

ers had stimulated the hopes of the whole world concerning the peaceful and constructive role of UNESCO; but now these same powers were showing greater concern with other matters, particularly defence, and were inclined to neglect the ideals represented by UNESCO. While these views may seem to some to have been based on a misunderstanding of what UNESCO can do in the present world and while the emotions aroused in the debate may have seemed excessive, these symptoms of disillusionment are phenomena which we in Canada should not ignore or belittle. It is true that the Canadian delegation, together with a number of others, chiefly representing the larger contributors, insisted upon economies in certain projects, but there was no disposition to abandon what these delegations regard as the core of UNESCO responsibilities, namely fundamental education and technical assistance. Perhaps the effective way to dispel any misunderstanding or resentment among some delegations who expected a larger budget would be continued and detailed interest in the work of UNESCO between conferences and a willingness at forthcoming conferences to display a lively and sustained interest, both financial and professional, in those projects which we in Canada have always regarded as basic.

ANNEX

Voluntary societies and interested persons in Canada will undoubtedly be anxious to know the practical implications for UNESCO'S activities resulting from the need to reduce the overall budget for projects with A.1 priority by 7.8 per cent. Although there was some discussion of the possibility of making a cross-the-board reduction on each project, it was decided to make the reduction selective.

The following list is not exhaustive, but includes most of the major and a number of the minor modifications of UNESCO'S projects decided upon at the conference.

Education

1. The annual subvention to the International Association of Universities was reduced by \$1,000.

2. The annual subvention to the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession was increased from \$3,000 to \$6,000, and upgraded from A.2 to A.1 priority.
3. The subvention of \$2,000 for the New Education Fellowship was upgraded from B.1 to A.1 priority.
4. It was decided to publish the World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics every three years rather than every two years. The next edition will be published in 1956.
5. The studies on the training of secondary school teachers in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States were deleted.
6. A committee of six consultants was established to consider the aims and methods of education for living in a world community, and this project was given an A.1 priority.
7. It was reluctantly agreed to discontinue the programme of studies aimed at assisting educational activities in member states designed to equip children better for living in a world community.
8. The time limit for seminars was reduced from five to four weeks.
9. The UNESCO University Course is to be dropped entirely.

Social Sciences

1. Establishment of an International Social Science Research and Training Centre was postponed. Its place has been taken provisionally by a small Research Office.
2. The proposed subvention to the International Studies Conference was reduced from \$3,500 annually to \$1,750.
3. It was decided that the meeting of experts during 1954 to consider international conflicts and their mediation should be deferred and the study of theories and opinions regarding the causes of war postponed.
4. It was agreed that contracts with the Provisional International Social Science Council should be reduced from \$9,000 to \$6,000, and that the meeting of experts to evaluate international co-operation in the social sciences should be reduced in size.
5. The publication of the International Repertory of Social Science Documentation Centres was discontinued.