

ment, were quite ignorant about local conditions and culture. Warm support was also voiced by many other delegations, and it was thus agreed that Unesco would operate the Centre for a two-year trial period. The numerous fellowships pledged by national governments in support of the voluntary educational programme for Tropical Africa will substantially increase the extensive fellowship programme already operated by the Organization. The Conference also authorized an increase in the separate programme of travel grants to workers, youth and women leaders for study abroad.

The Director-General was authorized to establish for Unesco a new programme — OPEX — to provide operational and executive personnel to governments of member states. This will be modelled on the OPEX programme of the United Nations and will enable the Director-General to supply on request the temporary services of specialists (teachers, professors, directors of institutions, and other technical personnel) in Unesco's fields of competence, who will perform duties as servants of the requesting government. He may also provide facilitating services with regard to costs, negotiation of contracts, and the like.

#### **International Relations and Exchanges in Education, Science and Culture**

The Director-General had appropriately called for a general debate in plenary session on international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture as a means of crystallizing ideas formed during a session which was marking a definite step forward in the development of the organization. The debate lasted three days and rose to a very high level. Of the many excellent papers submitted, that from the leader of the delegation of the Malagasy Republic was especially interesting, dealing as it did with problems facing the awakening countries of Tropical Africa which must enter the main streams of world culture while preserving their own ancestral heritage. The Canadian statement, delivered by the Vice-Chairman of the delegation, identified the theme of the debate with the *raison d'être* of Unesco. As to the fundamental guiding line of Unesco's development, it advocated the greatest possible recourse, more than at present, to the co-operation of the existing non-governmental organizations. What it said about the future of the organization provides a conclusion to the programme section of our Report:

“As for the programme and its possibilities, it has indeed tremendous potentialities. Nevertheless, we are all painfully aware that the needs are phenomenal in magnitude. Unesco cannot do everything for everybody in 1961 or in 1962 or even in the programmes of ten or twenty *bienniums*. The United Nations programme of Technical Assistance is indeed a large one covering a vast scope; however, it becomes essential that each Specialized Agency does only what it is best qualified to do, so that the maximum results are achieved with the minimum expenditure of money, talent and time. It is essential that a system of priorities be worked out and that each agency keep in step with what is being done in other agencies. In this connection, it is pointed out that in many of the countries of the world, large numbers of the population are starving, diseased and illiterate; it is clear that first things must come first. In consequence, Unesco will have to act with the greatest restraint to keep pace with the progress in economics and sociology and not exceed it. Exchanges of