

## CONCLUSIONS

As the session closed on December 15, prolonged two days beyond its original term in order to complete its heavy agenda, the Canadian delegation was convinced that notwithstanding the amount of time regrettably spent in discussing political matters which were not properly the business of Unesco, the conference could nevertheless record impressive accomplishments in many areas of activity.

It was evident that there was increasing recognition on the part of member states that Unesco has an important role to play, and this attitude was combined with a disposition to give strong support to that role. The organization's record of solid achievement in nearly all its fields of endeavour, but particularly in education, has moved it far from the days when it might be criticized for promoting too many nebulous plans. The principle of concentration on major or priority projects is well advanced, and the programme, while it has achieved considerable stability in continuing activities, is also resilient enough to absorb new proposals of a constructive character. The approach in planning future programmes on the basis of major projects, the concept of improved co-ordination of Unesco plans with general economic and social development, the general competence of the Secretariat, built in many cases on long and useful experience in the service, the ability to mobilize resources to meet conference desiderata, as well as to respond effectively to such crises as arose from the situation in the Congo last summer, — all these factors demonstrate that the organization is in a position to assist in solving at least to some extent some of the world's problems. It merits the co-operation and considered, although not unnessarily uncritical, support of each of its member states. There is undoubtedly much room for improvement in many of Unesco's plans and projects as well as in the conduct of its operations. This should not deter us, however, from attempting to adjust those features of the organization which seem to us to call for improvement or from encouraging those activities which we deem to be worthwhile.

In the view of the delegation, it is in Canadian interests to promote Unesco's objectives and to participate in its affairs with a lively and constructive approach. To achieve the full benefits from Canadian membership in an international organization of such far-reaching influence it is clear that governmental responsibility must be combined with the active participation of the National Commission for Unesco and each of its constituent members.

It can be expected that the twelfth session of the General Conference will be an important one. It will provide an opportunity for an enlarged membership to evaluate the new trends which were initiated at the eleventh session, and it is likely to take decisions which will shape the organization's course for the future. It is the hope of the delegation to the eleventh session that Canada will play a helpful part in determining what lines that course will follow.

To this end the delegation suggests that in keeping with the National Commission's terms of reference, and in order to assist the Government by providing advice in fields which are not its own, the Commission should critically assess the programme, with a view to recommending rejection of low priority projects and to maintaining a desirable proportion among its many activities so that nothing essential is eliminated. It should prepare proposals which would