in no way obligatory.

Adopted.

Sir John MAUD asked that it be made clear in the new Resolution that all agreements were included having a cultural aspect either in whole or in part (for instance, the agreement lately signed between the five Powers at Brussels was partly cultural in virtue of its Article 3 and hence fell within the terms of Resolution 2.1.3.).

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With regard to Resolution 2.1.2.7., the CHAIRMAN asked the Meeting to decide whether it was desirable to revert to the terms of the Resolution adopted by the Mexico Conference (collect material and proceed to a systematic study of Unesco's role in this field) or to confine themselves to the text proposed in Document 8 EX/15 conditionally on clarification and the marginal annotation "held over".

Sir John MAUD, supported by Professor PHOTIADIS proposed that Resolution 2.1.2.7., be struck out completely, observing that it came under the provisions of Resolution 2.1.3.

The CHAIRMAN presumed that in point of fact the Secretariat would not fail to study the agreements which might be deposited with it, and thus Resolution 2.1.2.7. appeared redundant.

Sir John Maud's proposal that Resolution 2.1.2.7. be struck out was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that as Resolution 2.1.3. amounted to a recommendation to Member States, it be transferred to another section of the Programme.

Resolutions 2.2. et seq. (Mass Communications)

With reference to Resolution 2.2.3.2., Professor CARNEIRO suggested that the title might be amended following the previous day's unofficial discussions.

M. SEYDOUX asked for further detail on the operation of the International Production Service.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL promised a reply when he had had time to assemble the necessary data.

Replying to Sir John Maud, the DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that though the wording of Resolution 2.2.3.2. had been amended, the content had not.

Regarding Resolution 2.2.3.4.3., the DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the Film Production Committee would consist of experts from outside the Organization, as in the case of the Press and Radio Committees.

Resolution 2.3. et seq. (Libraries, Books and Publications)

With reference to Resolution 2.3.1.2.1.1., Professor PHOTIADIS suggested that it be made clear that the reference was to the Library of Congress of the United States. Adopted.

In connection with Resolution 2.3.3.1., the DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the publication of the volume of essays on the philosophic bases of Human Rights would be undertaken this year, but that translation into other languages would be "held over". The wording of the Resolution would be amended accordingly.

Resolution 2.3.3.2. was being held over, i.e. no provision was included in the Budget for 1949 for its implementation.

Resolution 2.3.3.5. had been struck out, as the bibliography of works written under the Axis Occupation would be concluded this year.

With reference to Resolution 2.3.3.6.1. (Museum), Sir John MAUD proposed that the two last lines be omitted as the word "experimentally", which occurred previously, made it sufficiently clear what was envisaged for the future; furthermore, the Mexico Conference had not specified that Unesco itself should undertake publication.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that "Museum", whose first number had just appeared, was published under Unesco's auspices; as it was a general principle of Unesco to stimulate action by other bodies, the intention was in future to have "Museum" appear under the auspices of ICOM or of a private firm; hence it would be desirable for the Resolution to be in fairly general terms, to leave the way open for new publishing arrangements; as the first number had already appeared, the form of word would have to be: "the Director-General is instructed to follow up the publication, and he is authorized to follow up, etc.....".

Professor VERNIERS thought it would be useful to clarify the directives regarding publications; particularly in order to ensure that Unesco should not entirely subsidize "Museum".

After discussion, Sir John Maud's proposal supported by Professor Photiades, Professor Sommerfelt and Dr. Opocensky was adopted.

Regarding Resolution 2.3.3.7., the CHAIRMAN expressed the view that, if anything really important resulted from this year's meeting, a convention could be drawn up.

M. SEYDOUX asked if there was any recommendation regarding the setting up of the National Exchange Centres, mentioned in the Resolution.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that this was covered by Resolution 1.9.1.2.

Resolution 2.4. et seq. (Copyright)

Adopted.

EDUCATION

Sir John MAUD said that it appeared to him that there had been considerable changes in the general direction of the Education programme; he would accordingly be glad of some general explanations.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that Dr. Beeby would deal with this.

Dr. C.E. BEEBY (Assistant Director-General) explained that the changes to which Sir John Maud had drawn attention were the results of an attempt to unify the Programme. The lack of unity, to which the Mexico General Conference had drawn special attention, arose from the fact that Education was split up under several headings; the only way of unifying so extensive a programme was in terms of the programme's purposes. An attempt had been made to do this by grouping essential activities under the concept of "clearing-house", it being understood of course that in practice the clearing-house would be a real Educational Exchange Market and not a collecting centre for dossiers.

The prime necessity was to make known new techniques which, in the field of education at least, only spread very slowly. Educationally all parts of the world, without exception, were a pattern of light and shade; there was neither any country entirely "enlightened", nor any country entirely "in darkness"; every country had things of value both to give and to receive. Thus the role of the clearing-house would be to match the needs and discoveries of each so that all could profit from exchanges of techniques, of literature and of persons. For that task specialists were needed, and as it was unrealistic to expect to find anyone expert in the whole field of education, they must select experts, having regard to the exact kind of work they must undertake (the fight against illiteracy, educational missions, etc.). In order to decide what work was necessary at this moment, they must make an inventory of needs and resources, stimulate each country to supply the data for that inventory and send proper travelling counsellors to all parts of the world. In this way they could go on to a kind of brokerage operation, both cultural and financial.

In view of this there could be no question but that Unesco must undertake research and enquiries where these could not be undertaken by Governments but only by an international organization (e.g. to determine the principles which should govern the revision of school textbooks).

Unquestionably too, Unesco must make a beginning in certain exchanges of exceptional urgency.

These then, were the ideas which had informed the unification of the Education Programme. It had not in all cases been possible to bring them out clearly in the Resolutions proposed in document 8 EX/15, as it had been

necessary not to depart too far from the form of the Resolutions adopted by the Mexico General Conference. He hoped, however, that their influence could be seen in the Resolutions now submitted to the Board.

Professor VERNIERS wished to know if any thought had been given to assembling, either at Unesco or at IBE, a body of information on the scheme of work actually applied in each country at the different levels of teaching. Such information would be of the greatest value to anybody seeking information on the condition of teaching in a given country.

Dr. BEEBY thought this was perfectly practicable and came within the terms of Unesco-IBE co-operation, whereby IBE carried out research and Unesco endeavoured to supply certain services.

The CHAIRMAN was sure the Board had a just appreciation of the work done by Dr. Beeby in preparing this section of the programme. He proposed to run rapidly over the various items.

Section 3.1. was adopted.

Resolution 3.2.

With reference to item 3.2.1.2. the CHAIRMAN remarked that item 19 of the Board's Agenda called for the examination of a report regarding the future relations between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education (Document 8 EX/24).

On item 3.2.2., Professor CARNIERO proposed that the recommendation be made more general by striking out the words "in 1947 and 1948". Approved.

Resolution 3.2.3.

Dr. STODDARD thought the new version less explicit than the former item 3.9., which it replaced, but saw no objection in principle. He wondered, however, if it really corresponded to the intention of the First General Conference. If methods were improved, without a corresponding improvement of the content of textbooks, a new danger would arise and they might find themselves obliged to render a report to the effect that teaching in certain countries was directed against peace.

Sir John MAUD pointed out that the section of the Budget, having reference to Resolution 3.2.2. (Educational Seminars), page 123 document EX 8/CF 6 gave no detail as to the number or site of the Seminars proposed for 1949; he wondered whether it was wise to leave the terms of a Resolution so vague. The Beirut Conference would have to discuss the question in the light of the results of this year's Seminars. It was possible, for instance, that the Conference might decide on a period of less than six weeks.

The CHAIRMAN thought it better to keep the discussion of details of the Programme until the Budget itself came up for consideration. It was possible that the Conference might wish to step up work on certain items of the programme.

Resolution 3.3. had been omitted as it dealt with priorities which would be decided under the Budget.

Resolution 3.4. (Fundamental Education)

Professor CARNEIRO recalled that this was one of the questions which had aroused the greatest degree of interest in Unesco's work and thought that in view of its fundamental importance it should be the subject of a formal recommendation to Member States. He accordingly proposed that the Resolution be amended as follows:

"Unesco recommends its Member States to ensure for all their citizens, in conformity with paragraph 2B of the Constitution, as wide a degree as possible of Fundamental Education, in pursuance whereof there should be set up at the earliest possible moment a system of free universal and compulsory primary education, and courses suitable for adults. Unesco will assist"

The CHAIRMAN, while viewing Professor Carneiro's proposal with sympathy, thought it better for them to limit themselves for the moment to drafting on more general lines. He was prepared to accept the principle of the amendment proposed, but in general terms. Approved.

Professor SOMMERFELT thought that to avoid any misunderstanding, it would be desirable to tighten up the wording of resolution 3.4.1.6. which, in its present form, seemed to him to come rather under the heading of Social Sciences. Accordingly he proposed the addition of the following words: "as regards Fundamental Education".

The CHAIRMAN said that this remark was equally applicable to all the items of this section of the programme. The necessary clarification could be undertaken either in the introduction or at the end of the chapter.

Dr. BEBBY (Assistant Director-General) suggested that the introduction (3.4.1.) be amplified by addition of the words "concerning Fundamental Education." Approved.

Professor CARNEIRO suggest that in the same resolution "questions...." be substituted for "problems". Approved.

M. SEYDOUX asked for further details on the administrative organization of the Clearing House.

In reply Dr. BEEBY (Assistant Director-General) said that so far through lack of personnel it had been impossible to set up an adequate clearing house specially for Fundamental Education. He thought the new clearing house ought to adopt the same methods as the clearing house as a whole, i.e. seek information from outside, - and he said that an official had just been sent to America, whence he would bring back data for redistribution to different countries according to their needs; the material gathered would be preserved by Unesco and might figure in an exhibition, which could even be transferred for the benefit of a Regional Conference.

Resolution 3.4.2.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that in the new version administrative details had been omitted as being out of place in a recommendation of the Conference.

Resolutions 3.4.3. and 3.4.4. were adopted without remarks.

Resolution 3.4.5. (Pilot Projects).

Professor CARNEIRO wanted the wording of this item made broader and more flexible, to render it more permanent.

Professor PHOTIADES proposed that the list be amplified by addition of the words: "in various countries, particularly etc., ..."

Dr. BEEBY said the present wording was designed to check any new suggestion for Pilot Projects in 1949. In point of fact further projects could not be contemplated at the present stage in the evolution of the Clearing House.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that item 3.4.5. give a general description of the pilot projects in question, and that 3.4.5.1. should indicate the Unesco's activities in 1949 would be confined to Pilot Projects in Haiti, China and Peru. This procedure would make it possible to add to the list later, according to Unesco's resources.

M. SEYDOUX agreed with Dr. Beeby, and drew attention to the extremely objective report on this matter contained in document 8EX/12. In his view great caution was necessary.

M. VERNIERS agreed. The report mentioned was extremely full and gave in detail the difficulties met with. The Haiti Pilot Project was a long-term undertaking and, for financial reasons, a limit must be set to Unesco's activities in this field.

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Sir John MAUD asked that the reference to the British authorities be struck out and that Tanganyika be inserted after Nyassaland, its inclusion having been approved by the Mexico Conference.

Dr. BEEBY saw no objection to the new wording; as regards the Tanganyika project, arrangements had not yet been concluded, but it would be more an associated project than a Pilot Project.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL suggested the form of words: "in British East Africa."

Dr. STODDARD wished to go further, and to safeguard the technical staff by giving them the right to suspend the project if its execution did not give them full satisfaction professionally. He had Haiti in mind in seeking to add this detail.

The CHAIRMAN thought the idea excellent, but stressed the need for caution in drafting. He asked the Board to agree in principle to the re-drafting of resolution 3.4.5., which would be put in the hands of the Secretariat. Approved.

Resolutions 3.4.6., 3.4.7., and 3.4.8. were approved without remarks. The former resolution 3.5. had been re-numbered as resolution 3.6. and a new resolution 3.5. had been inserted under the title of "Children and Youth."

Dr. BEEBY said that the new resolution touched on the question raised by M. Seydoux regarding the organization of the Secretariat. Under present arrangements no one, strictly speaking, was expressly concerned with primary and secondary education, and the new item 3.5. was designed, without too great a change in the programme, to cover all fields of education, by bringing in the education of children and youth.

Resolution 3.5.1.1. regarding competitions for young persons in order to stimulate wide interest in Unesco's work, was the subject of an exchange of views.

Sir John MAUD wished to provide for the possible continuance of the experiment if the results of the two competitions at present provided for justified it.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that this activity could always be continued if it was a success. But in confining it for the moment to two competitions, the idea had been to achieve a limited object, the Executive Board having frequently recorded its view that the number of projects should be restricted.

M. VERNIERS supported Sir John Maud's proposal; the results of the competitions would not be known before 1949, and they would have to wait for them, to be able to decide whether to continue this activity, which would thus be carried forward to 1950. He accordingly favoured provision for the possible continuance of this experiment.

Sir John MAUD thought that, though it was a minor question, there was still a question of principle in deciding, before knowing the results, not to continue the competition programme. He would like to see powers reserved to the Secretariat to decide during 1949 to continue this activity, if successful, in 1950, with the existing machinery. He accordingly asked that the items be re-drafted in this sense.

The CHAIRMAN said that no provision was made in the Budget for these competitions.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that the year concerned was 1950.

The CHAIRMAN stressed the need for lightening the programme, and said there was nothing to prevent the continuance of this activity in 1950 if the Director-General deemed it desirable.

Dr. BEEBY added that a fairly large and costly staff would be required.

Accordingly, Sir John MAUD withdrew his motion, in order not to delay the work of the Board; he added that, at the time of the Beirut Conference, the results of the Competitions would probably be known, and difficulties might arise if the Secretariat wished to re-insert this proposal in the programme.

Resolutions 3.5.1.3. and 3.5.1.4. were adopted.

Professor PHOTIADES asked that the term "civil law" be omitted from the resolution 3.5.1.5.

M. SKYDOUX suggested that it be replaced by the term "domestic law."

M. SKYDOUX asked why resolution 3.5.2. (Teachers' Charter and Educational Charter for Youth) was included under the general heading "Children and Youth."

Dr. BEEBY, in reply, said that the titles had been modified to adapt them to the new aspects of the programme.

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M. GROS (United Nations) asked if the Educational Charter for Youth had any connexion with the "Children's Charter" drawn up by the International Union for Child Welfare.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was a proposal from the Mexico Conference whose implementation had been held over; it would thus be possible to co-ordinate the efforts.

Professor ARNOLD asked whether Unesco could not entrust to IBE, in 1949, an International enquiry on the obstacles preventing universal access to education.

Dr. BEEBY explained that IBE did not undertake enquiries into questions liable to give rise to controversy. It limited itself to assembling facts, which could serve as a basis for later studies. Accordingly IBE could not do much as far as these Charters were concerned.

Professor ARNOLD urged that IBE be given the task of assembling that information.

In reply, Dr. BEEBY pointed out that its limited personnel only made it possible for IBE to undertake two or three major investigations per year and its programme for this year was complete.

The CHAIRMAN attached the greatest importance to equality of access to education, which had a place in the Constitution of Unesco. He recognized, however, that means must be found of lightening the Secretariat's commitments for 1949; thus the proposal to hold over any action in 1949 did not indicate any lack of interest in the question. Its conclusion in the programme now would involve the omission of other items. He would accordingly ask Professor Arnold not to insist but to agree to hold the matter over. Approved.

Resolutions 3.5.3., 3.6.1., 3.6.2. were approved without remarks.

On the motion of Professor CARNEIRO, the second part of Resolution 3.6.2.1. was struck out, the text as adopted ending at "... adult education."

Resolution 3.7.1.1. was approved.

Dr. STODDARD asked for the replacement of Resolution 3.7.2. - which had been held over - as being the only Resolution referring to the educational opportunities offered to women.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that Unesco's programme was carried out without distinction of race, religion or sex, which partly explained the proposal to hold over this Resolution.

M. GROS (United Nations) said that the setting up of the Commission on the Status of Women in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations had given rise to heated discussions before agreement was reached. For this reason, he supported Dr. Stoddard's point of view.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that no provision had been made either regarding personnel or in the Budget for the implementation of Resolution 3.7.2.

Dr. STODDARD proposed that it be handled by existing personnel.

However, the DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that it was a considerable task and would require the engagement of one or two further officials.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that if existing personnel had to undertake this task, some other item of the Programme would have to be abandoned. If the question was retained in the Programme on principle, immediate concrete results must not be looked for.

Professor CARNEIRO considered that the Resolution did no more than recommend collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Board could well leave the decision on the degree of collaboration to the discretion of the Director-General.

M. SKYDOUX remarked that the Resolution raised a very definite question of the allocation of funds for a new activity. In fact there were no funds available for allocation. However, he favoured the maintenance of contacts with the Commission on the Status of Women in all normal questions of education concerning both sexes.

The striking out of the term "held over" was approved by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN passed on to the consideration of the Resolutions regarding cultural and artistic exchanges.

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Sir John MAUD indicated that in the discussion on the Budget he would raise the question of the International Theatre Institute (Resolution 4.1.1.).

Resolutions 4.1.2. and 4.1.3. were approved.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that Resolution 4.1.4. would be partially redrafted to bring it into line with the Programme.

Sir John MAUD asked that the last sentence of Resolution 4.1.6.1. be omitted; it seemed rather naive to him and also appeared to come within the sphere of the Clearing House. As regards Resolution 4.1.6., he favoured its omission, or at least the striking out of the clause regarding the setting-up of an International Council, which struck him as useless in a matter of secondary importance.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that these Resolutions were the fruit of the labours of a Meeting of Experts, and their suppression seemed to him rather excessive.

He accordingly proposed that Resolution 4.1.6.2. be accepted, as the National Committees in the various countries could render great service to Unesco; if need be, he would agree to the suppression of the last clause of the Resolution.

M. THOMAS (Assistant Director-General) thought that the use of the expression "International Council" had been the cause of some misunderstanding as implying a major new international organization, whereas the experts had made provision, in addition to the small national committees with the task of facilitating exchanges, for a central body on a modest scale, to act as a distributing centre, and in a position to advise Unesco.

The CHAIRMAN said that personally he felt the Executive Board was taking too much on itself as regards administrative questions coming under the Director-General. In his view, they must avoid the inclusion in the Programme of suggestions so detailed, and must limit themselves to broad general rules.

Dr. STODDARD felt some sympathy with the views just expressed and would regret depriving Unesco of the benefit of its only effort on these lines in the field of Arts and Letters. Accordingly, he favoured the retention of the Resolutions, while supporting the omissions proposed by Sir John Maud.

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The CHAIRMAN thought no useful purpose would be served by taking the question before the General Conference and asking that body to adopt resolutions concerning bodies as humble as that the Assistant Director-General had indicated.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL proposed that he submit a new draft of Resolutions 4.1.6.1. and 4.1.6.2. in the light of the remarks made.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.



8EX/SR.5(rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting, held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e, on
Thursday, 15 July 1948, at 12.15 p.m.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)

Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor P. CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
H.E. M. Victor DORE (Canada)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)

Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Dr. E. GRZEGORZEWSKI (Interim Commission of the
World Health Organization)
Madame MOREL (International Labour Organization)

Secretariat: Dr. W. H. C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
M. Jean THOMAS (Assistant Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

Item 13(a) Programme proposed by the Executive Board for 1949 as presented by the Programme Committee (8 EX/15) (continuation)

Referring to document 8 EX/15, the CHAIRMAN recalled that page 21 of the English text had been reached the previous day; it had been agreed that the Director-General should be requested to redraft Resolution 4.1.6. - Arts in General Education. His redraft was not yet available in a sufficient number of copies and discussion of it would therefore be deferred.

4.2. Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

As he was leaving Paris that evening, and would not be present during the discussion of the Budget for 1949, Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN wished to point out that for general subjects such as Arts in General Education, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, etc., it was essential to reclassify posts in the Sections concerned, in order to bring them in line with other Sections: Heads of the Sections he had mentioned were only Grades 14 or 15, while other Heads of Sections were Grades 17 or 18. With regard to the additional allotment to the International Theatre Institute, already mentioned by Sir John Maud, he hoped that it would not be made at the expense of other projects.

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's observations were noted and section 4.2. approved.

Sections 4.3.1. Philosophic Round Tables, 4.3.2. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations, 4.3.3. Regional Centres, 4.4. Museums and 4.5. Access to Archaeological Sites were approved.

5. Human and Social Relations.

5.1. Tensions Affecting International Understanding.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Resolution had been re-written in the light of progress already made. It was a matter to which the Board had been asked to give special attention and he wondered, therefore, whether members would prefer first to study the Report contained in document 8 EX/2 before approving the programme.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the Report indicated the main lines of progress and marked the increased interest of National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies: changes had been made in the project in accordance with their suggestions, notably with those of the United Kingdom Co-operating Body which had shown particular interest. The Resolution had been re-written by decision of the Programme Committee.

M. SEYDOUX recalled that he had made certain reservations at the meeting of the Programme Committee in connexion with the Resolution. The question of tensions was a serious one and raised essential problems, such as the distribution of the world's riches which had a great effect on tensions. He agreed that it was a good method to ask public opinion institutes to carry out research, but he thought that qualified individuals should also be approached with the same request. He did not wish to prolong the discussion at that time, but would voice his doubts and objections to the project at the next General Conference.

M. GROS (United Nations) noted a difference in the French and English titles, the former speaking of "Sciences" and the latter of "Relations". Secondly, he announced that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was profoundly satisfied to see that Unesco intended to convene a Committee of Experts to examine the replies received to enquiries on social science problems.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that the titles, in both English and French, had been carefully selected at the Mexico Conference, where a preference had been expressed for "relations" rather than "sciences" in English.

5.1. was approved.

5.2. Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts.

Dr. STODDARD thought the section needed editorial revision. While noting that the new text was more explicit, he did not like the dropping of "philosophical principles of human rights"; he was also somewhat dismayed at the doubt expressed in (b) as to whether the concepts mentioned had any practical influence at the present time.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN suggested keeping paragraph (a) as it stood and changing paragraph (b) to read: "to determine the practical influence to-day of such connotations". Agreed.

5.2. was approved.

5.3. Humanistic Aspects of Culture.

Sir John MAUD was unhappy about the words "subjective valuations" in the fourth line and suggested "intrinsic value" instead.

M. THOMAS (Assistant Director-General) feared that this would lay insufficient stress on the subjective nature of the surveys.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out that the second sentence of the Resolution explained the subjective character of the surveys.

Difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable French translation of "intrinsic value", and the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL therefore proposed that the sentence might end with the words ". . . their mutual relations".

Sir John MAUD moved an even more drastic cut: that the sentence should end with ". . . humanistic aspects of cultures" in the third line.
Agreed.

5.3. was approved.

5.4. Study of International Collaboration and, 5.5. Methods in Political Science were approved.

5.6. Popularization of Science.

Professor CHEN Yuan pointed out that if more importance were attached to "popularization", the item should come under Mass Media; if however more importance were attached to "science", it should come under Natural Sciences. He did not see why it should be placed in Chapter 5.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL thought that it would be an excellent idea to place part of 5.6. under 5.9. and the rest under Natural Sciences.
Agreed.

5.7. Scientific and Cultural History.

Dr. OPOCENSKY observed that Unesco was trying to start out afresh on a project on which work had been done six years previously and was still being done. He stressed the importance of referring to this work, and drew attention to the work received from the British Ministry of Education "The European Inheritance".

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Resolution 5.7 should be deferred until document 8 EX/9 had been examined. Agreed.

5.8. World Centre for Exchange of Information.

Sir John MAUD remarked that the resolution was an important new insertion. He asked whether it did not form part of the Budget Item "Clearing-House Functions" for which \$403,000 had been allotted.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said the Resolution was identical with the Mexico Resolution 5.8. World Registry; the difficulty was that it did not belong in any given place; the Budget item was an organizational unit of which the World Centre for Exchange of Information was only a part.

Dr. OPOCENSKY asked whether the work already done in the Secretariat with a view to collecting data on the different organizations was to be continued or discontinued.

M. SEYDOUX recalled that he had made certain reservations at the meeting of the Programme Committee in connexion with the Resolution. The question of tensions was a serious one and raised essential problems, such as the distribution of the world's riches which had a great effect on tensions. He agreed that it was a good method to ask public opinion institutes to carry out research, but he thought that qualified individuals should also be approached with the same request. He did not wish to prolong the discussion at that time, but would voice his doubts and objections to the project at the next General Conference.

M. GROS (United Nations) noted a difference in the French and English titles, the former speaking of "Sciences" and the latter of "Relations". Secondly, he announced that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was profoundly satisfied to see that Unesco intended to convene a Committee of Experts to examine the replies received to enquiries on social science problems.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that the titles, in both English and French, had been carefully selected at the Mexico Conference, where a preference had been expressed for "relations" rather than "sciences" in English.

5.1. was approved.

5.2. Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts.

Dr. STODDARD thought the section needed editorial revision. While noting that the new text was more explicit, he did not like the dropping of "philosophical principles of human rights"; he was also somewhat dismayed at the doubt expressed in (b) as to whether the concepts mentioned had any practical influence at the present time.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN suggested keeping paragraph (a) as it stood and changing paragraph (b) to read: "to determine the practical influence to-day of such connotations". Agreed.

5.2. was approved.

5.3. Humanistic Aspects of Culture.

Sir John MAUD was unhappy about the words "subjective valuations" in the fourth line and suggested "intrinsic value" instead.

M. THOMAS (Assistant Director-General) feared that this would lay insufficient stress on the subjective nature of the surveys.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out that the second sentence of the Resolution explained the subjective character of the surveys.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that 18 months previously it had been thought possible to build up a large registry of information, but it had since been realized that the Secretariat was not sufficiently equipped for the task, and should concentrate during the next two years on collecting only information essential for its own work.

M. SEYDOUX asked who would be finally responsible for collecting and disseminating the information. He feared that if it were left to a central administrative organ, the cultural and scientific aspects might be neglected: it might therefore be better for heads of sections to assume the responsibility.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the Director-General was trying to strike a balance between centralization and decentralization, the latter being necessary in order to find out what information was needed and the former in order that the information might be available to all parts of the Secretariat.

Professor PHOTIADES remarked that the problem was connected with the establishment of Central Archives which, in his opinion, was an indispensable section.

Sir John MAUD was in favour of striking out the resolution.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL considered it an essential Resolution, as it was important to have in the Programme a specific mandate for the collection of information, if the General Conference wished the Secretariat to be able to answer enquiries. Member States had always felt that this was one of the essential tasks of the Organization. If the Resolution were deleted, the consequences would be that the project could not be carried out in the future, as funds would no longer be available, and it would not be recognized by the Organization as one of its essential responsibilities. He hoped very much that it would be left in.

Sir John MAUD said he would not move its deletion.

5.9. Social Implications of Science. Approved.

5.10. International Organizations in the Social Sciences.

Sir John MAUD was in favour of the item if it did not prejudice the necessity for the organizations mentioned in Resolution 4.3.2.1, which had already been approved, as well as the organizations in 5.10. He was anxious that the Board should show that it had taken no decision on this question, and suggested that the Director-General might add at the end of 5.10 a cross-reference to 4.3.2.1.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that the key-words in 5.10 were "in the field"; he thought it would be inadvisable to make a cross-reference, as cross-references would then have to be made to other items as well. In his opinion it should be stated that Unesco was interested in such organizations as were required in the field, leaving it to the people concerned to decide how they wished to be organized. Unesco would thus express no opinion on the need for organizations. Agreed.

5.10 was approved.

The CHAIRMAN announced that members of the Board would meet privately at 3.0 p.m. and the Board would meet in public session as early as possible after 4.0 p.m.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.



8EX/SR 6(rev.)
PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e
on Thursday, 15 July 1948 at 6.15 p.m.

Present:

- Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)
- Vice-Chairmen: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)
- Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor Paulo CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN YUAN (China)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
H.E. M. Victor DOBE (Canada)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
H.E. Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPDCHENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)
- Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Mme. MOREL (International Labour Organization)
M. GRZEGORZEWSKI (World Health Organization)
- Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General)
Dr. W. H. C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the representative of the World Health Organization, Professor Grzegorzewski.

Consideration of the Programme Proposed for 1949 (Continuation) (Document 8EX/15)

NATURAL SCIENCES

Professor CARNEIRO asked Professor Auger to be kind enough to give them an idea of the new programme.

Professor AUGER (Head of Department of Natural Sciences) said that he would confine himself to giving an outline of how the activities of the Natural Sciences Section were divided:

(1) Field Science Co-operation Offices. There were four in existence, the fourth having just recently been set up in India; the South American office had been principally concerned with the Hylean Amazon this year, but next year it would attack more general scientific questions. The Field Science Co-operation offices were faced with the most varied questions; their practice was to carry out a sifting process on the spot before approaching the Secretariat, which in its turn made use of existing International or National Institutions to secure the answers requested; the Secretariat had decided to "sub-contract" either under the terms of general agreements or in the shape of "retail orders"; in point of fact it was impossible to hold at Unesco the complete library and the personnel required to deal with all the questions raised.

(2) World Centre of Scientific Liaison. Unesco was continuing its work with the Scientific Unions whose numbers were gradually growing; the International Council of Scientific Unions, which was subsidized by Unesco, was extremely active (meetings, conferences, publications, etc.). Unesco was also working with National Commissions, with the Specialized Agencies and with various classes of international and national institutions. For the moment an essential task was to draw up a world list of scientific institutions and scientists; such a list would enable them to meet frequent requests, and to guide persons seeking technical information to the scientists best qualified to give it.

(3) Projects in Hand. This was the variable section of the Programme, which changed year by year. One could name such activities as the setting up of international bodies destined to become permanent (last year the Institute of the Hylean Amazon; and very shortly the Union for the Protection of Nature, the Union of Medical Sciences and the Union of Applied Sciences). Attention could also be drawn to the setting up of abstracting services for biology and medicine in collaboration with the World Health Organization; the popularization of science in co-operation with the press, the films and museums; and lastly the Social Implications of Science, which was now a separate project from the preceding one.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that they consider the resolutions in document 8EX/15 item by item.

Resolution 6.1. Adopted.

Resolution 6.2.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that this resolution had been omitted as the work in question would be finished by the end of the year.

Resolution 6.3.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that now the first stage of Unesco's work was ended, it would be desirable to consider what should be the future relations between Unesco and the Institute of the Hylean Amazon; this was the subject of the draft resolution proposed. Adopted.

Resolution 6.4.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that the Conference of Experts would have finished its work by the end of the year and all that remained to be done would come within the province of the World Centre of Scientific Liaison (6.8.); hence the omission of resolution 6.4.

Resolution 6.6.

Professor CARNEIRO asked whether existing texts afforded an adequate basis for co-operation between Unesco and non-governmental organizations.

Professor AUGER (Head of Department of Natural Sciences) regarded this as being principally a matter of the interior organization of the Secretariat; and that the Director-General could always sign a working agreement with such organizations under which Unesco offered grants-in-aid in exchange for certain services. Adopted.

Resolution 6.8.

M. SEYDOUK feared that the work outlined in Resolution 6.8. might duplicate that in Resolution 5.8.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL remarked that that was one of the most difficult problems of organization; it was a question of establishing a balance between centralization and decentralization. Supposing that the Field Science Co-operation Office at Cairo were asked a question, the Office might either reply directly or indicate the source from which the

required answer might be obtained; otherwise the question would be submitted to the World Centre of Scientific Liaison, which would decide whether it could provide the answer or call upon the Department of Exchange of Information. There was, therefore, no duplication in the two types of activity.

M. SEYDOUX was anxious, however, that the World Centre of Scientific Liaison, serving as a routine agency, should not delay the transmission of questions too long.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the Director-General's intention was that this Department of Exchange of Information, carrying out work under 5.8. should be available to the Secretariat as a whole and should be looked upon as a central information service.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the question would chiefly affect the Budget and therefore proposed that discussion of it should be postponed.

Professor SOMMERFELT hoped that the Secretariat was in touch with the three Scandinavian organizations dealing with the matters mentioned in Resolution 6.8.2.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL assured him that it was.

Resolution 6.9.

Sir John MAUD and Dr. STODDARD asked that Resolution 6.9.3. should be struck out, as the work it described was purely temporary and, in any case, could well be covered by Resolution 6.9.2.

The CHAIRMAN therefore proposed that Resolution 6.9.3. should be struck out, on the understanding that the Director-General would give the Government of Ecuador an assurance that the point would duly appear on the Agenda of the proposed Conference. Adopted.

As this completed the consideration of the Natural Sciences programme, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the meeting should resume discussion of the new Resolution 4.1.6. et seq.

Sir John MAUD proposed that the following resolutions should be included in the Programme:

"4.1.6. Arts in General Education

The Director-General is instructed:

- 4.1.6.1. To provide clearing-house services to Member States in the field of the Arts in General Education for the collection, analysis and distribution of information, and for the exchange of materials and personnel between Member States. To this end
- 4.1.6.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States the

formation, or recognition, through the National Commission wherever possible, in each State of a Committee on the Arts in General Education. The aims of these Committees will be to encourage improved methods of teaching and to stimulate experiment and research by local institutions and individuals.

The Director-General is further instructed:

- 4.1.6.3. To assist Member States in the planning and setting up of such Committees and
- 4.1.6.4. To investigate, through appropriate governmental authorities, professional organizations and individual experts, the advisability and practicability of an international committee or council, representative of these national bodies, to co-operate with Unesco in furthering international co-operation in this field. And further, to assist in the promotion of such an international body if found desirable." Adopted.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Resolution 5.7., which had been held over, would be examined later.

Item 7(c) of the Agenda - Consideration of the Agreement between Unesco and the World Health Organization (document 8EX/5 and Addendum, dated 15 July 1948)

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that, in accordance with the instructions of the Sixth Session of the Executive Board, the Director-General was submitting for the Board's approval the form of agreement appearing in document 8EX/5 as amended by document 8EX/5 - Addendum. However, the Board would have to decide whether to give final approval to the Agreement, as amended, without first consulting the Member States, to which the original draft had been submitted for observations.

At the CHAIRMAN's request, M. GRZEGORZIEWSKI (the Observer from the World Health Organization) explained that his Organization had now moved out of the stage of an interim Commission into a permanent body. The first Assembly was now meeting and its Committee on Relations had advised the amendments to the draft Agreement which were shown in document 8EX/5 Addendum; the Assembly had not yet taken a decision on them. M. Grzegorzewski explained the reasons for the slight amendments proposed to Article IV (to simplify co-operation with WHO), and Articles VIII and X (purely drafting questions).

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Agreement, with the minor alterations which were to be discussed and would probably be adopted by the Assembly of the World Health Organization, should be approved. Adopted.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.



8 EX/SR 7 (rev)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris.16e
on Friday, 16 July 1948 at 9.30 a.m.

Present:

- Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)
- Vice-Chairman: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)
- Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
H.E. M. Victor DORE (Canada)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of
America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)
- Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Madame MOREL (International Labour
Organization)
- Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General)
Dr. Walter H.C. LIVES (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the examination of the Programme had been completed except for Resolution 5.7, Scientific and Cultural History. Document 8 EX/9 was related to the Resolution but, before submitting it for discussion, he informed Members that documentation on the project for a cultural history initiated by the Council of Allied Ministers of Education in London had now been located. The CAME had been more limited in its representation than Unesco, but it had carried out important studies under difficult conditions during the war, and Unesco was anxious not to lose any of the results of its work, some of which might form a basis for further

development. After consultation with some of the Members of the Board, he had decided to make the following proposal: that the Executive Board should designate one of its members who had been actively associated with CAME to review the documentation in the hands of the Secretariat, making recommendations to the Director-General regarding the filling of serious gaps, presentation and classification; the member would make a short report to the Executive Board on the result of his work.

Professor SOMMERFELT was much relieved that the CAME documents had been traced and he believed that they contained ideas and material which would be of great use to Unesco; he therefore supported the Chairman's proposal.

Professor VERNIERS also seconded the Chairman's proposal.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ considered that the proposal to designate a rapporteur from the Executive Board marked progress in the Board's method of work and set a useful precedent. He therefore seconded the Chairman's proposal.

The proposal was adopted.

Document 8 EX/9

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that the Books and Periodicals Commission of CAME had discussed two projects: the first for a scientific and cultural history of Europe, and the second, for a manual on the teaching of history. It had come to the conclusion that the former more general project should be taken first. An Editorial Board of CAME had planned a work in three volumes called "The European Inheritance". This work was to deal only with Europe, whereas Unesco's plan was for a cultural and scientific history of mankind. He had appointed a small Committee composed of Dr. Beeby, Professor Auger and Mr. Bosch Gimpera to prepare a report on the matter for submission to the next General Conference.

Dr. OPOJENSKY had been associated with Professor Sommerfelt and Professor Photiades at the beginning of the work undertaken in London during the war, and he thought there was some misunderstanding between the Director-General and themselves; in the plans for "The European Inheritance" it had never been intended that the book should concern Europe only; the intention was to trace the development of European civilization from the civilizations of antiquity and to show how it had spread throughout the world. A history of science was also to be included. A firm had been found to publish the book and an Editorial Board constituted to edit it. He feared duplication of work and therefore proposed the following amendments; after "continue" in the second line of resolution 5.7, he wished the words "in close collaboration with the Editorial Board of 'The European Inheritance'" to be added. At the end of the resolution he wished words to be added to the effect

that the work commenced by CAME on a manual on the teaching of history should be included among the books produced by Unesco.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL was sorry to disagree with Dr. Opocensky, but failed to see how "The European Inheritance" could include, for example, pre-Colombian and early Chinese civilizations; it was a European work, whereas Unesco's book would concern world inheritance. Although he agreed that the Editorial Board of CAME should be contacted, he hoped the Board would not instruct him to collaborate with it, as this would involve much delay. Any papers on CAME'S manual of history teaching would be taken into account, but he pointed out that CAME had also taken the view that the general history should come before the detailed preparation of the textbook. He thought collaboration was only justified when it was a question of a joint project, but in this case it was a question of two independent projects.

Professor SOMMERFELT agreed with the Director-General that resolution 5.7. concerned a wider project, but considered it useful for the two projects to be closely related. He explained that in the minds of CAME, the handbook on the teaching of history was an entirely separate project; it had been considered that the trouble caused by different nationalistic movements arose from the wrong teaching of history in both primary and secondary schools. Plans had therefore been made for a manual showing the present state of history-teaching methods, including sciences connected with history, such as anthropology and showing the deliberate falsifications in history and controversial points of history teaching. Long discussions had taken place in London on the subject, and documents recording the discussions existed; those documents should be examined to see if Unesco could not carry out a similar project.

Professor VERNIERS agreed with Professor Sommerfelt that archives should be taken into consideration, but also agreed with the Director-General that two entirely separate projects were involved. The wideness of the Unesco project was shown in the last two lines of resolution 5.7. which spoke of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the mutual interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions to the common heritage.

M. SEYDOUX thought that the phrase "for the general and specialist reader" was contradictory and that the book would have to be planned for one or the other; at the present time, he considered it preferable to choose the general reader, as works already existed for the specialist.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the resolution intended to provide works both for the general and specialist reader; the idea was that there should be two books, and it was in order to decide on this question that he had appointed the small Committee.

Professor SOMMERFELT suggested adding a small phrase to the resolution as follows: "taking into account the work done by CAME".

M. SEYDOUX requested that the Director-General's explanation regarding two books for the general and specialized reader should also be added.

Agreed. Resolution 5.7. was adopted with the above amendments.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Board to approve the whole Programme, subject to minor drafting changes, and to recommend it for adoption to the General Conference.

Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ requested the Secretariat, in making the small drafting changes, to remove all vague terminology such as "initiate studies", "see if it is possible", etc. which made a very bad impression on the man in the street.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that such phrases should be removed as far as possible, but pointed out that they had been inserted to prevent Unesco from being committed to carry out projects which were not provided for in the Budget.

The programme was approved.

Item 13B. Discussion of the Budget for 1949 as proposed by the Director-General (EX/8CF/6).

The CHAIRMAN explained that under the Financial Regulations, the Executive Board was not required to approve the Budget, but only to make observations and suggest to the Director-General any modifications which it thought necessary. The Finance Committee had the task of making a report on the Budget which was transmitted to Member States. The Programme Committee had felt compelled to give guidance to the Director-General regarding the financial limit which it considered should be observed. Its rough judgment had been that Member States could not be expected to vote a Budget in excess of 8½ million dollars, but there was no guarantee that they would agree to that sum.

M. SEYDOUX had an objection to raise with regard to paragraph (4) on pages 10 and 11 of the English text of EX/8CF/6. \$853,861 had been allowed for four cost-of-living adjustments for staff members, two of them before the beginning of the Financial year 1949 and two more in April and October 1949. In the third paragraph of the section, it was stated that price indices were expected to continue to increase, and the assumption was based on information obtained from "embassies, international organizations and labour groups." In the fourth paragraph, a comparison was made with the previous year's indices, and the sixth paragraph mentioned the grave economic repercussions of an increased rise in the cost-of-living in France.

M. Seydoux did not care to pronounce on the substance of the matter or say whether the sum of \$853,861 was justified or not, but as a French member of the Executive Board he objected strongly to the presentation of section (4) which both surprised and worried him; it

assumed the depreciation of the French franc, and he deplored such a judgment on French economy in an official Unesco document distributed without restriction, which could fall into the hands of journalists or of members of the French parliament. If such a document had been written by an individual, he would be liable to prosecution under the law "Atteinte au crédit de l'Etat". He was also surprised that Unesco should not have approached the official French Economic Services who were doing their best to decrease the cost-of-living, instead of applying to embassies, international organizations and labour groups. As regards the comparison between 1947 and 1948 indices, he did not think it entirely convincing; the increase at the end of 1947 was not of a seasonal character but the result of the Government's decision to abandon its subventions policy and devalue the franc; although there had been a rise in January 1948, the rise had been much smaller in February and March and prices had remained stable in April and May. He did not intend to indicate the consequences which such a text might have, but he asked that the section in question should be redrafted, deleting all tendentious statements, and that it should be submitted to the Board for its approval before the end of the Session.

Before discussing the point raised by M. Seydoux, the CHAIRMAN asked the Deputy Director-General to make a preliminary statement, formally presenting the Budget to the Board.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL was happy to present the proposed Budget for 1949 on behalf of the Director-General; he explained that it was presented for information, and the Director-General hoped that the Board would help him in suggesting any alterations which it considered advisable. He pointed out that every page of document EX/8CF/6 was marked "Draft" and the Director-General intended to go through the whole document and make appropriate changes before submitting it to the General Conference; changes such as that requested by M. Seydoux. In the discussions of the Finance Committee, it had become clear that the text he had mentioned should be changed for a number of reasons.

The Deputy Director-General then gave the reasons underlying the different estimates. The budget was a different kind of document from previous budgets; it presented a balanced form of activity for the Organization and provided for the mobilization of its component resources. The estimates were within the \$8,500,000 suggested by the Programme Committee. As a total document, it incorporated the desires expressed by the Finance Committee and the demand of the Second Session of the General Conference that costs should be given both by Programme items and by projects; it also included the annexes requested by the United Nations.

In examining the document, certain facts should be borne in mind which arose from the present stage of the Organization. Any budget estimate for future costs was based on past experience, but Unesco was still a young organization, and it could not obtain much from the experience of other organizations as its programme of work was very different from theirs. Unesco's period of operating experience

was only about twelve months. It was also difficult to forecast future methods and the nature of work to be undertaken, as a constant attempt was being made to improve methods of operation. The 1948 Financial Year had been very unsettled, owing to many post-war factors; it was hoped that it would prove to be exceptional, but it was impossible to tell what next year's conditions would be. The Unesco staff was unstable owing to continuing efforts to improve geographical distribution; new people had to be broken in, and it was difficult to get people from all parts of the world to understand work habits which were still new and aimed at reflecting the best in international and national organizations. It was hoped that stability would be obtained for the staff by the beginning of 1949, but this was still uncertain. In the four months left before the General Conference it might become clear to the Director-General that certain alterations should be made in the Budget, before he submitted it to the Conference. An area of great uncertainty was constituted owing to current economic instability. The Administrative Services, the Offices, the Comptroller and the Budget and Personnel feared that funds might prove insufficient to provide the services required to put the Programme into operation; the effect of present economic instability was felt in the procurement of office equipment, and frequent changes in Personnel reduced the efficiency of operations. Overtime work went without compensation, which also affected efficiency. A minimum of administrative services was required to run an organization and such services needed a higher and more precise standard of perfection than others, in order that documents might be produced on time, cars arrive punctually and cheques be issued on the right day; the Administrative Services had to meet all crises and demands from the Programme Services.

The proposed budget of \$8,450,000 showed an increase over the 1948 budget. The increases were due to the following reasons: 720 posts were provided for 1949, 3 less than those proposed at Mexico, but an increase of 40 posts on 1948. Table V. on page 8 gave a comparison of 1948 and 1949 by objects of expenditure and showed a \$4,000 increase for Conference and meetings, \$163,000 increase for personnel, owing to an additional 38 posts; Allowances showed an increase of \$600,000, including \$430,000 allowing for 4 future cost-of-living adjustments. This estimate might be over pessimistic, in which case the Conference could re-allot the funds. An increase of \$107,000 was allowed for the Provident Fund and Medical Benefit Scheme, on the assumption that Unesco would join the U.N. Pensions Scheme in 1949. There was an increase of \$60,000 for dislocation allowances and \$30,000 for grants, contracts and fellowships. An additional \$40,000 was allowed for printing, due to increased Programme activity; Common Service costs were increased to \$68,000, owing to the higher price of oil, paper and other equipment. There had however been a \$60,000 decrease in travel expenses, so that the total increase was \$990,000.

Referring to the appropriation Table IV on page 6, he pointed out that it differed from the 1948 Table in three respects: (1) Part 3 was divided by major headings of the Programme, and not broken down into Organizational units of the Secretariat. (2) On the second page of

Table IV Common Service costs were given for the first time. (3) There was no arbitrary distribution of costs as in the Mexico Budget. Table V on page 8, which he had already mentioned, gave a comparison between the 1948 and 1949 Budgets by objects of expenditure.

As the Programme had already been discussed by the Finance Committee he considered it unnecessary to draw attention to individual items, but at the meeting of the Finance Committee it had been evident that members wished to compare the 1948 and 1949 Budgets; the difficulty which arose in this connexion was that the 1949 Budget was prepared on a completely different basis, but an attempt had been made to re-cast the 1949 Budget on the basis of the 1948 Budget, and he asked the Secretary to distribute the relative document (EX/SCF/6 Appendix) to Members for their information.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Deputy Director-General for his statement and, returning to the matter raised by M. Seydoux, recalled that the Finance Committee had formally decided that the passage in question should be redrafted.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ associated himself with the remarks made by M. Seydoux; he praised his moderation and sympathized with his emotion. He supported the proposal for the redrafting of page 11 of document EX/SCF/6, and proposed that the redraft should be submitted to M. Seydoux for approval. He was most anxious that the Board should show courtesy to the French Government and to the French member of the Board.

Dr. Parra-Perez's proposal was seconded by Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ, Professor SOMMERFELT and M. DORE.

M. SEYDOUX thanked Dr. Parra-Perez for his proposal, and also thanked those who had seconded it. He recalled that his own proposal had been that page 12 of the French text of Section (4) of document EX/SCF/6 should be redrafted and approved by the Board before the end of the Session.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Director-General should redraft section (4), in consultation with M. Seydoux, and then submit it to the Board for a vote.

Dr. STODDARD was not clear as to the intent of the motion; he could not agree to a redraft of Section (4) by the Secretariat and one member of the Board without knowing what was to be taken out, and why. He pointed out that the removal of the suggestion of the danger of inflation in France would eliminate an item of \$4,000,000; it was therefore not merely a question of an editorial revision.

Professor PHOTIADES suggested that the \$4,000,000 should be accepted as a reserve, without any specific allocation.

Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ thought it would be difficult to get it accepted as an unallocated reserve, and proposed that it should be allocated as a provident fund against inflation.

M. DORE pointed out that the matter had been extensively discussed in the Finance Committee, and its decision had been on the same lines as the proposal of Dr. Martinez Baez. It had felt less pessimistic than the Secretariat as regards the possibility of future rises in the cost of living.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL considered that the Board should express its opinion on the two following points: (1) was the sum of 400,000 dollars, provided as a safeguard against a possible increase in the cost of living, too generous an estimate or not? (2) How should this sum be submitted to the General Conference? For his part, the Deputy Director-General thought it a tactical error to make it figure as a reserve, for the General Conference might regard the total figure of the budget as excessive and be inclined to reduce the reserve accordingly; it could then use this precedent as an excuse for drawing on the reserve to finance any additional project. The document must therefore justify the proposed measure to the Member States.

M. DORE thought it necessary for the Board to protect itself by making a clear statement on the proposed setting aside of a special reserve for a possible increase in the cost of living; moreover it was not altogether impossible for the situation to have improved by the time of the Beirut Conference.

M. SEYDOUX wished to make it clear that his previous intervention was directed against the form and not the substance of the document, since he had not attended the meeting of the Finance Committee which had considered the question. He fully understood the fears of the Deputy Director-General and that was why he suggested the following compromise: that half the sum requested (namely 200,000 dollars) should be allocated under No.4 (Cost-of-Living Allowance) and that the rest should figure in the general reserve.

Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ thought that members should be reminded of the fact that the economic instability of the world today necessitated the provision of increased credits to meet the possibility of an increase in the cost of living; although it was impossible to give exact figures for these estimates, it could be stated that the sum requested was strictly based on all the information which had been possible to obtain and that this reserve sum should not serve any other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that M. Seydoux' proposal was very interesting and that it was likely to be accepted by the General Conference, since the Mexico Conference had already agreed to set aside a reserve of 350,000 dollars "to be applied primarily to cover further increases in the cost of living and of materials, provided that not more than \$100,000 may be used for contingencies" (document 20/132, vol.II, Annex A, note XX).

M. DORE supported M. Seydoux' proposal.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that, if it was a matter of wording and justification, the arguments brought forward would always be valid, whatever total figure was requested. M. Seydoux' proposal did not seem to take account of the fact that the Secretariat was established on the hypothesis that new adjustments would be necessary from time to time; this reserve was not a lump sum chosen at random but a figure carefully calculated in order to cope with circumstances which could and had been allowed for. Moreover, the figure now proposed was fixed a month ago and by the Third Session of the General Conference, circumstances might cause the Secretariat to change it.

Dr. STODDARD agreed with the Deputy Director-General that the reserve was not a lump estimate but a hypothesis used as a basis for calculations which, though they might be mathematically correct, were nevertheless largely guess-work. Dr. Stoddard sided with M. Seydoux in his objection to this unverifiable hypothesis; the sum of \$853,861 represented a tenth of the budget, which was far too much. He therefore supported M. Seydoux in asking that half the total figure requested should be allocated under No.4 while the other half could figure in some chapter where it could be profitably employed if the need arose. It was well to bear in mind the resolution adopted by the Mexico Conference and quoted by the Chairman, for it allowed for wise estimates for a clearly defined purpose.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL stated that all the frequently contradictory suggestions just put forward would be taken into account; the Secretariat would indeed have to make a careful and detailed study before recasting the text, fixing the total figure necessary and determining in which chapter it should figure. In any case the new text would mention estimates based on precise particulars, but it would differ from the present text in not giving a detailed statement of those particulars. The modified text would then be submitted to M. Seydoux and afterwards to the Executive Board. If the Board could not agree with the budget submitted to the Conference by the Director-General, it would be able to offer its comments through the Chairman.

Sir John MAUD thought there was much to be said in favour of a special reserve fund to provide a cost-of-living allowance in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Mexico Conference. At Beirut they would probably have a clearer idea of the prospects for 1949. For the moment the document on the budget which they had to circulate to Member States was required to furnish sound reasons for allocating the sum of \$853,861 (which might possibly be reduced a little) and for the amount to be set aside to meet the cost of living. Accordingly Sir John submitted the following motion:

"That the Director-General be asked to reconsider the proposals on pages 10 and 11 of document EX/SCF/6 in the light of the Board's discussion and its subsequent

comments on other points of the Budget, and to re-write the text after consultation with the Chairman of the Board and M. Seydoux."

Professor PHOTIADES supported this motion.

Professor VERNIERS observed that it would be more correct to speak of covering "possible increases", rather than "further" increases, as stated in the footnote^{XX} of Annex A (Document 20/132, vol. II).

Taking an example at random from document EX/OCF/6 (p. 61), the DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL pointed out that, if half the sum provided for "cost-of-living allowances" (\$4,924) were placed to reserve, the programme budget would be to that extent reduced without the possibility of re-couplement in favour of programme items.

Dr. STODDARD thought - and hoped - that the reserve could be employed on programme operations, since the Director-General ought to be able to transfer sums to the programme from the reserve.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that hitherto this had not been possible without the Board's consent. He proposed, however, that the Director-General should be empowered to transfer funds allocated for cost-of-living allowance to programme operations without having to refer to the Board.

Dr. STODDARD recalled the principle already laid down, whereby as much money as possible should be devoted to the programme.

Sir John Maud's motion was adopted on the understanding that any necessary consultations could be conducted by correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether they should examine document EX/OCF/6 point by point.

M. SEYDOUX called attention to a very important item on the agenda - Item 15 (e): Report by the Director-General on the Organisation of the Secretariat. Might not their proposed examination of the Budget prejudice the Board's decisions on that Report?

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Board was not required to approve the Director-General's report on the organization of the Secretariat, any more, indeed, than the draft budget for 1949; these questions were within the competence of the Director-General, who communicated them to the Board for information only.

Professor PHOTIADES felt that, although that was the letter of the texts in force, they must remember that the Board was responsible for the working of the next General Conference, and the Director-General would probably like to know the views of members of the Board in advance.

The CHAIRMAN said that observations on the organization of the Secretariat would be more in place if made during the discussion of Item 15(e) of the agenda, observing that the Board could always revert to the budget estimates. Pointing out that the Board had reserved the right to go back on certain points when it discussed the budget, the Chairman proposed to call upon members of the Board for any remarks they had to make.

Sir John MAUD wished to refer to the International Theatre Institute (draft budget EX/BOF/6, page 115 and draft programme EX/15, p 20). The International Theatre Institute was an excellent example of what Unesco should be doing and, at Prague, profited by the co-operation of countries which were not members of Unesco. The sum of \$18,000 proposed by the Director-General was not enough for an Institute which had only just come into being and to which it was Unesco's duty to give all help at the moment when National Institutes were about to be set up. Besides, Unesco's help would only be temporary, as the International Institute would in a few years' time be financially autonomous. Sir John therefore hoped that the Director-General would be able to grant a subsidy of \$25,000, the difference being taken from the credit provided for the International Pool of Literature (document EX/BOF/6, pp.116-117) or from some other part of the programme.

This recommendation was adopted.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL, citing another important enterprise under Unesco's auspices (the Hylean Amazon Institute), promised to do his best to comply with this recommendation.

(The meeting rose at 1.p.m.)



8EX/SR 8 (rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting
held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e on
Friday, 16 July 1948 at 3 p.m.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Vice-Chairman: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)

Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor Paulo CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
H. E. M. Victor DORE (Canada)
H. E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
H. E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
H. E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)

Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Mme. MOREL (International Labour Organisation)
M. SEELDRAEYERS (Member of Advisory Panel of Experts)

Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General)
Mr. Walter E. C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Board had decided to appoint one of its members to review and report to it on the documentation taken over from the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education; he suggested that Dr. Opocensky should be chosen by reason of his experience of archives work and knowledge of the work of the Conference in question.

Unanimously adopted.

Discussion of the 1949 Budget (Continuation) - (Document EX/8CF/6)

M. SEYDOUX hoped that the total figure for the proposed contract for the International Council of Museums (\$10,000) might be doubled, to allow ICOM, which had already achieved admirable results, to continue working undisturbed.

M. Shafik GHORBAL Bey supported this request.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL was very much in sympathy with ICOM; however, there were numerous organizations deserving of assistance and the Unesco budget could not exceed 8,500,000 dollars, the limit set by the Executive Board itself.

Professor PHOTIADES understood the Director-General's anxiety to balance the budget; but the adjustments made that morning should make it possible to offer suitable assistance to ICOM, which was very good publicity for Unesco, especially as it would soon be able to assist not only Unesco generally, but also the museums of the war-damaged countries.

Professor CHEN Yuan asked for the total budget of ICOM, whereupon Mr. HAMLIN (Chairman of ICOM) was invited to supply details. He pointed out that \$10,000 were provided for the next six months and that at that rate, ICOM would need more than \$10,000 for the next year; that was why the President of ICOM had written to the Director-General asking for a grant of \$20,000. ICOM's own resources could be estimated at five or ten thousand dollars.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL observed that, since Unesco was giving \$10,000 and standing all the expenses of the publication "Museum"; while ICOM could obtain a minimum of \$5,000, a balance would be arrived at at least comparable to that obtained in the case of the International Theatre Institute (18,000 out of the 29,000 dollars necessary).

Sir John MAUD recalled that, since the figure of \$10,000 had been fixed, ICOM had held its first biennial conference, which had been a great success. ICOM was carrying out work which would fall to Unesco itself if there were no ICOM; in contrast to the Sciences, which had already been organized into international unions, Humanistic Studies had not been able to receive assistance from Unesco during the last two years, and this unbalanced state of affairs must be rectified as soon as possible.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL asked the Board to indicate the parts of the programme from which he was to take the necessary funds for granting this new subsidy of 10,000 dollars to ICOM and the 25,000 dollars already requested during the morning meeting.

M. SEYDOUX had understood that it was possible to "economize" on the cost-of-living allowance (paragraph 3, page 11 of document EX/8CF/6). The additional request of 10,000 dollars for ICOM was modest, especially in view of the fact that Humanistic Studies had so far been the Cinderella of Unesco, whereas Unesco's aim was to give equal consideration to education, science and culture.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that he would do his best to satisfy M. Seydoux.

Dr. OPOCENSKY thought that Unesco was doing too little for Culture and that it should be possible to find an additional \$10,000 for ICOM out of a budget of \$8,500,000.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ submitted a recommendation to the Director-General asking him to double the sum granted to ICOM.

Professor PHOTIADES seconded this proposal, which was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN hastened to add that this recommendation must not constitute a precedent to encourage other organizations to request for the doubling of the subsidies granted to them.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ thought that the discussions which had just taken place made this quite clear.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that, before making a decision, he would need to see whether the balance was affected by other requests for subsidies.

Sir John MAUD wished to ask a general question on the budget. As Dr. Stoddard had pointed out, the major part of the budget should be devoted to execution of the programme, and administrative expenses should be kept to a strict minimum. Although it was difficult to draw a line between execution of the programme and administration, it appeared that a substantial part of the 1949 budget was allocated to internal organization. Sir John warned the Secretariat that the forthcoming General Conference might very well ask for a reduction in the total figure of the budget. In any case the largest credits should go to creative work. One figure would not fail to receive attention at the General Conference, namely the total of \$2,319,913 appearing in Part II (general administration) of Table IV of the 1949 draft budget (Document EI/SCF/6, page 6). Out of this total, very large sums were allocated to the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget, the Bureau of the Comptroller and the Bureau of Personnel, which, unlike the Central Administrative Services, were concerned mainly with internal administration. There was no doubt that a proportion must be fixed between this internal administration and the execution of the programme proper, and Sir John hoped that by the next General Conference the Director-General would find it possible to reduce the part of the budget allocated to administrative work.

Professor SAMBERFELT agreed with Sir John and thought it would be useful for the Board and the Conference if the Director-General were able to give precise data on this matter, permitting comparison with other international organizations.

When examining Tables VI and VII M. SEYDOUX found: (1) that the Budget devoted to administration amounted to some \$4,710,000 dollars as against \$3,652,000 provided for the cultural part of the programme; (2) that 479 officials were employed in administration and 247 on the cultural programme. These figures were naturally only approximate, but they were characteristic.

Dr. OPOCENSKY found that there were 89 officials for the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget, the Bureau of the Comptroller and the Bureau of Personnel, representing an eighth of the total. This proportion was too high and needed looking into. The day would come when the United Nations would calculate the sums that the States were devoting to the United Nations Organization and its Specialized Agencies; the probable conclusion would be that the Specialized Agencies altogether cost as much as the United Nations Organization itself, and heavy reductions in the budget might then be imposed from outside.

Professor PHOTIADES thought that, in the light of the remarks made by Professor Sommerfelt and Dr. Opcensky, and of the report on the organization of the Secretariat, it was essential to draw a comparison not only with the other Specialized Agencies, but with a cultural organization like the British Council.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL mentioned that it was difficult to draw a dividing line between administrative and programme operations. He would be glad of the Board's support if the Secretariat should be the subject of criticism on this point at the Beirut Conference. Comparison with the British Council, for which Professor Photiades had asked, would yield no decisive result owing to the great differences between the two types of organization. A comparison of Unesco with the other Specialized Agencies, for which Professor Sommerfelt had asked, was being made. The Director-General warned the Board against a superficial perusal of Part II of Table IV of document EX/SCP/6. In that Part, there appeared the Office of the Director-General and External Relations, whose work was not exactly administrative. The Bureau of Personnel was unable, owing to shortage of staff, to answer all the letters it received from Member States; the Bureau dealt with recruitment for the programme sections and the welfare and accommodation of staff, and with travel - matters most of which arose out of the programme. With regard to the Bureau of the Comptroller, its work was found to be more complicated than in any other organization, as it had to administer funds subscribed by different Governments, and the Mexico City Conference had prescribed very strict rules of accountancy; it should be added that Unesco received contributions in various currencies and this made necessary transfer operations which were sometimes very complicated. The work of the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget had been increased by the Mexico City Conference's request for a new form of presentation of the Budget and by the numerous questions it was required to answer and the amount of information it had to supply to the Board and to the Conference; it was impossible to calculate the number of hours of work necessary to prepare the Budget and it was essential that there should be a central office to combine the work programmes submitted by each of the programme sections into a coherent whole and to give the programmes a common denominator. It should be added that the immense amount of work which the administrative and financial services had done had been possible only because the staff had agreed to work overtime; as a result they were over-worked and it was impossible to continue in these conditions.

In conclusion, the Director-General asked the members of the Board not to be misled by the terms used for the various budget headings; in practice, programme and administrative work were closely linked.

The CHAIRMAN was convinced of the need for a sort of "United Front" when the budget was submitted to the General Conference. The members of the Board had honestly expressed some doubts, for there was a superficial but very general impression that too large a proportion of the funds were employed in supervising and checking the Organization's work on the administrative side. It was therefore advisable that the position should be clarified and it was for that purpose that the Board had drawn the Director-General's attention to certain points which might give rise to an unfortunate impression at the next General Conference.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL thought the Board had been asked to give its observations on a document which was so large and so complex that members had not had time to study it in detail. It would be desirable to provide machinery in future by which the draft programme and draft budget could be submitted to the General Conference as documents issued by the Executive Board, as had already been suggested.

The CHAIRMAN could not help remarking that there had been increases in staff in certain cases and that, in most instances, there had been a turnover of staff and some delay. The table on page 27 of document EX/8CF/6 gave the number of posts approved for 1948 and the number proposed for 1949; in fact, none of those figures corresponded to the number of people actually employed for most of the year. The fourth paragraph on page 29 mentioned that "through improvement in certain budgetary practices, and through de-centralization of responsibility for approving travel, entertainment and other expenditure requests to the Departments and Bureaux, a reduction in the staff of the Bureau from the level authorized for 1948 is reflected"; in fact the table on page 27 showed that this reduction represented only one Grade 11 official and one Grade 4 stenographer. In order to clarify the position, the Chairman asked that the actual staff of the Secretariat at a specified date should be given; it was not necessary to go into detail but it was essential to know what was the difference between the posts authorized and the posts actually filled.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL stated that there had been a 20% reduction in the number of new posts filled; that would be shown by the "list as at 30 June of established posts filled and vacant and allowances payable" mentioned in paragraph (g) on page 2 of document EX/8CF/6; unfortunately that list was not ready.

Dr. OPOCENSKY drew attention to Rule 5 of the Financial Regulations (document 20/132, Volume II, Section IX, Annex III) and to the statement made by the Chairman of the Finance Committee which appeared at the bottom of page 7 of document EX/8CF/SR 1.

The CHAIRMAN said it was true that a Report was to be prepared by the Finance Committee before 31 July, so that it could be printed at the same time as the draft budget submitted by the Director-General. He observed in conclusion that Rule 4 of the Financial Regulations provided for three headings for the summary table of the budget (General Policy, General Administration, Programme Operations); perhaps it would be desirable to suggest an amendment to reduce the number of headings to two: General Operations and Programme Operations.

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27 September 1948

Item 9 of the Agenda - Consideration of the Application for Admission to the
Organization by the Government of Monaco (document 8EX/6)

The CHAIRMAN stated that the proper procedure had been followed, as was shown on page 1 of document 8EX/6.

Dr. STODDARD did not wish to go into detail for the time being. However, he would like the Constitution to be amended to provide for the admission of "similar diminutive States" as associate members. He therefore proposed that the question of the admission of Monaco should be held over until the General Conference had given a decision on such an amendment to the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Dr. Stoddard's suggestion was in effect merely the application of the last paragraph of the Resolution of the Economic and Social Council reproduced on page 1 of document 8EX/6.

M. SEYDOUX reminded the meeting that any amendment to the Constitution had to be transmitted to Member States six months before the opening of the General Conference; Dr. Stoddard's suggestion could, therefore, not be considered until the General Conference in 1949. This would involve an inexcusable delay in giving a decision on the Government of Monaco's request for admission, which had been submitted a long time ago. Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council saw no objection to the admission of that Sovereign State; the only question was whether the contribution which the Principality would be able to make towards carrying out Unesco's programme was sufficiently substantial. On that question, document 8EX/6 and Annex III attached to it, showed clearly what were the achievements of the Principality of Monaco in the fields of culture, science, art and radio. The Board should come to a decision, determined solely by that aspect of the problem in the first place. The amendment suggested by Dr. Stoddard was quite another matter; the Constitution was an integral whole and amendments should be made to it only if they were really essential.

Professor CARNEIRO supported Dr. Stoddard's suggestion, provided that it was understood that the matter concerned the United Nations and Specialized Agencies as a whole; it should be discussed, therefore, in the Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL thought that the Board should not commit itself to recommending an amendment, but should submit a report on the particular case of the application for admission from the Principality of Monaco.

At the CHAIRMAN's request, M. de BLONAY (External Relations Section) indicated the complications which would arise from the establishment of the status of "Associate Membership" for a Sovereign State; there was no such status either in the United Nations or any of the other Specialized Agencies. It should be noted that Monaco was already a member of the International Telecommunications Union and that its application for admission to membership of the World Health Organization was at present being discussed by the Assembly of that body in Geneva. Lastly, the Constitution mentioned the possibility of associating a Non-Member State with the implementation of Unesco's programme.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Dr. Stoddard's motion should be amended as follows:

"The Executive Board:

1. Decides to place on the agenda of the Third General Conference the general problem of the admission of diminutive States, in accordance with the suggestion of the Economic and Social Council;
2. Requests the Director-General to submit to the General Conference a report on the various alternatives that might be considered, including that of an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the status of associate membership;
3. Defers examination of the application of Monaco pending consideration of the general problem by the Conference."

It was thus possible that the Executive Board would have to submit recommendations on Monaco's application for admission, during the Session of the General Conference.

M. SEYDOUX pointed out that the question of the admission of diminutive States was very well discussed on page 3 of document SEX/6; it was quite clear from that document that the position of Monaco was quite a special one and that its admission could not constitute a precedent for other applications from diminutive States. M. Seydoux therefore submitted the following draft resolution:

"Whereas the Government of the Principality of Monaco submitted an application for the admission of the Principality to membership of Unesco, dated 19 July 1947; and

Considering the terms of the Resolution adopted on this matter by the Economic and Social Council at its Sixth Session; and

Whereas the international status of Monaco is such as to justify the Principality's admission to an international inter-governmental Organization; and

Whereas the Principality of Monaco is in a position to make a substantial contribution to the carrying out of Unesco's programme; and

Whereas, lastly, the admission of the Principality of Monaco could not constitute a precedent for the possible admission of other diminutive States;

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

DECIDES to recommend to the General Conference, at its Third Session, that the Principality of Monaco be admitted to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization."

Professor PHOTIADES wondered whether the delegations to the General Conference would be competent to discuss a general legal question. In any case, there was a specific instance to be considered and, while waiting to see whether it was possible to accept Monaco's application for admission, the last solution proposed by M. de Blonay, which was in accordance with the present terms of the Constitution, could at least be provisionally adopted.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ mentioned a precedent which might be useful in the general consideration of the question which Dr. Stoddard had asked. The International Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome had admitted non-sovereign states, such as colonies, mandated territories or protectorates, to membership, but with a different status.

As M. Seydoux's resolution had not been seconded, the CHAIRMAN could not put it to the vote. Dr. Stoddard having withdrawn his original motion in favour of the amendment submitted by the Chairman, the latter amendment was seconded and put to the vote.

Professor PHOTIADES recorded his abstention, as the question was a very general one with clearly political consequences.

Dr. OPOCENSKI also abstained.

M. SEYDOUX stated that he would have been prepared to accept Dr. Stoddard's motion so far as it related to Section 3 of document 8EX/6; however, as the motion might delay the admission of Monaco to membership of Unesco, M. Seydoux felt compelled to abstain.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the vote to be taken would in no way prejudice the position to be adopted by the Executive Board when it came to take a decision on Monaco's application for admission.

Professor PHOTIADES added that that was why he would abstain.

The amended draft submitted by the Chairman was eventually adopted by ten votes in favour, with three abstentions.

Item 10 of the Agenda - Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations (Document 8EX/29)

Professor SOMMERFELT, who had acted as Chairman of the Third Session of the Committee on Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations in M. Seydoux's absence, submitted the report on the Session. He drew special attention to the decisions taken under Item 4 regarding teachers' organizations, whose request would be given further consideration at an early session of the Committee. He next drew attention to Item 7, wherein the Committee recommended

the Executive Board to approve, with certain reservations, the contracts suggested by the Director-General, and asked him to prepare draft amendments, for the next Session, to the directives regarding payments to international non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations of proved value. These amendments would be designed to make a clear distinction between payments by way of financial aid and payments under the terms of a contract - the object being to make it easier to make a money grant in certain cases even without an agreement in due form.

In his view those were the salient points in this report. The document further asked the Director-General to prepare a general report on the matter, amended in the light of the Committee's decisions.

Document SEX/29 was approved.

Item 11 of the Agenda - Questions Concerning the Executive Board

(a) Report of the Second Session of the Temporary Committee on the Status and Responsibilities of the Executive Board

As the report on this item was not yet ready, the CHAIRMAN gave a quick outline of the Committee's work; it had held three meetings and had considered a number of different drafts. Despite the absence of several of its members, the Committee had made real progress. It had considered the question of the relations, firstly between the Executive Board and Governments, and secondly between the Board and the General Conference. It still had to consider the matter of the respective administrative responsibilities of the Board and the Director-General. Arrangements had been made for a further meeting of the Committee to this end, and its report would be submitted to the next Session of the Executive Board.

(b) Preliminary Consideration of Nominations to be Presented to the Third Session of the General Conference for the Post of Director-General

The CHAIRMAN said that the Board had had private discussions regarding names submitted by Member States and members of the Board and, after these talks, had decided to defer further discussions to a later session of the Board, probably that on the eve of the Conference, when a decision would be made regarding the Board's recommendation to the Conference.

(c) Representation of International Non-Governmental Organizations at Meetings of the Executive Board and Committees (SEX/13)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that TIGER's request raised a fresh question. Clearly the Executive Board could consult any international non-governmental organization on such matters as it saw fit, and could ask that organization to send a representative to a particular meeting. It was thus for the Board to consider whether present arrangements were adequate in the precise case submitted to it, or whether it would wish to adopt a new procedure allowing of other committees than TIGER being represented on the same footing at the Board's meetings.

Professor PHOTIADES took the view that, having regard firstly to the work done by TIGER, and secondly to the fact that the Executive Board had received a specific request, consideration of the question as a whole could be postponed and it would be enough to take a decision on this specific request. For himself he supported TIGER's request and did not think that by granting it the Council opened the door to as many similar requests as some members seemed to fear.

Sir John MAUD was afraid that Professor Photiades' proposal was at variance with the Constitution and with the spirit of the General Conference. Appendix 1 of Annex 7 of the Records of the Mexico General Conference stipulated arrangements governing the relations with Non-Governmental and Semi-Governmental Organizations co-operating with the Organization, but these arrangements made no provision for the question raised by TIGER's request. Accordingly he thought they should tell TIGER that they regretted their inability to comply with its request, which would be submitted to the General Conference with a view to possible amendment of the arrangements to allow of compliance with similar requests in the future.

Professor PHOTIADES explained that he had confined himself to supporting TIGER's request before the Board, with whom it lay to decide what steps should be taken and how the request should be submitted to the General Conference, to secure a favourable answer.

Dr. STODDARD said that the decision the Board was asked to make would have wide repercussions. The Board must remain the sole judge of who should be invited to its meetings. Accordingly he took the view that the Board should express its regrets to TIGER at its inability to comply with that body's request, while reserving to itself the right to seek assistance as requisite from organizations or individuals likely to be able to take a useful part in its work.

The CHAIRMAN said that there were two similar proposals before the Board to the effect that regret should be expressed at being unable to meet TIGER's request, and noting that under the terms of its Constitution the Board was entitled to consult such committees or individuals as it deemed necessary and that it hoped to have occasion to invite TIGER on ~~that~~ basis.

Sir John Maud's proposal went further than Dr. Stoddard's in that it suggested that they refer to the General Conference the question of amending Appendix I of Annex 7 so as to facilitate compliance with future similar requests. The proposals did not give any Committee a formal right to attend the meetings of the Board, but they did provide for invitations in a consultative capacity and for a particular purpose.

Professor PHOTIADES pointed out that this was exactly what TIGER asked, and that no reference was made to a permanent invitation.

In reply, the CHAIRMAN explained that, by adopting what was common to the two motions submitted, the Board was not issuing a directive to the Reconstruction Committee, but merely took note of the fact that the Chairman of that Committee could invite TIGER to any given meeting in a consultative capacity.

Professor CARNEIRO applauded this interpretation of Dr. Stoddard's proposal, which seemed to him in line with the Committee's wishes.

The CHAIRMAN took note that the Board was agreed on the essentials of the question and proposed the following resolution:

"THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Having considered the request of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction

DECIDES

To inform TIGER that the Board and all its Committees already have full authority to consult with International Non-Governmental Organizations and competent persons and to invite them to be present at any of their meetings or any part of a meeting for this purpose whenever the Board or the Committee in question considers this desirable."

Approved.

- (d) Consideration of Comments on the Report of the Director-General to be Presented by the Chairman of the Executive Board to the Third Session of the General Conference (8EX/12)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Director-General had already submitted this document under Item 4 of the Agenda, when he gave a verbal outline of happenings since the Sixth Session of the Board. This was still only the preliminary draft of his report to the Third General Conference, and must be rounded off by Dr. Huxley's personal report, by the conclusion he would add thereto, and by separate sections covering the work of the Executive Board, Unesco's official and external relations, and the internal organization of the Secretariat.

It was for the Board to consider whether it wished to add any remarks to the report for transmission to the General Conference. It would be necessary for the complete text of the report to be submitted to the Board in the same form as it would be to the General Conference.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL apologized for the delay in completing the Report consequent on the many journeys he had had to undertake during the Spring. Unhappily he did not see how the complete report could be submitted for possible remarks to the Executive Board before its despatch to Member States for consideration prior to the General Conference. However, the report would be distributed well before the meeting of the Executive Board to be held on the eve of the General Conference.

Sir John MAUD thought it would be possible to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. The report had to be submitted officially to the General Conference by the Chairman of the Board - with or without comments. It was thus essential that all members of the Board be

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able to study the complete text as soon as possible before the next Session. They could then indicate by letter the items on which the Chairman should in their opinion submit remarks. In this way, the general discussion could take place at the next Session of the Executive Board or even at the Session to be held on the eve of the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that this procedure be adopted. Approved.

Item 12(a) of the Agenda - Report of the Fourth Session of the Programme Committee (EX/4CP/7)

The CHAIRMAN indicated that the first resolution had already been examined during the discussion of the programme, and he passed to the second resolution, regarding the continuation in 1949 of the 1948 policy with regard to direct purchase of reconstruction equipment. The Director-General had already taken this resolution into account in his budget estimates. As regards the resolution concerning Unesco's activities in Germany and Japan, he proposed that this be considered simultaneously with the following item.

Item 12(b) of the Agenda - Special Report of the Programme Committee on Steps Taken to Implement the Resolution of the Executive Board concerning Unesco's activities in Germany and Japan (documents EX/CP/SC 1/3 and EX/17)

The CHAIRMAN proposed that these reports be noted and that they place on record the progress made and the fact that the Programme Committee was to prepare a new Report for the Third General Conference.

Professor CHEN Yuan had read in the Director-General's report that Dr. Kuo had been instructed to discuss with the Allied Authorities in Japan concerning Unesco's activities there. He wished to point out that the Allied Authorities there consisted not only of General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander but also of the Far Eastern Commission and would like the Director-General to give instructions to Dr. Kuo to enter into discussions with the Far Eastern Commission as well as the Supreme Commander.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL assured him that this would be done.

The CHAIRMAN put the question to the meeting whether they should wait for the results of such consultations before taking action, and expressed his personal opinion that the Resolutions taken in April gave the Programme Committee full authority to proceed without a further recommendation by the Executive Board in the event of a favourable reply from Japan. Approved.

Item 12(c) of the Agenda - Consideration of Recommendations to Member States Concerning Teaching About the United Nations (EX/28)

Professor VERNIERS thought it would be desirable to view the question against a wider background, and taking into account Unesco's essential objects. In addition to the United Nations and their Specialized Agencies, there were

other international organizations working for the same ends. Accordingly, he proposed the addition to the draft Resolution submitted to the Board of a clause recalling that Unesco's main object was to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security by assisting mutual comprehension between the nations.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Board was acting under the terms of a definite resolution calling for specific action. He proposed that the discussion be resumed at leisure the following day, and said that the Board would meet in public at 10.30.a.m.

(The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.)



8 EX/SR 9 (rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting, held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e.,
on Saturday, 17 July 1948 at 11.45 a.m.

Present:

Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Vice-Chairman: Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)

Members:

Professor Stanislaw ARWOLD	(Poland)
Professor P. CARNEIRO	(Brasil)
Professor CHEN Yuan	(China)
H.E. M. Victor DORVILLE	(Canada)
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey	(Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN	(Turkey)
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAZZ	(Mexico)
Sir John MAUD	(United Kingdom)
H.E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY	(Czechoslovakia)
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ	(Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADIS	(Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX	(France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD	(United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS	(Belgium)

Observers:

M. Louis GROS	(United Nations)
Madame MOREL	(International Labour Organisation)

Secretariat:

Dr. Julian HUXLEY	(Director-General)
Dr. W.H.C. LAVIS	(Deputy Director-General)
Dr. C.E. BERRY	(Assistant Director-General - Education)
Mr. Roger BARNES	(Secretary)

Item 12 (c) - Consideration of Recommendations to Member States concerning Teaching about United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the Assistant Director-General.

Dr. G.E. BEEBY (Assistant Director-General) announced that the Unesco report on Teaching about UN and its Specialized Agencies, called for by a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, had already been sent to the Economic and Social Council. A second document containing recommendations on Teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies had been prepared in accordance with Resolution 3.8.2. of the Second Session of the General Conference. This had been discussed at the joint Unesco - I.B.E. Conference at Geneva, and was also to be discussed by the Seminars being held in the United States and the United Kingdom. Certain amendments to the document had been suggested at the I.B.E. Conference, and others would doubtless be proposed by the Seminars: he therefore asked the Board whether they wished the Report to be sent at once to Member States, or whether they wished to wait until the amendments and suggestions of the I.B.E. Conference and the Seminars could be incorporated. Personally, he recommended the latter procedure.

Professor CARNEIRO seconded the proposal of the Assistant Director-General, who had played an active part at the I.B.E. Conference. The opinion of the educators in Geneva was of great importance and should be taken into consideration.

Sir John MAUD asked whether the passing of the resolution suggested by the Assistant Director-General would mean that the ECOSOC Report would also have to be revised.

The ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied in the negative, stating that it was only a factual account of what had been done.

Professor VERMILERS was in favour of circulating the document at once to Member States, stating that it was subject to correction in the light of the observations of the I.B.E. Conference and the Seminars. He thought it important that practising teachers should have the document as soon as possible, and was sure that they had sufficient critical sense to decide upon what was useful in it and what was not.

Professor CARNEIRO proposed sending the document to Member States, accompanied by the recommendations of the I.B.E. Conference.

Sir John MAUD observed that this was a field in which there was grave danger of UN and Unesco making independent approaches to the same people on

the same subject, and said that great care must be exercised to avoid overlapping. It was normal for Member States of UN which were not members of Unesco to receive all UN documents, but it would be improper for Member States of Unesco to receive documents from UN which had not previously been seen by Unesco. It was most important that UN should ensure collaboration with Unesco, and that any approach on the subject of Teaching about the United Nations should be made jointly.

M. GROS (United Nations) wanted more precise information from Sir John Maud on the subject of contacts. He did not think there had been any direct contact between UN and Member States of Unesco on Teaching about the United Nations. He could, in any case, assure him that a thorough enquiry into the matter would be made. It was evident that overlap should be avoided, but it was not always possible to avoid consultations in the course of personal interviews and, in any case these were not necessarily a bad thing. Every attempt would be made to avoid overlap on an administrative level.

As there was no time for a further discussion of the issue, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the Secretariat should be instructed to transmit the text of the Report on Teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to Member States with an account of the discussions and recommendations of the I.B.E. Conference. Agreed.

Item 14 (a) - Report of the Fifth Session of the Committee for Cultural Reconstruction.

Professor CARNEIRO, as Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Reconstruction, referred Members to document 8 EX/25, and said that it was an informative document only, calling for no immediate decision by the Board. He gave the following additional information: on 8 June 1948, the Canadian Council for Reconstruction had made a grant of \$182,000 for Unesco sponsored Reconstruction Fellowships. The fact had been communicated to the different members of the Reconstruction Committee, suggesting the distribution of 64 Fellowships in the fields of Science and Technology, Education, the Humanities, Mass Communication, Social Sciences, Public Administration and the Fine Arts, to 14 Member States, British Colonial territories and future Member States. When replies were received by the Chairman of the Committee, the matter would be decided.

The Report was received.

Item 14 (b) - Consideration of the Steps to be taken to Implement the Resolution of the General Conference concerning an International Loan for Cultural Reconstruction. (Document 8 EX/10).

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL drew attention to the various points in the document, including the scheme suggested by the Experts on the top of page 2, and ending with the Director-General's recommendations to the Board, at the bottom of page 2.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Director-General's recommendations should be approved. Agreed.

Item 15 - Financial Questions.

- (a) Report of the Seventh Session of the Finance Committee (EX/7CF/5).
- (b) Report of the Advisory Panel of Experts on Finance and Administration (SEX/14).
- (c) Report of the Auditors on the Accounts of the Organization for 1947 (EX/4).
- (d) Preparation of the Comments of the Board on the Report of the Auditors on the Accounts of the Organization for 1947.

The CHAIRMAN was sure that the Finance Committee and the whole Board would be happy to note that the Auditors' Report for 1947 was in marked contrast with the one of the previous year, and there was every reason to hope that the weaknesses pointed out in the earlier report had now been corrected. Only one significant matter had been brought to the notice of the Expert Panel, that of the interpretation of Financial Regulations 25 and 27, relating to the disposition of money at the end of the Financial Year. The Panel had suggested the revision of Financial Regulation No.27.

As M. Seeldrayers would not be present until the afternoon meeting, the Chairman proposed that points (a), (b) (c) and (d) and the discussion on the important matter of the Currency of Contributions (EX/7CF/3) and the Currency of Contributions to the Revolving Fund (SEX/14/Annex II) should be deferred until the afternoon. Agreed.

Item 15 (e) - Report of the Director-General on the Organization of the Secretariat (EX/22).

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL drew attention to the change in nomenclature: the General Conference had instructed him to re-organize the Secretariat, changing the different Sections into Programme Departments and Administrative Bureaux, to bring it in line with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies. For administrative reasons, his own Office and that of the Deputy Director-General had been merged. The two Assistant Directors-General were responsible to the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General for the direction of work in special programme fields, and also advised the Director-General on broad organisation-wide questions of policy. As shown in the Chart in Annex A of the document, some of the sections had been merged into a single Department, as in the case of the Department of Cultural Activities. The main reason for this was the absolute necessity of reducing direct channels from the programme units to the Office of the Director-General.

M. SEYDOUX had been examining the powers of the Director-General and had realized that they were most extensive: document 8 EX/22 was therefore submitted to the Board more for its information than for approval. Article V, B 5. of the Constitution, however, stated that "the Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the Programme adopted by the Conference....." and the Programme could only be executed properly if the Secretariat was efficiently organized. He therefore wished to make certain observations. In the first place, he asked whether the Chart corresponded to the new organization of the Secretariat and, if it did, said he would like to be able to compare it with the old organization. As regards the eight Programme Departments, he recalled that Unesco was above all a cultural organization, and he therefore considered that the semi-administrative departments of Exchange of Persons and Exchange of Information should not be placed on the same footing as Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences and Cultural Activities: the administrative services only existed in order to enable the cultural services to execute the programme. With regard to the question of access to the Director-General's Office, he pointed out that, even in the new organization, the Director-General was still in contact with at least fifteen people. There was an old principle in the French Army that a General commanding an Army should never see more than five people a day, and it was a good principle. In M. Seydoux's opinion, the ideal system would be for the Director-General to have under his orders one Deputy Director-General and two or three Assistant Directors-General, so that only four or five people came directly under his orders.

In conclusion, M. Seydoux considered the organization set out in 8 EX/22 to be premature, in view of the slowing up of operations during the summer months, and the coming General Conference which absorbed a great deal of the Secretariat's energies, and he therefore proposed the following Resolution:

"The Executive Board,

Considering that, by the terms of the Constitution and in the light of the resolutions adopted by the different sessions of the General Conferences of Unesco, responsibility for the organization of the Secretariat rests primarily with the Director-General, in conformity with the directives which may be given to him by the General Conference,

Decides

To recommend to the Director-General to defer until the forthcoming session of the General Conference any large-scale changes in the structure of the Secretariat, not required by urgent and compelling circumstances and, in particular, involving the possible creation of new administrative services."

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL did not think it would be valuable to compare the old and new organisations, as Unesco had entered into a new stage of development. As regards specific changes, the most important was the merging

of Libraries and Museums, Arts and Letters and Philosophy and Humanities into a single department under M. Jean Thomas: also the regrouping of Education, Fundamental Education and Education for International Understanding into one Education Department under Dr. Beeby. The Exchange of Persons and Exchange of Information had already been in existence as units for one year, and were becoming so important to the work of the Organization that it had been decided to give them the status of Departments. As regards Exchange of Information, he had taken his decision after going into the matter very thoroughly: it was necessary to have a definite department to correlate all information, just as it was necessary to co-ordinate all Exchange of Persons matters. He could not agree that they were semi-administrative services: like Mass Communication, they were executing the programme through technical means.

With regard to contacts, the Deputy Director-General and himself regarded themselves as twins and shared the responsibilities. Personal contacts could therefore be divided by two. Attempts were made to decentralize responsibility further by creating certain committees, for example, the Committee on Matters of General Policy, comprising the Deputy Director-General, the Assistant Directors-General and Professor Auger; the Programme Policy Committee was composed of the eight Heads of Departments, the Assistant Directors-General and the Heads of Public Information and Budget; further, regular meetings took place between Heads of all major units, including Administrative Services and Libraries.

With regard to M. Seydoux's Resolution, the Chart represented what had already been done in accordance with instructions from the Mexico Conference. He did not think there would be any need for further major changes before the next session of the General Conference, but he hoped the Board would not pass this rather restrictive Resolution.

Dr. STODDARD agreed with M. Seydoux that the educational, scientific and cultural departments should be given first importance in the programme departments. He proposed that the number of Assistant Directors-General should be increased to three or four in the future, so that one of them could direct the Natural and Social Sciences Departments, or one Assistant Director-General could direct the Natural Sciences Department, and another the Social Sciences Department. He suggested that the four programme divisions on the right-hand side of the Chart should be given a lower status than those on the left-hand side, and that the Bureau of Public Information should henceforth be called the "Bureau of Public Relations" to avoid two references to "Information" in different parts of the administration.

The CHAIRMAN reminded members that the Director-General had reported on action taken in accordance with a Conference Resolution, and he therefore hoped it would be unnecessary to prolong the discussion at the afternoon session.

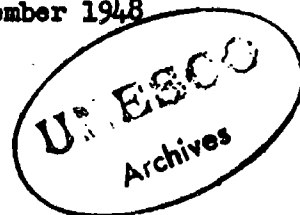
(The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.)



SEX/SR 10 (rev.)

PARIS, 27 September 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



EXECUTIVE BOARD

Eighth Session

Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting held at
Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e., on Saturday,
17 July 1948 at 3.0 p.m.

Present:

- Chairman: Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)
- Vice-Chairman: Professor Al^r SOMMERFELT (Norway)
- Members: Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)
Professor P. CARNEIRO (Brazil)
Professor CHEN Yuan (China)
E. E. M. Victor DOBE (Canada)
E. E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)
Resat Nuri GUNTEKIN (Turkey)
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)
E. E. Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)
E. E. Dr. O. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)
M. Roger SEYDOUX (France)
Dr. George D. STODDARD (United States of America)
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)
- Observers: M. Louis GROS (United Nations)
Madame MOREL (International Labour Organization)
- Secretariat: Dr. Julian HUXLEY (Director-General)
Dr. Walter H.C. LAVES (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. Roger BARNES (Secretary)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the draft Agreement with the World Health Organisation had been approved by the Board the previous day. He announced that a telegram had been received from the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the WHO as follows: "Greatly appreciate your prompt and favourable action in approving the Agreement with the World Health Organization."

He proposed that the discussion should be continued on document 8 EX/22 -

Report by the Director-General on the Organization of the Secretariat of Unesco.

He had received through the United Nations the Organizational Chart submitted to ECOSOC by Unesco. He asked whether it was the same chart as that submitted to the Board.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that Unesco had been requested to submit a chart of the Organization of the Secretariat to ECOSOC early in the year; the chart available at that time had been submitted, but a corrected version had since been sent which was an exact replica of the one before the Board.

Referring to the Resolution moved at the morning's meeting by M. Seydoux, Dr. OPOCENSKY said that he thought it too restrictive in character, and asked M. Seydoux if he would be prepared to withdraw it.

Sir John MAUD agreed entirely with M. Seydoux that the matter was one of great importance, but he hoped that M. Seydoux would not press his motion to a vote, since it advocated that no change should be made in the structure of the Secretariat before the next General Conference. On the contrary, Sir John Maud considered that further changes were required before then, and he therefore could not support any motion which would prevent the Director-General from making the necessary improvements.

In the report drawn up by Dr. Aghnides and other experts, the opinion was expressed that a line should be drawn more clearly between the respective responsibilities of the Executive Board and the Director-General for the administration of the Organization; Dr. Aghnides considered that the Board intervened too often in details of administration, and Sir John Maud agreed with him. In accordance with Article VI, paragraph 2 of the Constitution, the Director-General was the "chief administrative officer of the Organization," and the Board could best discharge its administrative responsibilities through the Director-General. At the same time, he wished formally to say that he thought further changes were needed in the organization of Unesco. He was one of the oldest members of the Executive Board, older than Dr. Stoddard and M. Seydoux, and he remembered that, at the first meeting of the Board after the Paris Conference, a draft scheme of the Organization had been presented on a blackboard: he had given a solemn warning at that time that the organization of Unesco should not be based on a division of labour between heads of Programme Departments and heads of administrative bureaux. He had drawn attention to the difference in tradition, in this connection, between the United States and the United Kingdom, and had begged the Director-General to try to avoid the faults of both in his decisions.

There were faults in the present chart which should be corrected before the next General Conference: he wondered whether it was necessary to have so many people and man-hours spent to check the work of the Programme Departments. Adding up the number of bureaux and departments, he thought it would be found

difficult to justify 89 able men or women occupied in the three bureaux of Administrative Management and Budget, the Comptroller and Conference Planning, and 17 people in the Director-General's Office, when they were compared with the numbers employed in the Programme Departments. He thought a serious mistake was made in dividing responsibility from power. Therefore, instead of marking time before the next General Conference, the Director-General should make changes to guard against criticism to this effect. He was disappointed that Dr. Agnides' Report had not suggested the changes that should be made, and if the Director-General felt he needed the advice of experts, Sir John Maud hoped that he would consult them.

In conclusion, he implored the Director-General to bear his remarks in mind and be encouraged to develop the organization of Unesco, so that checks within the Secretariat might be diminished, and so that as much time and money as possible could be spent on pressing forward the Programme approved by the Second General Conference in Mexico.

Professor PHOTIADES was glad, as Sir John Maud had drawn attention to the Constitution, to see him following it. He stressed the importance of not placing the cart before the horse, and of thinking of the driver. He reminded members that all staff contracts were provisional, which made the Director-General's task more difficult.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Seydoux if he would withdraw his motion.

M. SEYDOUX replied that he would withdraw it as a formal motion, but wished it to be recorded in the Minutes, and noted by the Secretariat. He thought the discussion was very important and wished to hear the opinion of other members.

Professor CHEN Yuan observed that Unesco's Programme was divided into six chapters, covering all the Programme fields. It was therefore logical to have six departments, one responsible for each chapter, and he thought there would be no difficulty in reducing the departments from eight to six, placing Exchange of Information and Exchange of Persons under Cultural Activities.

Professor CARNEIRO recalled that the Resolution of the Second General Conference, contained in Annex VI of 20/132, Volume II, aimed at making available for the public a clear and precise description of the Organization's structure established to carry out the Programme approved by the Conference. He thought the chart before the Board was too sketchy and static to give a general view of the manner in which the Programme was to be executed. It gave no idea of the ramifications of Unesco's work, of its contacts with Member States and other organizations in different parts of the world, which made it a living force. It gave a division of the Secretariat into compartments, but gave no dynamic picture of contacts between the different departments and the outside world. The Secretariat should therefore attempt to give a richer and more living image of the Programme in action. He hoped that the present chart would not go before the Third General Conference.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ had been much impressed both by the remarks of M. Seydoux, and those of Sir John Maud, and he understood both their points of view. He wondered if there were not too many people in the administrative bureaux. He drew attention to the favourable economic situation of Unesco, as compared with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before the war: the latter had not been an autonomous body and had had far less funds at its disposal. With a budget of \$ 8,000,000 Unesco's efficiency could not be hampered by lack of funds. He agreed with M. Seydoux's logical idea of the organization of the Secretariat. It would be logical for the Director-General to have under him Deputy or Assistant Directors-General who, in their turn, were in command of the Programme Departments, and he thought that even if the Board could not instruct the Director-General on matters concerning the internal administration of the Secretariat, he should be asked to bear in mind such observations of Members of the Board. While agreeing therefore with certain of M. Seydoux's remarks and criticisms of the chart, he at the same time agreed with Sir John Maud that such considerations should not prevent the Director-General from improving upon the organization of the Secretariat before the next General Conference.

Professor VERNIERS observed that M. Seydoux wished the organization to be frozen, while Sir John Maud wanted it kept elastic, to leave room for improvement. He agreed with the latter point of view and was sure that M. Seydoux, were he Director-General, would not wish to have his hands tied for six months. He concluded by hoping that the brakes would not prove stronger than the engine.

M. DORE appreciated the logical point of view of M. Seydoux, but also shared Sir John Maud's opinion. During the two years of his chairmanship of the Executive Board, he had realized the exigencies both of the Board and the General Conference, and he wished to congratulate the Director-General and the Secretariat on the considerable progress which had been made during the past year in the face of many difficulties. He hoped that the remarks and criticism of members of the Board would be taken in good part.

The CHAIRMAN was sure that all members would be glad to have heard a word of appreciation and encouragement to the Secretariat, after a good deal of criticism.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL wished to reply to Professor Carneiro that he had been instructed by the Conference to present, not a plan of the structure of the Organization, but of the Secretariat. He deprecated Sir John Maud's remarks to the effect that the three administrative bureaux were a check on the execution of the programme and asked members to give the bureaux time to achieve results before judging them.

Item 15 of the Agenda: (Financial Questions)

(f) Transfers within the 1948 Budget (EX/8 CF/3)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the transfers suggested in this document

had been examined and approved by the Finance Committee, with the exception of the one appearing under paragraph 2 (Natural Sciences). This transfer of 20,000 dollars from the reserve to Chapter 2, enabling the Director-General to make available travel grants for fourteen unofficial participants in the VIIth Conference of the Pacific Science Congress, to be held in New Zealand in February 1949, should in fact be approved both by the Board and the Finance Committee.

The proposed transfer was approved.

Other Financial Questions:

The CHAIRMAN then went on to examine a few outstanding financial questions. Chief of these was the question referred by the auditors and examined by the Panel of Financial Experts, relating to appropriations available at the end of the financial year authorizing the incurrment of obligations. The Secretariat was submitting to the Board a somewhat modified version of this regulation on the basis of proposals by the financial experts.

Regulation 27

"Appropriations under which obligations are incurred during the financial year to which they relate shall, up to the amount of these obligations, be available for liquidation and payment during a period of three years from the first day of the financial year to which they relate.

Nevertheless, by exception to the provisions of Regulation 25 and subject to prior approval by the Executive Board, appropriations relating to programme and those relating to general administration which concern expenditure for equipment, may remain available for the purpose of incurring obligations, followed by liquidation and payment, during the three years' period mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Any part of the appropriations remaining unexpended at the end of the three years' period shall be surrendered by adjustment in the budget next presented."

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that the terms of this modified regulation had been approved by M. Seeldrayers, a member of the Advisory Panel of Experts, and by the Finance Committee and he hoped that the Executive Board would accept the new text.

Professor PHOTIADES thought it was satisfactory and was ready to approve it, with the exception of the clause providing for a three-year period for the liquidation of these appropriations. He would prefer to limit it to two years.

M. SEELDRAVERS pointed out that the text of the Secretariat differed from that of the experts only because the latter had defined the terms and conditions of this carrying forward of appropriations from one financial year,

thus giving an additional guarantee. He did not think that the proposed period of three years would present any difficulty, for its aim was to permit liquidation, within the given time, of expenses incurred during a given financial year. A shorter period could naturally be fixed, or the period could even be left indefinite but, as far as he was concerned, the proposed text did not seem to present any difficulties.

In reply to Professor Photiades, who was in favour of an indefinite period, fearing that after six years the appropriations of three successive years would still not have been liquidated, M. SEELDRAYERS pointed out that the three years dated from the first day of the financial period and that these appropriations would be carried forward to the following year even if the Executive Board allowed the carrying forward to later years. The new text was approved.

The CHAIRMAN then opened discussion on the report adopted by the Finance Committee relating to the administration of the Revolving Fund (Document EX/6CF/7).

The Committee had recommended that the monies advanced should be repaid to Member States in the same currency in which the deposit had been made. Another question was whether, in the case of devaluation of a currency, the Organization should repay deposits to the Revolving Fund at the rate of exchange at the time when the deposit was made or at the rate at the time of repayment. If, for example, 10,000,000 francs had depreciated 50%, would it be necessary to repay 10,000,000 at the current rate or 20,000,000 in order to preserve the equivalent of this sum in dollars? Neither the Finance Committee nor the Executive Board were required to take decisions on this point, for it was the responsibility of the General Conference. The advice given by the Panel of Experts appeared in Annex 2 of Document 8/EX/14: it had concluded that the deposits should be reimbursed in the currency of deposit at the rate of exchange ruling when the reimbursement was made, and the Deputy Director-General had made a statement to the Finance Committee (Document EX/8 CF/SR 1, page 9) indicating that it had been impossible for him to adopt the conclusions of the experts.

The CHAIRMAN suggested taking note of these opinions and transmitting them to the General Conference. It was important that the Conference should reach a clear conclusion on this subject, which affected the finances of the Member States.

This procedure was approved.

The CHAIRMAN desired to express the thanks of the Executive Board to the Advisory Panel of Financial Experts for the assistance it had given the Board and would continue to give in the future.

The Board had to examine the proposals of the Director-General regarding the currency of contributions (EX/7 CF/3). Some members of the Finance Committee had expressed the view that it was not possible to put these proposals into effect at present.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL observed that this was one of the most difficult problems at present facing the Organization. It was suffering loss from the

fact that its budget was drawn up in dollars, in which only a fraction of its contributions were paid, while most of its obligations were in dollars. This problem was related to the question of the cost-of-living allowance, which had already been considered by the Board. If Unesco, like the United Nations, could pay its staff in dollars, the staff could convert them according to its needs at the current rate and the Organization would not be obliged to pay a cost-of-living allowance. The delegates should keep this important problem in view when they were examining and determining the budget. Page 2 of Document EX/7 CE/3 gave the practice of different international organizations in this matter. Finally, the Executive Board was invited to draw the attention of the Third General Conference to this question and to suggest to it the possibility of modifying Rule 11 of the Financial Regulations in order to enable the Director-General to make adjustments according to the needs of the situation. The proposed solution would be a great advance on the present situation and would allow the Organization to make a real profit from the money allotted to it in dollars by the Conference. He realized that this was a delicate problem, but as long as it remained unsolved it would affect the financial stability of Unesco and its power to carry out the programme.

Professor SOMMERFELT, while appreciating the difficulties of the Secretariat, pointed out that it was necessary to bear in mind the financial situation of many countries. In Norway, for example, the use of each dollar was strictly controlled: Norway's contribution to Unesco had to be voted by Parliament, and if this had to be paid in dollars, it would be necessary to reduce the import of certain essential foodstuffs. It was already difficult to convince Parliament of the value of Unesco, and he feared that by adopting the proposed resolution, fear would be created in many countries and lead to serious difficulties.

The CHAIRMAN sympathized with Professor Sommerfelt's apprehensions. It was because certain countries were able to pay in other currencies that the budget was so large. If Unesco demanded payment in dollars, he was afraid this would result in considerable reductions in the contributions of many countries. The financial regulations laid down that the responsibility for fixing the currency in which contributions should be paid rested with the General Conference. The Board could only recommend.

Dr. STODDARD, while expressing his sympathy with the difficulties of certain countries, nevertheless urged that Unesco's budget should be drawn up on firm foundations in one currency or another. A great part of the obligations of Unesco were in dollars and it was necessary that these should be available. For his part, he was inclined to support the proposal of the Deputy Director-General.

M. DORE also upheld this proposal, while M. PARRA-PEREZ and Dr. OPOCENSKY thought the recommendation untimely, considering the dollar scarcity in many countries.

Sir John MAUD pointed out that the approval of this recommendation by the General Conference would permit appreciable reduction in the budget and it would be possible to execute the programme voted with much smaller funds. But the clause allowing the Director-General to accept payments in other currencies seemed to open the way to difficulties, and he therefore hoped that the proposed resolution would not be put to the vote.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL replied that payment in dollars would lead to a twofold reduction in the budget: on the one hand, by reducing by a third the dollar total of expenses paid in francs and, on the other hand, by paying the staff at the rate of the free dollar market in Paris. An estimate made for 1949 promised a saving of about 1,000,000 dollars, which would be equivalent to reducing the budget to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars or to maintaining it at $8\frac{1}{2}$ million and devoting an extra million to programme activities. As for possible loss to the Organization, this would depend upon its requirements: if it needed currencies other than dollars, it would accept them up to a certain sum and if it could obtain a better rate of exchange from the contributions paid in currencies other than the dollar.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the General Conference had to fix each year the currency in which the contributions should be paid. Each delegation had the right to make suggestions as well as the Director-General. He asked if the Board desired to recommend the proposed text to the Conference.

Dr. STODDARD urged the necessity of stabilizing the Unesco budget. As a representative of a hard currency country, it would be difficult for him to support the resolution.

Professor CAINEIRO, representing a soft currency country paying its contributions in dollars, felt he was justified in intervening. All the members of the Board agreed on the necessity of stabilizing the Unesco budget in as solid a currency as possible, but the question was whether the present situation of many countries enabled them to meet such a proposal this year. He therefore suggested postponing this matter for a year, in spite of its undoubted importance, and referring it to the 1949 Conference. This procedure was approved.

The CHAIRMAN then brought before the Board a within-grade salary increase system for the Secretariat of Unesco (EX/8 CF/4). The Director-General's proposals were based on the system in use at the United Nations. The Finance Committee had approved this scheme and the Chairman asked the Board to approve it without discussion.

Approved.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted to the Board a draft amendment to Regulation 4 of the financial regulations (EX/8 CF/5) to bring the budget in line with the programme.

This text was approved.

As regards the auditors' report, the budget estimates for this work had been exceeded, the Finance Committee having asked for a very detailed examination. It was necessary to have instructions from the Board on the extent to which the accounts should be audited from 30 June until the end of the year. The Finance Committee had referred the question to the Panel of Experts, which had prepared draft instructions for the auditors, based on the practice of the United Nations. The Secretariat had examined and approved this draft. In addition, the Director-General had asked for authority to transfer 2,500 - 3,000 dollars to cover the expenses of auditing the accounts until 31 December 1948.

Approved.

Item 18 of the Agenda: Consideration of the Publications Policy of the Organization (SEX/8).

The CHAIRMAN suggested passing immediately to a consideration of this item of the Agenda, which had certain financial aspects. The Board had already often expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to hold a detailed discussion with the Director-General on the important problem of the publications policy of the Organization. The Programme Committee had proposed a recommendation, which the Chairman asked the Board to adopt; namely, to place this question on the Agenda of the Third General Conference and so give delegations an opportunity to express their views. He did not think it would be possible to enter into a detailed discussion at such a late hour, but he stressed the necessity of doing so at a later session of the Board before the General Conference. He therefore asked the Board to approve the proposal of the Programme Committee and to request the Director-General to prepare the necessary documentation. However, he wished to draw the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of document 8 EX/8, which raised a financial problem. For his part, he had been very surprised to learn that, according to the existing financial regulations, the income from the sale of publications could not be used for the printing of new publications, but that the sums thus obtained could only be used for reducing the future contributions of Member States. This position seemed to him absurd and was not that of all international organizations. He therefore proposed a formal recommendation to the Conference that the Financial Regulations should be amended to escape this deadlock. This also applied to other cases; for example, proceeds from the loan of interpreters to other organizations could not be used for appointing additional interpreters when the need arose. He asked the Director-General to prepare proposals for the next meeting of the Board.

In reply to Dr. OPOCENSKY who wished to know if, according to paragraph seven, the Member States had to pay Unesco for the publications they needed, the DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that they officially received a certain number of free copies, but that it was not possible to supply them with an unlimited number. Paragraph 7 applied more particularly to "Courier." The Secretariat had adopted a middle course between large scale free distribution and a policy of subscriptions.

Dr. OPOCENSKY asked that an amendment should be added to this paragraph, providing for the inclusion of members of the Executive Board, who had responsibilities for the execution of the programme and should receive publications.

Approved.

Returning to paragraph 3 relating to the income from the sale of publications, Dr. STODDARD proposed that a clause should be added to the effect that any proceeds of this nature could be used on behalf of the department concerned or, if so desired, of any other department of Unesco. There might be cases where the proceeds exceeded the needs of a certain department, they could then be usefully devoted to other activities, the bureau concerned having a priority. For instance, in many countries, revenue from petrol tax was not always appropriated for the maintenance of roads and could be allocated to public health, etc., etc.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Director-General to bear in mind this important proposal when preparing the documentation requested.

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ, remarking that this question of publications was difficult to solve satisfactorily as it offered such a variety of aspects, wished to see it placed on the Agenda of the next session of the Conference. It was necessary to distinguish between propaganda publications, which must have a large scale free distribution and those which would cover their expenses, or even make profits.

M. SEYDOUX observed that document 8 EX/8 offered a policy but did not deal with the concrete problem of publications. He recalled that when the Programme Committee was dealing with the question of Unesco's activities in Germany, it had examined Unesco's publications and seen the need of publishing a "white paper" on Unesco, of a quite objective character and describing not only its structure but also its projects and successes already achieved. This pamphlet would be welcome in many countries where Unesco's activities were still little known. There was an enormous amount of work to be done in this field and the Committee had decided in favour of a small number of publications, while insisting on the timeliness of such a "white paper."

Item 16 of the Agenda: Personnel questions (Document 8 EX/27).

Professor SOMMERFELT presented the report of the Third Session of the Nominations Committee, held on 10 July with himself in the Chair. Though the Committee regretted that certain countries were still not sufficiently represented in the Secretariat, it had recorded with satisfaction the efforts and progress made to achieve a fair geographic distribution. It had also noted with satisfaction the high attainments of the officials recruited.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Board to document EX/3 CN/2 (report of the Director-General to the Nominations Committee), which had been

circulated for examination by members at their leisure.

The report of the Nominations Committee was approved.

Item 17 of the Agenda: Third Session of the General Conference.

(a) Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (8 EX/16 and Annex).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that a committee had worked during the second General Conference on the revision of the Rules of Procedure, but the Conference had not had time to examine these modified rules and had referred the question to the Executive Board with instructions to prepare a final text with the aid of an Editorial Board. It had been able to obtain the assistance of experts such as M. Marion, French Counsellor of State and Mr. Pile, a member of the Procedure Committee in Mexico, who had helped M. Montagnier of the Secretariat in drawing up the draft Rules of Procedure figuring in document 8/EX/16.

Consideration had also been given to proposals by the Temporary Committee on the status and responsibilities of the Executive Board. He drew attention to an error which had crept into paragraph 6(e) page 2. The words: "if possible not less than thirty days in advance" should also be added to rule 7, paragraph 1.

Approved.

The CHAIRMAN also suggested adding the words "by the Executive Board" after "for consideration" in Rule 16. Replying to Sir John Maud, he pointed out that in the case of Rule 5 the draft submitted returned to the original text drawn up before the consideration of the Mexico Rules of Procedure. He explained that document 8/EX/16 modified the draft amendment of the Rules prepared at Mexico City.

Sir John MAUD urged the necessity of making this point quite clear, but the CHAIRMAN considered that this was an editorial question to be settled by the Secretariat.

Approved.

(b) Consideration of the List of Invitations to the Third Session of the General Conference (8 EX/7).

Dr. PARRA-PEREZ suggested adding, on page 4, the International Relief Union to the list of inter-governmental organizations invited to send observers to the Third Conference. He reminded members that this Union, created on 12 July 1947, represented thirty States, eleven of which were the countries of members of the Executive Board of Unesco. Its programme included features which were closely related to the activities of Unesco. The International

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Relief Union published a scientific review. At its Fourth General Council, which had been held at Geneva in November 1947, the Union had decided to renew the efforts it had already made to be integrated with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that the procedure to be followed was to verify this Union's present relationship with the Economic and Social Council and to grant it the same status as Unesco. M. GROS (United Nations) pointed out that the case of this Union was not as simple as that of non-governmental organizations, for it possessed an inter-governmental charter.

It was decided to invite the International Relief Union to send an observer to the Conference, if information obtained concerning its status with ECOSOC was satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN asked for approval of list (c) on page 3 (States which are not members of the United Nations or of Unesco), including the Vatican.

M. SEYDOUX proposed the inclusion of Monaco and was seconded by Dr. STODDARD.

Approved.

Dr. STODDARD asked that, if a request to this effect should be addressed to Unesco by the State of Israel, its representative should be received as an observer.

Dr. SOMMERFELT remarked that the State of Israel had not been recognized by many members of Unesco, but Dr. STODDARD said that an invitation as an observer would not imply any obligations to recognize this State but only the fact that several members of Unesco had recognized it.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL emphasized that this was a very special case, differing from that of States such as Transjordan, recognized by all members of Unesco. He reminded the Board that, after all, the Conference was public and they could always find room for an observer.

M. MARTINEZ BAEZ observed that the case of the State of Israel was similar to that of Spain and that the same procedure could be adopted.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL was of the opinion that the State of Israel might be a "guest of honour" and not an official observer.

Dr. STODDARD wished to make it clear that his suggestion had not been made on the spur of the moment. The Third Conference was to meet in a country of the Near East, and all the possible aspects of this meeting had been examined in secret session. He thought it desirable to make a friendly gesture of neutrality by inviting the State of Israel as a neighbouring country of Lebanon.

The CHAIRMAN thought that members of the Board would like to reflect at leisure on this question and that an immediate decision could not be taken.

Professor CARNEIRO supported the suggestion made by Dr. Martinez Baez, which would make it possible to receive the representative of a State not recognized by all members.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL explained that a formal request could be received, but that the State of Israel would not be invited officially, to which Dr. STODDARD replied that that was the intent of his proposal. Unesco would not take the initiative and, if necessary, would welcome the State of Israel as a "guest", but would not include it under the heading (c) (page 3 of document 8 EX/7) and would not prejudice the long term treatment of the question.

Approved.

(c) Organization of work of the Third Session of the General Conference (8EX/10)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this question had been examined at length by the Programme Committee, whose discussion had led to the preparation of this document.

Sir John MAUD proposed the approval of the Plan for Organization submitted to the Board and this procedure was adopted.

Item 19 of the Agenda: Future Relations with the International Bureau of Education (8 EX/24).

Approved without comment.

Item 20 of the Agenda: Report from the Chairman of the Board on the Appointment of the Chairman of the Appeals Board:

The CHAIRMAN reported that he had taken part in various discussions with MM. Parra-Perez and Sommerfelt, at the conclusion of which M. Henry Puget, Counsellor of State, had accepted the Chairmanship of the Appeals Board. The Chairman emphasized that he and his colleagues had been glad of the opportunity thus presented of showing the importance they attached to this Board, the creation of which would give the staff of Unesco a feeling of security.

He pointed out that the only important question still left to discuss was that of possible comments on the Report of the Auditors. He proposed delegating the powers of the Board to the Finance Committee, which would meet on 18 July at 11 o'clock. With regard to the Board's report on the budget, the Chairman would undertake its preparation and despatch to members of the Board for their consideration.

The DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL recalled that this report had to be distributed at the same time as the budget, which must be in the hands of the printers on 21 July at the latest.

The Session closed at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday 17 July 1948.