

Board representatives of national governments rather than persons chosen in their individual capacities. Those in favour of this argued that such a change would make for closer co-operation between the Executive Board and the governments and member states in the period between ordinary sessions and in the formulation of the programme and budget estimates for future years. They hoped that through closer liaison with national governments it would be possible to avoid the type of crisis over the programme and budget which occurred in 1952. Those opposed argued that the Executive Board should be above national direction and pressures, and should serve not member states but the Organization as a whole. Canada played an active part in modifying the original amendment to meet some of the objections raised and the amendment as finally phrased was much more acceptable than the original. However, an Indian resolution to defer decision until 1954 gained the support of those who were opposed and those who were undecided, and was carried by a vote of 25-19 with one abstention and 14 absent. There appears to be a fair chance that the principle of the United States amendment will be accepted at the next general conference if Canada continues to press the point with other member states between now and 1954.

Following defeat of the revised amendment, changes were made to adapt the Executive Board to a system of biennial conferences. It was agreed that the Board should be composed of 20 rather than 18 members and that each member should serve for a period of four rather than three years. One half of the Board will retire at each ordinary session so that, once interim arrangements concerning numbers have been worked out, ten new members will be elected at each ordinary session.

Elections to the Executive Board

The members who were to retire in 1953 had their term of office extended to 1954. Professor Vittorio Veronese was elected to serve out the term, until 1954, of the late Count Jacini, the Italian member. The eight new members elected to the Executive Board are as follows (in order

of votes received):
 Mr. Luther Evans . . . United States
 Mr. Henri Laugier . . . France
 H.E. Ventura G. Calderon Peru
 H.E. Toru Hagiwara . . Japan
 Mr. Luang Pin Malakul . Thailand
 H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi . . Iran
 Prof. Oscar Secco Ellauri Uruguay
 Prof. Jakob Nielsen . . Denmark

The Yugoslav member, who had announced his resignation over the admission of Spain, was persuaded, to let it stand in abeyance pending consideration by the Yugoslav National Commission and Government. Should he renew his resignation, it will be necessary to elect one more member to replace him.

Legal Questions

A Legal Committee, on which Canada served, was set up at the conference to consider the many amendments to the constitution, rules of procedure and various directives consequent upon the adoption of a system of biennial rather than annual conferences. Canada was elected to the Legal Committee for the 1954 conference.

Conclusion

There are various considerations in Canada's participation in UNESCO. One point of view is that it is an Organization to which we give, but from which we also receive. This has not always been recognized in Canada but Canadian scientists, educators, social scientists and others are beginning to realize that they can draw positive advantage from some of UNESCO's projects. UNESCO can also be regarded as another channel for helping the less-developed countries of the world.

In the final analysis, the crisis of the recent conference arose from the clash of concepts over the proper purposes and potentialities of the Organization as seen by delegates of the less developed countries on the one hand and the major contributing nations on the other. Debate on this central issue which precipitated Dr. Bodet's resignation generated a degree of bitterness on the part of some delegations. They expressed the view that at the end of the Second World War the great pow-