

the other administrative costs to which reference has already been made."

During the course of the discussion of the Director-General's report, the Chairmen of the various delegations presented the views of their governments on the activities of the Organization. Speaking for Canada, Mr. Doré noted:

"There is no doubt that the work of UNESCO, however praiseworthy it may be, is not always looked upon with favour by the people of the governments represented in the Organization. This does not mean that the work accomplished has failed to arouse public attention and support. In other fields, various United Nations organizations are struggling with problems, the solution of which remains to be found. The world's people await uneasily the solid basis for peace that they, together with UNESCO, are attempting to establish. Billions have been engulfed during the war for the maintenance of armies and for research on war weapons which were to ensure victory. At the end of the war, the finances of many countries were depleted and enormous deficits have since had to be faced. Taxation weighs heavily on their population and the situation has not yet reached the point where measures of security should be abandoned. And all this is very costly. No project, good as it may be, can be readily agreed upon by a community of states unless the expenses it entails can be fully justified.

"If, to ensure the success of its undertakings, UNESCO must carefully survey its budget, the same must be the aim of contributory states. Member States believe that they should not be under the obligation of defending the Organization sponsored by them, but rather that the latter assert the usefulness of its projects. This is not so much a demand that it defend its aims, the excellence of which no one contests, but rather a demand that it economically pursue objectives which may capture attention and win favour with the public." The complete text of Mr. Doré's statement is reproduced in Appendix I of this report.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS

After four plenary meetings the Conference broke up into its various commissions and committees. Mr. Paulo Carneiro of Brazil was elected Chairman of the Programme and Budget Commission, Mr. David Hardman, M.P. of the United Kingdom, Chairman of the Official and External Relations Commission, Mr. A. A. Roberts of South Africa, Chairman of the Administrative Commission, and Dr. Jacob Nielsen of Den-

mark, Chairman of the Procedure Committee. Seven sub-commissions were established to examine the details of the programme of activities for 1949 proposed by the Director-General and the Executive Board in the following fields: reconstruction, communication, education, cultural questions, natural sciences, social sciences and exchange of persons. A select budget sub-commission was appointed to assess the cost of the various programme proposals approved by the other sub-commissions and to determine whether the expenditure involved met the criterion of economy. The Programme and Budget Commission brought together the various projects in the programme of UNESCO for 1949 which it submitted to the General Conference on the final day of the Conference. The substance of the programme is examined in Chapter II of this report.

The Administrative Commission and the Official and External Relations Commission similarly submitted their reports to the General Conference. Their reports are examined in Chapters III and IV.

PROCEDURAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

The Procedure Committee examined draft amendments to the constitution of UNESCO proposed by New Zealand and by the Director-General. As a result of the Committee's work, the General Conference adopted the New Zealand amendment calling for the deletion of the words "and shall vary from year to year" in paragraph 9 of Article IV which reads as follows: "The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated and shall vary from year to year". The effect of the New Zealand amendment is to make it possible for the General Conference to hold two consecutive sessions in the same city. The General Conference also adopted the amendment proposed by the Director-General to enable organizations approved for consultative status with UNESCO to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its commissions.

On the basis of the rules of procedure which had been used at previous sessions, the Procedure Committee also drew up standing rules for the General Conference taking into consideration various suggestions put forward by member states. Many Canadian revisions were incorporated in the final draft which was adopted by the General Conference.