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Report of the Canadian delegation
to the Fourth session of the
General Conference of UNESCO :
Paris, 19 September - 5 Octobe
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REPORT OF THE
CANADIAN DELEGATION
TO THE
FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF UNESCO

Paris, 19 September - 5 October, 1949

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

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I GENERAL SURVEY

The Fourth Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was held at Paris, France, from September 19 to October 5, 1949. The Session was formally opened at "Unesco House" - the seat of the Organization's Secretariat - by the head of the Lebanese delegation, Mr. Frangie of Lebanon having been elected President of the preceding General Conference at Beirut.

M. Georges Bidault of France was nominated for President of the Fourth Session, but declined to accept in favour of Mr. E. Ronald Walker, head of the Australian delegation. Mr. Walker was unanimously elected, together with the following seven Vice-Presidents: H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey (Egypt), H.E.M. Gonzalo Zaldumbide (Ecuador), M. Georges Bidault (France), Dr. Tara Chand (India), H.E. Count Stefano Jacini (Italy), Mr. David Hardman (United Kingdom), Dr. Herdinand Hercik (Czechoslovakia).

ATTENDANCE

Some fifty-five nations were represented at the Conference. Of these the following member states sent official delegations: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Three member states were not represented: Argentina, El Salvador, and Honduras. It will be noted that five new members had joined the Organization in the interval between the Beirut and the Paris Conferences: Thailand, Switzerland, Burma, the Principality of Monaco, and Israel. In addition, the admission of Ceylon was unanimously approved at the Fourth Session, bringing the total membership of the Organization to fifty-one nations.

The following non-member states were represented by observers: Ceylon (prior to admission), Chili, Korea, Finland, Iceland, Hashemite Jordan, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sweden, the Vatican, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Japan. Observers were also present on behalf of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, eight other international

inter-governmental organizations and approximately fifty-six international non-governmental or semi-governmental bodies, as well as the Carnegie Endowment and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. John B.C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow. In addition to Mr. Watkins, who acted as delegate, the delegation consisted of the following persons: Mr. F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Paris, and Mr. G.C. Sylvestre, Prime Minister's Office, Ottawa (alternate delegates), and Mr. R.H. Jay, Department of External Affairs (secretary).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

At the Beirut Conference Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, then Foreign Minister of Mexico, had been elected to succeed Dr. Julian Huxley as Director-General. Dr. Bodet's exhaustive report on the activities of the Organization during the first months of his leadership provided one of the most interesting subjects for discussion in the early meetings of the Fourth Session.

The report was presented by the Chairman of the Executive Board, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who stressed that the new Director-General deserved the confidence and support of all member states for his qualities of administrative leadership and enlightened understanding of the basic idealism of UNESCO. Dr. Bodet amplified his written report by reiterating his determination to establish an order of urgency in the execution of the programme. He expressed the view that greater concentration in the work of the Organization is essential if it is to give proper evidence of its value and effectiveness. He also emphasized that UNESCO is not a Secretariat alone, but is simply a means of carrying out the will of the member states whose wholehearted co-operation is necessary if the aims set forth in the constitution are ever to be realized.

The Chairmen of nearly all of the delegations contributed to the discussion by presenting the views of their governments on the activities of the Organization. Without exception they paid eloquent tribute to the energy and inspiration of the new Director-General. In general, they evidenced satisfaction with the progress made during 1949. Some criticism was, however, levelled at the number of publications being prepared in the Secretariat which, in the view of the delegate

of Iraq, were felt by most people to be mere "show" rather than explanations of concrete undertakings. Criticism was also expressed of the size of the bureaucracy being built up by UNESCO, the lack of a proper system of advancement within the Secretariat based on merit alone, the ever-increasing demand for greater financial contributions from member states, and the dissipation of the Organization's energies on too many projects of a non-urgent or unrealistic character.

On behalf of Canada, Mr. Watkins stated:

"Our Government has, therefore, noted with particular satisfaction that the Director General is fully conscious of the necessity for establishing an order of priority for the implementation of the programme. In establishing this order of priority it must be borne in mind that all projects contemplated should a) contribute to peace, and b) be immediately practicable..." "It is to be feared that unless there is a greater degree of 'realism' in the UNESCO programme and a further improvement in the efficiency of the organization's operation (including a very considerable reduction in overhead), it will become increasingly difficult to persuade the public of many countries, including that of Canada, that their Governments should continue to give full support to UNESCO."

The full text of Mr. Watkins' address is contained in Appendix I of this report.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS

In order to clear the way for the establishment of a general committee responsible for the organization of the work of the Conference, the following Chairmen of the various Commissions and Committees were elected at an early date:

Programme and Budget Commission
Prof. Paulo de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil)
Administrative Commission
H.E.M. Leo Mundeleer (Belgium)
Official and External Relations Commission
H.E.M. Antonio Castro Leal (Mexico)
Credentials Committee
Prof. Jakob Nielsen (Denmark)
Procedure Committee
Mr. J.C. Beaglehole (New Zealand)
Nominations Committee
The Honourable George V. Allen (United States of America)

In addition to the above persons the General Committee included the President and seven Vice-Presidents of the Conference. Each of the subordinate bodies nominated and elected its

own Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur. Mr. F. Charpentier (Canada) was elected Rapporteur of the Official and External Relations Commission.

The greater part of the creative work accomplished at the Conference was performed by the commissions and committees. After exhaustive discussion of the items on their respective agenda, each of the subordinate bodies presented its recommendations in the form of a comprehensive report to the General Conference. As modified and approved by the Conference, these recommendations have become the decisions and resolutions adopted at the Fourth Session and form the basis for the direction and character of all UNESCO activities for the coming year.

The Programme and Budget Commission was, of course, the most important working body at the Conference. It considered the programme and budgetary changes proposed by the Secretariat and the Executive Board, together with the amendments to these proposals advanced by various delegations. The decisions of this Commission were in the first instance communicated to a Drafting and Co-ordinating sub-committee. At a later stage the Commission fixed a "target ceiling" for the budget at \$8,000,000 and instructed the sub-committee to work toward the orientation of the programme to that figure.

The budget recommended by the sub-committee and eventually approved by the General Conference calls, in fact, for an appropriation of exactly \$8,000,000. Of this sum \$5,051,976 is devoted to the operation of the programme which, in conformity with the plan followed last year, is set forth under the seven divisions of Reconstruction, Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, Cultural Activities, and Communications. The principle of "priority planning" has, however, influenced the character of the new programme to a certain extent inasmuch as an attempt has been made to restrict the allocation of funds to those projects having a prior claim on the resources and efforts of the Organization. The full texts of the programme and appropriation table are reproduced in Appendix II of this report.

The Programme and Budget Commission also found it necessary to establish a sub-committee on technical assistance to study in detail the implications of UNESCO's participation in the United Nations Extraordinary Programme for Technical Assistance for Economic Development. This Programme was originally conceived as "Point Four" of President Truman's inauguration address and later embodied in tentative proposals adopted by the Economic and Social

Council at its Ninth Session. The decision to discuss UNESCO's part in the Programme at Paris at the request of the Economic and Social Council altered the nature of the Fourth Session, which was to have been "a short business session" only, and lengthened its duration by three days. Though the principle of UNESCO participation was endorsed by the General Conference, no definitive plans could be drawn up, since the Technical Assistance Programme is subject to the final concurrence of the United Nations itself and probably of a special Technical Assistance Conference to be convened after the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The reports of the two sub-committees, which formed the basis of the Programme and Budget Commission's report to the General Conference, are discussed in Chapter II. The reports of the Administrative Commission, the Official and External Relations Commission, and the Procedure Committee are dealt with in Chapters III, IV, and V respectively.

ELECTIONS

Each year the terms of office of six of the eighteen members of the Executive Board expire; one of the important duties of the annual General Conference is to elect members to fill the vacant seats. The terms of the following members ended at the Fourth Session: Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela); M. Roger Seydoux (France); Professor Paulo Carneiro (Brazil); M. Resat Nuri Guntekin (Turkey); Professor Alf Sommerfelt (Norway); and Dr. George Stoddard (United States). Of these outgoing members, the representatives of France, Norway, Brazil, and Venezuela were nominated for re-election, Dr. Stoddard and Mr. Guntekin having indicated their desire to retire. In addition, the names of Mr. Luther Evans (United States), Mr. Kudsi Tecer (Turkey), and Dr. Jan Boor (Czechoslovakia) were placed in nomination. The Nominations Committee by secret ballot agreed to place the names of all of the candidates except Dr. Jan Boor before the plenary meeting at which the election was to take place. At that meeting the candidature of Dr. Boor was again advanced by the delegate of Poland. The nominees suggested by the Nominations Committee were elected.

PUBLIC DEBATE

In an effort to arouse the interest of the general public three evenings during the session were devoted to a public debate between speakers of international reputation on the question, "What are the duties of the State in regard to education, science and culture for

the purpose of ensuring a better understanding between peoples and what practical steps should be taken in order to discharge these duties?" The speakers included Georges Bidault (France), Reinhold Niebuhr (United States), Bertrand Russell (United Kingdom), T. Chand (India), Jean Piaget (Switzerland), Zarege Fonbana (Venezuela), B. Lwin (Burma), Alf Sommerfelt (Norway), Professor Stout (Australia), Dr. Inez Segura Bustamente (Cuba), and Antonio Castro Leal (Mexico).

SITE OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE

The General Conference agreed that the cordial invitation of the Italian delegation should be accepted and the Fifth Session will be held at Florence, Italy, in May of 1950.

CONCLUSION

At the Fourth Session the Canadian delegation was encouraged to believe that the Organization is striving to eradicate those of its failings which have excited most criticism in the past. It looked upon the dynamic personality of the Director-General, his administrative ability, and the enthusiasm and industry of his staff as hopeful signs for the future. It is indicative of the esteem in which Dr. Bodet is held that the General Conference should have decided to publish all speeches made by him since he took over the important and onerous task of ensuring the practical realization of the ideals embodied in UNESCO's programme.

Nevertheless, the Canadian delegation was concerned that many of the other delegations and many members of the Secretariat seemed prone to disregard the financial implications of projects they were championing. It was disturbed not only by the apparent lack of searching self-criticism but also by the reluctance of the Executive Board and Secretariat to accept the constructive criticism of delegations. Finally, the Canadian delegation was not convinced that the high budget appropriation of \$8 million evidenced that the principle of priority planning had been fully implemented. In view of the above observations, particular note was taken of the following statement delivered by the Chairman of the Executive Board:

"It is, however, necessary to point out that, whatever system of priorities the Conference of the Executive Board may work out, the hope for further progress along these lines must now lie with the General Conference which votes the programme, and the Board believes that, at the Fifth Session, a methodical yet radical reorgani-

zation of the programme must be achieved so that in future years a balanced and incisive body of work may be presented. The Board will itself endeavour to present to the Conference at its Fifth Session some guidance on the criteria of the evaluation of programme projects and proposals and it is confident that its hopes in this matter

will be realized."

It is hoped that all delegations at the Florence Conference will bend their efforts to help the executive Board and the Director-General to continue the good work started at the Fourth Session in the moulding of a more realistic and practicable programme.

II PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1950

The content of the programme adopted by the Paris Conference differs only imperceptibly from that approved at Beirut. In the 1950 programme, however, there is a greater tendency towards concentration of effort and more emphasis has been laid on reconstruction and education. Of the \$8,000,000 total appropriation for the coming year, \$5,051,976, or approximately 63 percent, has been allocated to programme implementation.

The Programme Resolution, which, together with the 1950 appropriation table, is contained in Appendix II, is preceded by a draft Code of Policies. Pursuant to a resolution of the Beirut Conference the draft code was submitted for approval at the Fourth Session. In view of the objections raised by some delegations, it was only tentatively approved and will be submitted again to the Florence Conference after Member States have had an opportunity of giving further study to it. In this connection the United States delegation proposed, and the General Conference approved, a resolution calling for a statement of the Basic Programme of the Organization and a statement of the Standing Directives (Code of Policies) to be presented along with the budget for 1951. It is hoped that the implementation of this proposal will assist in clearing up some of the confusion now existing as to the exact relationship between all parts of the programme and the purposes of UNESCO.

RECONSTRUCTION

At Paris, as at other sessions, there was unanimous agreement on the value of reconstruction activities and recognition of the successes already attained; as a result the reconstruction programme has been little changed. A renewed effort is, however, envisaged in a resolution providing for increased collaboration with TICER and co-ordination between UNESCO and United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC) campaigns on the national level. The United States delegation thought

that co-operation with the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER) had not proved to be an effective means of implementing the reconstruction programme and did not approve of that organization's intention to extend its interests to more general fields. Accordingly the United States delegation introduced a resolution reflecting its desire that UNESCO should cease to provide TICER's secretariat. The General Conference rejected this proposal.

Another significant step was the adoption of a directive instructing the Director-General to assist international work camps and children's communities to extend their activities.

In the field of emergency action UNESCO responsibilities were broadened to include victims of other major catastrophes as well as war. Specific proposals for emergency relief to Greek refugee children, Middle East refugees, victims of the earthquake in Ecuador, and for reconstruction in China were rejected on the ground that it would be inadvisable to mention specific areas in the emergency resolution. As an alternative miscellaneous directives were adopted to initiate an appeal on behalf of the Greek refugee children, to transfer an amount not to exceed \$30,000 from the reserve to the emergency fund for refugees in the Middle East and to address an appeal to donor organizations to contribute to relief for victims of the Ecuador earthquake. A special fund, to be known as the China Reconstruction Fund, will be created particularly for emergency relief to child and student refugees in that country.

EDUCATION

It was made abundantly clear at the Fourth Session that the great majority of the Member States regard education as one of the most fruitful fields of UNESCO activity. Although that part of the programme which deals with education was somewhat altered, its content still reflects the basic division of activity

between "clearing-house" and disseminatory functions. With respect to the former the Director-General was instructed to study jointly with the International Bureau of Education (IBE) problems inherent in making free compulsory education more widely available. Individual projects designed to give wide currency to educational information were enlarged.

International seminars in Canada and Belgium - the first on the teaching of geography and the second on the improvement of textbooks - were approved for 1950. Provision for a regional seminar on primary education in America was also made.

The 1950 programme as a whole shows a decided interest in children and youth but nowhere is this tendency more evident than in its education section. Directives were adopted which were designed to foster international understanding among young people and to increase collaboration with the United Nations not only in the establishment of a declaration of rights of the child but also in relation to the problems of handicapped children. Last year UNESCO was content to interest itself in the re-orientation of children handicapped by war. In the coming year the problems of children handicapped by any means are to be studied.

The General Conference deferred for further study and report to the Florence Conference the proposal to have a conference of Ministers of Education convened during 1951 for the purpose of considering problems involved in the extension and prolongation of free, universal, and compulsory primary education.

Despite the protest of many delegations a new project was approved by the Conference under which the Director-General will cooperate with Member States in establishing regional centres for the training of teachers and workers and the production of materials for fundamental education. Other new projects adopted at the Conference included: the convening in 1950 of an international conference of representatives of universities with a view to the drafting of a constitution for an international association; and assistance by UNESCO in the implementation of the recommendations approved by the Conference on adult education held at Elsinore.

UNESCO's attention in the coming year will again be directed to the study of the questions of science and of the arts in general education. The Director-General was instructed to include the former question on the agenda of the Florence Conference where it is hoped concrete proposals for the role of science at

the different levels of education will be worked out.

NATURAL SCIENCES

During 1950 Field Science Co-operation offices will continue with increased funds in their efforts in the Middle East, East Asia, Latin America, and South Asia.

In the natural science section of the programme, stress was placed on informational activities and in particular on the abstracting services being carried on by UNESCO as a World Centre of Scientific Liaison. The Conference approved the suggestion made by the United States delegation to the effect that the Secretariat should concentrate its abstracting service on a smaller field for the time being.

The popularization of science projects will be continued in 1950. Financial aid will be supplied to the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

Proposals submitted by the Executive Board, the adoption of which would have led to the immediate establishment of an International Institute of the Arid Zone and an International Computation Centre were drastically amended by the Conference. In the form approved by the Conference these resolutions call for further study, circularization of Member States for their comments, and reference of the proposals to a later conference.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

The social science section of the programme was very closely scrutinized by the Paris Conference. Some of the delegations were of the opinion that, although an expansion of the work in this field was advisable, it would be unwise to expand suddenly to the extent evidenced by a budget estimate 60 percent greater than the appropriation of the previous year. The efforts of the United Kingdom and other delegations succeeded in reducing the appropriation in this section; nevertheless, the programme proposed by the Executive Board and the Secretariat was adopted with only minor changes.

In place of last year's project having to do with Political Science methodology, which was deleted from the programme, a new project was approved for the study and collection of scientific materials concerning questions of race.

The Director-General was instructed to maintain a clear distinction between projects relating to the study of Tensions Affecting International Understanding and those relating to the study of comparative cultures. Close co-operation between the two fields was, of

course, seen to be essential. The U.S. delegation urged the Director-General to make every effort to contact institutions already existing rather than to spend large sums on fees to individual experts.

The United Kingdom delegation expressed approval of the new project for the publication of an international bulletin of social sciences but felt that it should be confined to facts relating to time, place, and the subject of conferences.

A proposal submitted by the Lebanese delegation providing for study of the possibility of re-organizing the teaching of law was referred to the Secretariat for further consideration and subsequent reference to the Florence Conference.

PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The General Conference congratulated the Director-General on the establishment of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and endorsed proposals designed to create subsidiary international organizations.

Despite the protest of the United States and Australian delegations, who were of the opinion that no final commitments should be undertaken with respect to the proposed publication of books on scientific and cultural history until a subsequent conference had had an opportunity to study work plans, the project will be carried forward.

The Executive Board proposed that the comparative study of cultures carried out in 1948 and 1949 should be given publicity together with the conclusions reached by the committee of experts. In response to a United Kingdom delegation suggestion that, instead of leaving this project in suspense, it should be referred to the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies for further development, the General Conference instructed the Director-General to secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in the further prosecution of this work.

The General Conference also approved a new project for the study of the situation of aboriginal populations and other social groups in countries of the Continent of America.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The programme adopted at the Fourth Session in this field, although providing for increased efforts on many projects, followed closely the pattern adopted for last year. The resolutions to this effect have, however, been more logically and conveniently arranged under the headings: Arts, Letters, Museums, Libraries and Books, Publications, Copyright, Service of

Cultural Liaison in the Middle East, and Cultural Conventions.

One of the novel features of this programme is the provision of a grant-in-aid to the International Council for Music when that organization has been created. The ICOM will then be asked to co-operate with UNESCO and the Austrian Government in examining the question of a universal standard of musical pitch.

Detailed directives were also adopted by the Conference under which materials of cultural importance will be catalogued, reproduced, and published. The establishment of repositories for the most representative and valuable of these works is to be encouraged. The publication of a catalogue of world music was included in last year's programme, subject to the condition that none of the cost would be borne by UNESCO. This year that proviso has been deleted.

The General Conference approved the Executive Board's suggestion that the international pool of literature should be discontinued. However, the need for collaboration among writers was recognized and the Director-General was instructed to ensure regular liaison with the International PEN Club.

In order to promote the development of public libraries, several new steps were approved. These included a seminar on the role of public and school libraries in adult education, a pilot project for public libraries and preparatory work on the Third International Congress of Librarianship and Bibliography.

The programme for 1950 does not, as hitherto, make any provision for financial support of ex-German libraries in Italy by subsidy or loan.

The Conference instructed the Director-General to extend the Book Coupon Scheme to cover other materials including educational and scientific films. The United Kingdom and United States delegations expressed uneasiness at the immediate extension of this plan, preferring that further study of the effects of the proposed extension on the budget and on the personnel of the Secretariat be carried out.

The Executive Board proposed a new resolution providing for the preparation of a preliminary draft agreement of universal scope to cover copyright problems. The General Conference considered that the time was not yet propitious for such a step. Accordingly, further study will be given to this matter; a comprehensive report will then be submitted to the next General Conference. It is hoped that a detailed procedure may be worked out for entrusting the preparation of a universal copyright convention to an inter-governmental conference.

The General Conference instructed the Director General to make an exhaustive, comparative, and critical study of cultural agreements and to prepare a report for the next session.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The programme resolutions adopted last year on the subject of the Exchange of Persons were endorsed again at the Paris Conference, at which general satisfaction with the progress being made by UNESCO in this field was expressed. However, many delegations indicated their opposition to the proposed rate of expansion for 1950, which included the Executive Board suggestion that 15 fellowships be granted to mature educators to study practical problems of teaching about the United Nations, and 50 fellowships to be allocated to various phases of the programme: natural sciences, 14; education, 13; mass communications, 8; cultural activities, 6; social sciences, 5; philosophy and humanistic studies, 4. A United States amendment to the effect that some of these fellowships should be used to develop plans for internships was adopted.

With respect to the surveys which have been completed on technical facilities of press, radio and films, the General Conference approved detailed directives on the procedures to be followed in carrying out their recommendations. In particular, professional training is to be promoted and a regional seminar on the use of radio or films for educational purposes will be organized.

A new feature incorporated in these directives provides for the inauguration of a project for the study of the world Braille situation. The Director-General was again instructed to encourage the creation of an International Institute of Press and Information. However, criticism expressed by some delegations led to the adoption of a resolution which leaves the way clear for the deletion of this project at the Fifth Session should that step be then deemed advisable.

Intensified efforts on the removal of obstacles to the free flow of ideas were approved by the Conference. These efforts will be concentrated principally on securing wide acceptance of a single revised text welding together the draft Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Publications and the draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials recommended at the Annecy Conference of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In the coming year UNESCO will continue its promotion of the use of films, radio, and

the press in the dissemination of its aims. The changes in this part of the programme relate in the main to the use of films. A Film Commission composed of specialists from national film organizations is to be created. The United States delegation was especially interested in this phase of UNESCO activity and supported the Executive Board's new resolution providing for encouragement in the making and distribution of scientific, educational and children's entertainment films. The French delegation, on the other hand, was afraid that indiscriminate use of this medium might work more harm than good and suggested that the Secretariat should study the feasibility of establishing a system of awards designed to ensure the production and distribution of first-rate films only.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED TERRITORIES

The General Conference approved UNESCO's participation in the technical assistance plan in conformity with the "observations and guiding principles" laid down by the Economic and Social Council. Accordingly the Director-General was authorized to receive monies, anticipated to be 14 percent of the subscriptions to the Special Account and, in consultation with the Executive Board, to provide technical assistance. UNESCO's object in entering the plan is stated to be to furnish under-developed territories, at their request and in close co-operation with the United Nations, with such technical assistance as will enable them to include in any scheme of economic development undertaken such educational, scientific and cultural elements as they may consider essential to the success of that scheme.

The General Conference decided that a clear operational and financial distinction should at all times be observed between the normal programme of activities and the technical assistance programme. The Director-General was authorized, in the interests of economy and efficiency, to make whatever administrative and staff arrangements might appear to be necessary for the purpose of meeting the educational tasks imposed by participation in the plan. Nevertheless, in principle, transfers from the normal UNESCO programme to the technical assistance programme or vice-versa were debarred.

Contrary to a resolution adopted at Mexico City which provided that only Member States might participate in UNESCO's programme to the extent that benefits and privileges might be enjoyed, the General Conference decided at

Paris that non-Member States would be entitled to receive technical assistance if such assistance were expressly approved by the Technical Assistance Board.

Pending the final adoption of the plan by the United Nations, the Director-General was instructed to recruit additional personnel, to prepare for UNESCO's participation and to give effect to any approved assistance project. Member States were invited to assist the Secretariat by providing information on available technical personnel.

BUDGET

The total appropriation for 1950 proposed by the Secretariat and the Executive Board was \$8,847,000, or an increase of \$1,067,000 over the estimated obligations for 1949. From the outset it became apparent that the Canadian delegation was not alone in regarding the 1950 estimate as much too high.

However, some difference of opinion developed at an early stage as to the best method of proceeding with a close examination of the budgetary proposals. The United Kingdom suggested two related steps: first, that the provisional "ceiling" for the budget be established at once; and, second, that a drafting and co-ordinating sub-committee be given the power of a budgetary sub-committee.

The United States delegation, on the other hand, felt that it was preferable to examine in the Programme and Budget Commission each item of the programme with its financial implication before attempting to fix a ceiling. It was also of the opinion that the sub-committee should not have budgetary powers but

should report its recommendations to the full Commission. This view was accepted by the General Conference.

At a later stage the subordinate body requested that some indication of the "ceiling" figure be given so that its work could be carried forward efficiently. By that time the General Conference felt that sufficient study had been given to the programme and budget to permit delegations to determine a "ceiling". The Indian delegation, supported by the Cuban, Swiss, Greek, and other delegations, proposed a figure of \$8,170,000, which was the amount remaining after the estimated savings from the devaluation of the franc and other currencies had been subtracted from the original figure proposed by the Executive Board. The United Kingdom delegation, on the other hand, proposed a ceiling figure of \$7,660,000 receiving the support of most of the other Commonwealth delegations as well as of the Norwegian. As a compromise, the United States delegation suggested that \$8,000,000 be set as a "target" figure. The Canadian delegation supported the adoption of this figure while emphasizing that it should be regarded as an absolute maximum and that the drafting and co-ordinating sub-committee should reduce the total appropriations as much as practicable, without endangering the effectiveness of the organization. In the final vote on the United States proposal the United Kingdom delegation supported it, as it was obvious that its own lower figure would not be accepted. The budget finally arrived at by the drafting and co-ordinating sub-committee calls for an appropriation of exactly \$8,000,000.

III DECISIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

At the Beirut Conference sever criticism was directed at the administrative practices of UNESCO. In his report to the Fourth Session the Director-General stated that, although he had not failed to study the question of the organization of the Secretariat very carefully, he had not embarked during 1949 on a radical revision of the present structure of the Secretariat for several reasons. Among these, he included the fact that an especially onerous burden had been placed on the Secretariat by the short interval between the Beirut and Paris Conferences and the fact that he had not had sufficient direct and personal experience to suggest radical reforms. Nevertheless, important decisions were taken by the General Conference with respect to the financial administration and the organization of the secretariat.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Serious consideration was given to the question of the arrears of contributions of certain Member States. An amendment to the Constitution in this regard is discussed in Chapter V. In addition to amending Financial Regulation 21 in order to bring the audit procedure approved by the Economic and Social Council for application in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies into force for UNESCO, and certain other amendments of a minor character, two amendments of special interest were approved by the General Conference. Financial Regulation 2, was amended to provide that the Director-General must now submit to each regular session of the General Conference a budget showing the estimated income and expenditure for the ensuing year. At that time he may submit such supplementary estimates as

he may consider necessary for the current year. Financial Regulation 26, which states that appropriations will remain available to the extent that obligations are incurred under them for a period not exceeding three years from the first day of the financial year to which they relate, was amended by the addition of the following sentence: "obligations in this respect shall be construed to mean legal commitments entered into by the Organization with a second party during a current Financial year."

The General Conference reluctantly decided not to approve a reduction in the estimated Swedish contribution which that country had requested as a possible condition precedent on its becoming a member of the Organization.

The United States delegation proposed that the benefit accruing from the entry of new member states should be shared on a pro rata basis and that its own contribution should be reduced. At the same time the United States delegation drew attention to a resolution adopted at Beirut in which it was decided that in normal times no one member state should be called upon to contribute more than one-third of the budgetary appropriation. Although the Canadian delegation supported the proposal for pro rata participation and indicated its approval, in principle, of a ceiling of 33-1/3 percent on all member states' contributions in normal times, it stressed that a further reduction of the United States' share to that percentage could not be countenanced until world conditions had materially improved. The General Conference adopted the suggestion put forward by the United States delegation."

The Brazilian delegation requested that its Government be allowed to pay its contribution in 1950 in French francs. The General Conference rejected this request because of the

Organization's great need for hard currency to facilitate its operations and because acceptance might very well constitute an embarrassing precedent.

STAFF QUESTIONS

The General Conference approved a revision of Staff Regulation 30, which permits the Director-General to terminate the employment of staff members in indeterminate appointments if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post or the reduction of staff. In addition, the employment of staff members may be terminated regardless of the nature of their contract if they prove unable to carry out their duties and responsibilities satisfactorily.

The General Conference decided to continue provisionally the existing salary and allowance system but provided for the discontinuance of the installation allowance after 45 days and for the reduction of the dislocation allowance by 15 percent of the rental factor of that allowance. The Director-General was instructed to continue his work in connection with the re-organization of the salary and allowance system and to present a further report to the Fifth Session.

The General Conference provided also for the establishment of a headquarters commission to review the problems involved in the development and maintenance of headquarters accommodation of the current and prospective needs of the Organization. At the same time the Director-General was instructed to enter into negotiations with the Government of France and to report to an ad hoc committee set up by the Conference on the possibility of establishing in Paris headquarters in a building which would meet the needs of the Organization.

IV DECISIONS ON OFFICIAL AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS QUESTIONS

The General Conference recognized the necessity of improving relations between UNESCO and the different Member States, approving three suggestions made by the Director-General in this regard. Accordingly, the Director-General will appoint to three high-grade posts persons who will be at his disposal for outside liaison and representative missions. The Director-General may also appoint, with the consent of the governments concerned, national correspondents who will act as UNESCO representatives to the governments of those countries in which their work lies. Finally, secretaries of national commissions will again

be invited to UNESCO House to carry out instructional attachments at the Organization's expense.

The General Conference again considered the main cultural areas of the world. With respect to the Regional Office of the Western Hemisphere, the Director-General was instructed to continue its activities during 1950 and to present a report on its future activities, in the light of experience, to the Fifth Session.

In addition to continuing the agreements already signed by UNESCO with the United Nations, the International Bureau of Education and the International Bureau of Weights

and Measures, the General Conference instructed the Director-General to report at the next session on the result of his negotiations for an agreement with the Organization of American States.

Detailed and exhaustive consideration was given at the Paris Session to the list of international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative status and the report of the Director-General on contracts concluded with, and grants-in-aid allotted to these bodies. The United States delegation supported by the Canadian delegation, was instrumental in securing approval by the General Conference of a resolution instructing the Director-General to re-examine the present procedure followed in concluding agreements and to present a complete and informative report to the next session, including a statement of the results achieved from each contract and each grant-in-aid, together with sufficient detail so that the General Conference will be able to determine the extent to which the programme of UNESCO has been advanced by each such contract and grant-in-aid.

The Director-General proposed a resolution instructing UNESCO to follow the work of the International Liaison Committee of Organizations for Peace and to consider the possibility of bringing about collaboration between the Committee and UNESCO. On the suggestion of the United States delegation, seconded by the delegation of Canada, the General Conference limited itself to noting the report submitted by the Director-General in this matter.

The General Conference adopted detailed directives concerning UNESCO activities in Germany and Japan. In the joint meeting of the Official and External Relations Commission and the Programme and Budget Commission, at which

this subject was first discussed, a sharp division of view manifested itself. On the one hand the delegations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary objected strongly to the continuation and expansion of UNESCO's activities in Western Germany on the ground that there had been disturbing symptoms of nationalism and revanchisme emanating from the new Government at Bonn. Nearly all of the other delegations expressed the view that it was to meet the threat of recurrent Nationalism in Germany and Japan that UNESCO must continue and expand its activities. When this question was referred to the co-ordinating and drafting sub-committee over their protest, the delegations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary walked out of the meeting. They did not attend any subsequent meetings of the Conference until the same question was brought up for final approval by the full Conference. At that time a very eloquent plea by Dr. Carneiro of Brazil and other delegates succeeded in securing approval of the continuation of activities in Germany without further incident.

One other question which received the consideration of the General Conference had to do with liaison between UNESCO and labour. The Director-General was instructed to draw up a plan for making UNESCO and its work known to workers, to associate labour organizations as far as possible with the execution of projects and to consider the possibility of including in a future programme activities having a direct bearing on the needs and interests of labour and likely to ensure its active participation in UNESCO's work. In the implementation of this resolution the Director-General was instructed to act in close consultation with the International Labour Organization.

V RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

At the Third Session of the General Conference a difference of opinion on the interpretation of Article V of the Constitution arose. As a result an arbitral tribunal was set up to answer the question: "May an outgoing member of the Executive Board be re-elected, even though he is not a member of his country's delegation to the session of the Conference at which such election takes place." The decision of the arbitral tribunal, stating that an outgoing member of the Executive Board might not be re-elected in such circumstances, was noted by the General Conference.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at Beirut an amendment under Article IV of the Constitution was circulated to Member States, providing that a Member State which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Conference. This amendment was adopted at the Fourth Session and has become paragraph 9 of Article IV.

Another amendment having to do with the problem of securing concurrence between the terms of reference of members of the Executive Board and the sessions of the General Con-

ference, which will in the future be held in the spring, was considered at Paris. It was generally felt that the first clause of the first sentence of paragraph 3 of Article V should be replaced by the following: "The Members of the Executive Board shall serve from the close of the session of the annual General Conference at which they are elected until the close of the third ordinary session of the annual General Conference following that election". A draft amendment in this sense will be circulated to the governments of Member States.

In drawing up the rules of procedure for the arbitral tribunal mentioned above, the Secretariat became aware that the terms of Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure were not satisfactory. The General Conference, after considering the drafts of the American, Australian, and Canadian delegations, agreed on a new text for Rule 33, which provides that the Procedure Committee may be consulted on any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution and of the regulations, its decision being taken by a two-thirds majority. In addition, it provides that the Procedure Committee may by a simple majority recommend

to the General Conference that any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

As the last meeting of the Procedure Committee was drawing to a close, the Mexican delegation put forward suggestions for alterations to the rules of procedure which would make Spanish a full working language. A lengthy discussion ensued as to the propriety of placing an additional item on the agenda of the Committee at that time. It was finally agreed that the Procedure Committee would recommend to the General Conference that the Director-General be instructed to examine the question of the use of Spanish as a full working language exhaustively from every angle and that the proposal of the Mexican delegation be included on the agenda of the Fifth Session.

The protracted and at times heated debate to which the introduction of this proposal gave rise underlined the extreme ambiguity in the language of many of the rules of procedure. Accordingly, the Director-General was instructed to enquire into a series of questions designed to eliminate repetition of confusion in the future.

APPENDIX I

SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. J. B. C. WATKINS,
CANADIAN DELEGATE TO THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO
ON THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

Bien que, comme l'a souligné le Président de la délégation française, la France ne soit pas la puissance invitante de cette conférence, permettez-moi de dire ici que c'est pour un Canadien une source de satisfaction particulière que de se trouver dans cette Ville Lumière, une des capitales de la culture et la capitale d'un pays avec lequel tant de mes compatriotes sont si étroitement unis par les liens du sang, de la langue et de la culture.

On behalf of the Canadian delegation, I should like to take this opportunity of endorsing the many eloquent tributes that have been so justly paid to the Director-General. The very moving address which Dr. Torres-Bodet delivered on the opening day of our Session, reflecting as it did a rare combination of idealism and practicality, would be an event in the annals of any organization.

And I believe that I am speaking for the Government and people of Canada when I say that UNESCO is fortunate indeed to have so able and so dynamic a Director.

We are here to discuss the Director-General's Report for the current year. In the opinion of the Canadian delegation this report is to be commended both as an impressive statement of accomplishment and as a frank and courageous admission of weaknesses which have not yet been eliminated.

The Canadian Government has always endeavoured to concentrate attention on those functions of International Organizations which give promise of immediate helpful results. In relation to UNESCO activities we believe that it is our duty to urge that UNESCO avoid dispersion of the organization's energies and resources over too many projects and activities and that it take every means to achieve high standards of administrative efficiency and economy.

Our Government has, therefore, noted with particular satisfaction that the Director-General is fully conscious of the necessity for establishing an order of priority for the implementation of the programme. In establishing this order of priority it must be born in mind that all projects contemplated should:

- a) contribute to peace, and
- b) be immediately practicable.

We must be realistic. On the one hand, UNESCO cannot be expected to take an active part simultaneously in all aspects of educational, scientific and cultural endeavour. On the other hand, UNESCO has no jurisdiction to consider problems of a purely legal character such as the question of the Polish art collection to which the Czechoslovakian delegate made reference in his speech yesterday.

It is to be feared that unless there is a greater degree of "realism" in the UNESCO programme and a further improvement in the efficiency of the organization's operation (including a very considerable reduction in overhead), it will become increasingly difficult to persuade the public of many countries, including that of Canada, that their Governments should continue to give full support to UNESCO.

A close examination of the 1950 programme has indicated that, while progress in applying these principles has been substantial, the Director-General has not been entirely successful in restraining the somewhat exaggerated enthusiasm of those responsible for formulation and final approval of the programme for 1950. The mere fact that, at this time of financial stress, the Organization is proposing an increase of more than one million dollars in its budget is an indication that financial considerations may not have been given as much attention as they would seem to merit. When it is further realized that UNESCO is also recommending (though on a highly tentative basis), further activities at an additional cost of \$6,150,000 (for the first year) under the proposed "UN plan for technical assistance" the increases in the budget assume even more significance.

These increases, which are largely attributable to the expansion of certain existing activities and the addition of a few new projects, have been justified by the Director-General as essential for translating past efforts into practical results. They have been approved by the Executive Board as "moderate in relation to the world's needs in education, science and culture".

Unfortunately, however, needs alone cannot be accepted as the sole criteria for deciding on the extent of the UNESCO programme. The world's capacity to meet these needs must also be taken into account. It is to the task of measuring these needs, and balancing them against available resources, that the Conference must bend its full energies and efforts.

There are, of course, no simple criteria, financial or otherwise, which can be brought to the performance of this task. Whether it is in the examination of project estimates, salary scales, contract awards, or any other of the many expenditures under consideration, each delegation will have to apply its own expert judgment and experience in deciding which expenditures are justified and which are not. This will involve the detailed examination of each project within the programme and an impartial assessment of its utility and priority in relation to the cost, not only of other projects within the scope of operations of UNESCO, but also of other forms of international activity. In the final analysis the Conference must decide whether the projects already under way and those still to be initiated are really a basic minimum which should be maintained. It would seem that in the light of the general international situation it is desirable to effect substantial economies and thereby limit expenditures to a figure which can more easily be borne by member states during 1950.

It is with a sincere desire to render the work of our organization at once more efficient and more effective that the foregoing observations have been made. I trust that they will not be taken as a sign of weakening faith in the organization or its aims. On the contrary, we are encouraged by the improvements already made in the organization and by the comprehensive grasp of its true functions evidenced by the Director-General in his report.

APPENDIX II

II THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1950

The Fourth Session of the General Conference, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the General Conference, of the recommendations of the Executive Board, of the documents and motions submitted to it, and of its own deliberations resolves as follows:

1 RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction Campaign

- 1.1 The Director-General is instructed to promote and co-ordinate the provision of assistance to war-devastated countries in the fields of education, science and culture.

To this end he shall:

- 1.11 Collect, evaluate and distribute information on the changing needs of these countries;
- 1.12 Stimulate the development of reconstruction programmes and campaigns by UNESCO National Commissions, other national groups, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and assist in the co-ordination of their activities;
- 1.13 Provide advice and assistance in the planning of reconstruction campaigns and programmes by producing publicity materials, by supplying information concerning the forms of assistance and the areas which should have the highest priority and by giving detailed information about the needs of selected institutions;
- 1.14 Attend to the needs of institutions and organizations concerned with the education of adults, such as trade unions and workers' educational movements;
- 1.15 Obtain from donor organizations reports on their activities in meeting educational, scientific and cultural needs;
- 1.16 Prepare and publish a report on the effectiveness of UNESCO's programme in the field of reconstruction.

1.2 Emergency Action By Unesco

The Director-General is instructed:

- 1.21 To take action to assist in meeting the educational, scientific and cultural needs of victims of war and other major catastrophes resulting from human or natural causes, as follows:
- 1.211 To purchase and distribute, within the limits of allocated funds, books, educational material, scientific and technical equipment;
- 1.212 To seek the advice of the Executive Board with a view to achieving distribution in proportion to degree and urgency of need;
- 1.213 To assist, with suggestions and advice, teachers, librarians, museum curators, sponsors of youth service camps and others, in the solution of educational problems arising out of such catastrophes;

1.214 To consult with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned, as a part of the relief work in which joint action with any of them is involved.

1.22 The Executive Board is instructed to advise the Director-General in the allocation of supplies among war-devastated countries.

1.3 Co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

The Director-General is instructed:

1.31 To collaborate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to ensure that, in the development and execution of plans for the economic and social reconstruction of war-devastated countries, attention shall be paid to the needs of education, science and culture;

1.32 To take appropriate steps for the co-ordination of UNESCO's reconstruction programme with appeals or campaigns of a related character initiated by the United Nations.

1.4 Collaboration with non-governmental Organizations

The Director-General will continue to provide the Secretariat for the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER).

1.5 Action By Member States

It is recommended to Member States:

1.51 That all appropriate agencies and organizations within each Member State should co-operate with UNESCO in implementing its reconstruction programme;

1.52 That their national commissions should assist in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts and in the work of TICER;

1.53 That National Committee of non-governmental organizations for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction should be formed in all Member States to assist in the task of rebuilding in war-devastated countries;

1.54 That they pursue or, where co-operation does not yet exist, establish the co-ordination of UNESCO and UNAC campaigns on the National level;

1.55 That they take immediate steps to arrange for duty-free entrance of contributed educational materials;

1.56 That they provide for adequate reporting to donors about the use of contributed materials;

1.57 That they call upon their educational institutions to provide suitable employment for refugee intellectuals and to furnish them with opportunities to become proficient in the language of the country;

1.58 That, in view of war damage and the increased birthrate, they give priority to the building and equipment of schools, universities and other educational institutions;

1.59 That they report to the General Conference on the measures it has been possible to take to give effect to the above recommendations.

1.6 International Voluntary Work Camps and Children's Communities

The Director-General is instructed:

1.61 To co-operate with institutions and associations organizing international voluntary work camps or children's communities in the execution of their programmes and to assist them to extend their activities;

- 1.62 In view of the value of international work camps and children's communities for better international understanding, to submit, a report on this subject to the General Conference.

1.7 General Recommendation

UNESCO will in future years effect a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to their constructive development of education, science and culture.

- 1.71 The Director-General is instructed to report to the General Conference on the methods to be followed in order to achieve this object.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 General Education Clearing House

The Director-General is instructed to maintain a clearing house in education, giving primary attention to approved projects and such clearing house activities as are incidental, thereto.

To this end he shall:

2.11 Educational Missions

Arrange for educational missions to Member States, at their request and with their financial co-operation, for the purpose of making surveys, advising and assisting in educational improvement, particularly in war-devastated or less developed regions;

2.12 International Bureau of Education

- 2.121 Maintain an agreement with the International Bureau of Education for the joint support of the International Conference on Public Education and for use of the facilities of the Bureau;

- 2.122 Study in 1950, jointly with the International Bureau of Education, the problems involved in making free compulsory primary education more nearly universal and of longer duration throughout the world, and at a later date submit the results of this investigation either to the International Conference on Public Education, or to a meeting of Ministers of Education, or other competent authorities convened *ad hoc*, whose work would be co-ordinated with that of the aforesaid Conference;

2.13 Exchange of Information

- 2.131 Establish contact and enter into agreements with selected organizations, institutions and persons, equipped to co-operate with the clearing house in the fulfilment of its functions;

- 2.132 Collect, collate and distribute in the working languages or in such languages as are considered useful printed materials, including reports and lists of films, recordings and other educational aids.

2.2 Educational Seminars

The Director-General is instructed:

- 2.21 To make arrangements for the conduct by UNESCO, or by appropriate agencies, of international or regional educational seminars; to conduct in 1950 the two international seminars prepared in 1949, on the Teaching of Geography to promote international understanding, and on the Improvement of Textbooks, particularly of History Textbooks;

- 2.22 To assist in the preparation for and conduct of a Seminar on Primary Education in America, to be held in Montevideo in 1950 under the sponsorship of the Government of Uruguay and the Organization of American States;
- 2.23 And to prepare in 1950 for further international seminars in 1951, particularly for the Regional Seminar in the Middle East, on the Production of materials for literacy campaigns;
- 2.24 To publish and distribute selected materials from the seminars sponsored by UNESCO, in order to assist in follow-up activities in Member States.

2.3 Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials

The Director-General is instructed to further, in co-operation with Member States, National Commissions, and other national and international bodies, the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the First Session of the General Conference.

2.4 Fundamental Education

- 2.41 UNESCO will help Member States which desire aid in campaigns for fundamental education, giving priority to less developed regions and to underprivileged groups within industrialized countries.

To this end the Director-General is instructed:

2.411 Clearing House

To carry on clearing house functions for the interchange of technical information and advise on Fundamental Education;

2.412 Associated Projects and Agencies

To develop a system of associated projects and agencies, by which important activities in fundamental education in various parts of the world are linked through the clearing house;

2.413 Pilot Projects

To co-operate with Member States which seek assistance in the establishment or operation of pilot projects;

- 2.4131 The Director-General may suspend co-operation in a pilot project at any time after consultation with the Member State concerned, if in his judgment it is not proceeding satisfactorily;

2.414 Materials and Research

To promote or carry out research and to prepare sample materials for use in pilot and associated projects;

2.415 Training and Production Centres

To co-operate with Member States in the establishment of regional centres for the training of teachers and workers and the production of materials for fundamental education;

2.416 Co-operation with United Nations and other Specialized Agencies

To co-operate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and other bodies interested in aspects of fundamental education involving conservation of natural resources, and other elements of community development, economic development, agriculture, health and sanitation.

2.42 Recommendation to Member States

It is recommended to Member States that they provide fundamental education for all their people, in conformity with Article I, paragraph 2 (b) of the Constitution of UNESCO, including the establishment as soon as possible of universal free and compulsory primary education, and also education for adults.

2.5 Children and Youth

The Director-General is instructed:

2.51 Education for International Understanding

2.511 In co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, to assist Member States and educational groups in teaching about the United Nations, particularly in elementary and secondary schools;

2.512 To select, prepare and distribute materials and educational aids for international understanding, including information about experiments in Member States;

2.513 To take steps towards the drafting of a convention under which the Member States may agree, within the limits of their legal powers, to ensure that their educational programmes are directed at all levels towards international peace and security;

2.514 To encourage youth movements to introduce into their programmes activities and teaching which may promote international understanding, and to assist these movements in carrying out this part of their programme;

2.52 Equal Opportunities to Education

To collaborate with the United Nations in their attempt to establish a Declaration of the Rights of the Child, in which UNESCO should seek to have included the reception of the principles, that distinctions of colour, race, sex or religion should not operate against any group of young people; that no young person should be deprived of instruction suited to his capacities by reason of financial handicap; and that certificates awarded should give equal rights to all;

2.522 To continue an international study of the successful methods employed in different countries to overcome the barriers to education for all;

2.53 Handicapped Children

2.531 To collaborate with the United Nations and other international and national organizations in study and action on the educational problems of handicapped children, including those handicapped by reason of war;

2.532 To this end, to collect information in this field, draft and publish reports and secure the dissemination of the information and materials collected.

2.54 Science in General Education

To continue the study of the role of science in general education and, in particular, to assist the International Bureau of Education in its enquiry on the present status of the teaching of science in primary and secondary schools, and, once the results of this enquiry are known, to include the question in the programme of the next Session of the General Conference with a view to establishing concrete proposals for the role of science at the different levels of education;

2.55 The Arts in General Education

2.551 To provide clearing house services to Member States for the collection, analysis and distribution of information concerning the arts in general education, and for the exchange of materials and personnel between Member States.

2.552 Recommendation to Member States

The General Conference recommends to Member States that they take, through National Commissions wherever possible, appropriate steps, such as the establishment of a committee on the arts in general education, to facilitate this exchange of information. The purpose of such action would be to encourage improved methods of teaching and to stimulate experiment and research by local institutions and individuals.

2.553 The Director-General is instructed:

2.5531 To assist Member States in the planning and setting up of such committees;

2.5532 To investigate, through appropriate governmental authorities, professional organizations and individual experts, the advisability of an international committee or council, representative of these national bodies, to further international co-operation in this field; and to assist in the promotion of such an international body if found desirable.

2.6 Teaching

The Director-General is instructed:

2.61 Teachers' Charter

In co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, to collect basic information on the training and status of teachers, looking towards the development of a Teachers' Charter; and to assemble information concerning the legal, social and economic position of teachers, their real incomes, comparative salaries, and the conditions of appointment, tenure, promotion and retirement;

2.62 Language Teaching

To explore ways of assisting international co-operation among linguists and language teaching experts, especially in studying the effectiveness of methods of language teaching;

2.63 Work with Universities

2.631 To assist the Interim Committee of the International Universities' Bureau to convene a full International Conference of Representatives of Universities in 1950 and to consider a draft constitution for an International Association of Universities;

2.632 To maintain liaison with, and promote the exchange of information among national and international organizations of universities;

2.633 To promote, through contacts with appropriate organizations, studies in higher education that contribute to the development of international understanding.

2.7 Adult Education

The Director-General is instructed:

- 2.71 To assist the implementation of recommendations adopted at the International Conference on Adult Education, which fall within Unesco's programme, examining separately those which refer to countries where there is a large majority of illiterates;
- 2.72 To carry on clearing house functions in Adult Education, including the editing of an international directory, and the collection, analysis and distribution of information on adult education experiments, methods and techniques in various countries;
- 2.73 To promote the study of and teaching about the contribution of organized labour to the advancement of civilization, and as a first step to invite Member States to contribute textbooks and illustrated teaching materials to Unesco, as a means of stimulating clearing house activities in this field;
- 2.74 To foster the organization of national voluntary associations in the field of adult education in order that they, with the help of the national public services responsible for adult education, may ensure an essential basis for international co-operation in this field;

2.75 Vocational Guidance and Technical Education

To collaborate with the International Labour Office in its study and development of vocational guidance;

2.76 Educational Opportunities for Women

To collaborate with the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in promoting enquiries through competent bodies into educational opportunities open to women.

2.8 Recommendations to the Director-General

2.81 Clearing House Activities

- 2.811 The maximum use should be made of outside bodies and persons willing to serve Unesco's purposes, both through National Commissions and otherwise.
- 2.812 The raising of the status and emoluments of the teaching profession should be the constant aim of Unesco.
- 2.813 In seeking information about the educational systems and procedures of Member States, evidence should be obtained from qualified persons and bodies both inside and outside official circles.
- 2.814 The fullest possible access to all sources of documentation and information should be given to Unesco's educational missions by Member States which ask for such missions.

2.82 Seminars

- 2.821 The Director-General is invited to draw the attention of the seminars on textbooks to the importance, especially in secondary schools, of the teaching of the history and literature of oriental peoples.
- 2.822 In the organizing of seminars, emphasis should be placed on the active co-operation of those attending rather than on formal lectures.

2.823 When siminars are projected, the fullest possible preparation should be undertaken both by UNESCO itself and by Member States.

2.83 Fundamental Education

2.831 Emphasis should be placed on the development of the intelligence of the individual and not merely on his economic betterment.

2.832 The needs and resources of the local community should be the basis of the fundamental educational programme. No attempt should be made to reach arbitrary conclusions about a minimum standard of education applicable to all countries and all peoples.

2.833 The more highly developed States should not only assist the less developed areas, but should also actively promote fundamental education among the less privileged groups within their own borders.

2.834 Full use should be made, after consultation with the Government or the National Commission of the country concerned, of the resources not only of governmental but also of all appropriate non-governmental agencies and institutions.

2.84 Principles Concerning Education

The Director-General is instructed to encourage Member States and National Commissions to invite the attention of Education Departments, teachers' associations, teachers' training colleges or other authorities concerned to the desirability of acting on the following principles:

2.841 In primary and secondary schools, every effort should be made, both in teaching and in framing programmes of study, to avoid inculcating by word or implication the belief that lands, peoples and customs other than one's own are necessarily inferior, or are otherwise unworthy of understanding and sympathy;

2.842 In the selection, analysis or preparation of textbooks for use in primary and secondary schools, due regard should be given to the principles set out above.

3. NATURAL SCIENCES

3.1 Field Science Co-operation Offices

The Director-General is instructed to maintain Field Science Co-operation Offices in the Middle East, East Asia, Latin America and South Asia, as undertakings of the highest priority in the natural sciences programme.

In the development of this work it is recommended that he should concentrate on the exchange and supply of information, material and personnel.

3.2 World Centre Of Scientific Liaison

The Director-General is instructed:

3.21 To carry on the activities of World Centre of Scientific Liaison. These include such activities as promoting the exchange of scientific information through the Field Science Co-operation Offices (3.1); the exchange of scientists and the facilitation of their movements across frontiers (7.1); the exchange of information about films on scientific research (7.233); abstracting, rationalization and other aspects of scientific documentation (3.3); compiling a world register of scientific institutions and scientists (7.3); collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies in the field of Applied Science (3.9);

3.22 To maintain an information service on scientific apparatus.

3.3 Scientific Literature

The Director-General is instructed:

3.31 To promote the standardization of scientific terminology and the preparation of multilingual dictionaries for special fields of science and technology;

3.32 To promote collaboration between organizations which are developing classification tables, lists of subject headings and codes for classification and indexing of scientific literature;

3.33 Abstracting

To aid the development of the indexing, abstracting and reviewing of scientific literature by promoting international collaboration, co-ordination and organization in these fields; and to that end:

3.331 To convene committees on the abstracting of various sciences, including, jointly with the World Health Organization, the Co-ordinating Committee on the Abstracting and Indexing of Medical and Biological Sciences;

3.332 To publish a directory of science indexing and abstracting services;

3.333 To publish a consolidated list of the periodicals which are indexed and abstracted by the various science indexing and abstracting services;

3.34 To assist appropriate international organizations in supplying scientific information and to help to form international documentation organizations for inadequately served subjects.

3.4 Conservation of Natural Resources and the Protection of Nature

The Director-General is instructed to provide financial aid for, and to assist, by means of services, the activities of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, such activities to include the maintenance of a documentation centre.

3.5 International Institute of the Hylean Amazon

The Director-General is instructed to enter into an agreement with the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon (and with its Interim Commission) to assure close co-operation between the Institute and Unesco, including provision for Unesco assistance in projects of the Institute related to Unesco's programme, for exchange of information and of staff, and for the maintenance of common services and facilities.

3.6 International Institute of the Arid Zone

The Director-General is instructed to circulate to Member States the recommendations of the Committee of Experts called in 1949 on the proposal to set up an International Institute of the Arid Zone, inviting their comments, and, thereafter, if it appears desirable, to call a conference of delegates of interested countries and Specialized Agencies to discuss the possible establishment of such an Institute.

3.7 International Computation Centre

The Director-General is instructed to circulate to Member States the results of studies carried out in consultation with the United Nations on the proposal to set up an International Computation Centre, inviting their comments, and to submit a report to a future Session of the General Conference.

3.8 Popularization of Science

The Director-General is instructed:

3.81 To encourage and assist the exchange of information and material for the popularization of science, especially by furthering international co-operation between bodies engaged in disseminating the understanding of science, such as associations of science writers, science clubs and associations for the advancement of science;

3.82 To arouse and increase public interest in applying science to the promotion of human welfare, through mobile scientific exhibits, fundamental science kits and other appropriate means;

3.83 To request Member States and National Commissions to initiate group discussions and debates among scientists and among the general public, on the social and international implications of science, in which discussions natural science and social science specialists will take part; to co-ordinate the conclusions of these discussions and to report them, in particular, to National Commissions;

3.84 To promote the spread of knowledge among the general public on the problems and methods for the conservation of natural resources and to co-operate with appropriate bodies in this field, in particular with the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

3.9 Co-operation with International Organizations

The Director-General is instructed:

3.91 To further international scientific co-operation by means of grants-in-aid and other similar forms of assistance to international scientific and technological organizations, unions and societies;

3.92 To assist in the international organization of scientists engaged in the fields of engineering, agriculture and medicine, provided that in the two latter fields the necessary close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization respectively be maintained;

3.921 Jointly with the World Health Organization, to assist the Council for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences and the bodies affiliated to it, by financial aid and by means of services;

3.922 To convene a conference of delegates of international non-governmental engineering science organizations to consider the establishment of an Advisory Committee on International Engineering Science Congresses taking into account the recommendations of the Expert Committee convened in 1949;

3.93 To provide to scientific bodies within Member States appropriate financial and other aid for carrying out scientific work of international significance along the lines of UNESCO's aims, after consultation with the relevant Government or National Commission, with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the appropriate scientific union, subject to regulations adopted by the General Conference.

4. SOCIAL SCIENCES

4.1 International Organizations in the Social Sciences

The Director-General is instructed:

4.11 To promote international co-operation in the social sciences, including law, by aiding in the establishment of an international organization or organizations and by means of grants-in-aid or contracts for financial assistance to such organization or organizations.

4.12 To assist and promote education and training in statistics, including financial help to the International Statistical Institute if a satisfactory agreement is reached;

4.13 To aid and develop the exchange of information in the field of social sciences by all possible methods, including the promotion of suitable abstracting services and the publication of an International Bulletin.

4.2 Study and Dissemination of Scientific Facts Concerning Questions of Race

The Director-General is instructed:

4.21 To study and collect scientific materials concerning questions of race;

4.22 To give wide diffusion to the scientific information collected;

4.23 To prepare an educational campaign based on this information.

4.3 Tensions Affecting International Understanding

4.31 The Director-General is instructed to promote enquiries into:

4.311 The distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems;

4.312 The ideas which the people of one nation hold concerning their own and other nations;

4.313 Modern methods developed in education, political science, philosophy and psychology for changing mental attitudes, and into the social and political circumstances that favour the employment of particular techniques;

4.314 The influences which make for international understanding or for aggressive nationalism;

4.315 Population problems affecting international understanding, including the cultural assimilation of immigrants;

4.316 The influence of modern technology upon the attitudes and mutual relationships of peoples.

These last two enquiries will be made in close co-operation with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

4.32 He shall promote studies of the philosophic bases of Fascism and National Socialism; enquiries on the conditions which facilitated and were responsible for progress from theory and scientific doctrine to practice and policy; and enquiries into the techniques and devices used for teaching this doctrine to the people of Germany and Italy in the period preceding the second world war, in order to assist in the early recognition of such movements in the future.

4.33 Recommendations to the Director-General

In carrying out the above-mentioned instructions the Director-General should note the following points:

- 4.331 A clear distinction should be made between the work programme of the two projects relating to tensions (4.31) and to the comparative study of cultures (5.5). The Director-General should continue, however, to ensure close co-operation in the execution of both projects.
- 4.332 He shall enlist the resources of and distribute the work among universities and other research centres in the various nations, utilizing, wherever possible, National Commissions and appropriate international organizations. These organizations shall be free to propose such reformulation of the projects enumerated above as may seem to them to be necessary.
- 4.333 He shall encourage these bodies to apply comparable research standards and methods.
- 4.334 He shall use available resources of Unesco and seek governmental and private financial aid.
- 4.335 He shall study methods whereby the findings of the investigations may be popularized and actions based on these findings may be undertaken by National Commissions and other appropriate organizations.

4.4 Study of International Collaboration

The Director-General is instructed:

- 4.41 To encourage and assist the study by social scientists in all Member States of the problems which arise within their respective fields from recent developments in international collaboration;
- 4.411 To this end, to seek from the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations, documentation regarding their structure and their problems and to make this documentation available to Social Science specialists.

4.42 Recommendation to Member States

The General Conference recommends to Member States that they draw the attention of social scientists to the importance of extensive scientific study of the problems involved in international organization and collaboration, including those arising from the work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

5. PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

5.1 Co-Operation with Non-Governmental Organizations

The Director-General is instructed to develop international co-operation in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies by grants-in-aid or contracts for financial assistance to the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

In return, the Director-General shall secure the Council's collaboration with a view to:

- (a) Encouraging the creation of international organizations in branches of humanistic studies, where such organizations do not yet exist and where the need for them has been felt;
- (b) Facilitating the dissemination of ideas and the spread of knowledge, more particularly by the organization of congresses and committees of enquiry, the publication of works of reference, information or synthesis throwing light upon insufficiently known aspects of certain cultures;

(c) Promoting and co-ordinating, within each subject field, bibliographical work in accordance with resolution 6.52 and studying the possibility of establishing rules for abstracting which may be applied within the fields of philosophy and humanistic studies;

(d) Obtaining the help of international organizations and specialists in humanistic studies in the carrying out of UNESCO's programme.

5.2 Philosophic Round-Tables

The Director-General is instructed:

5.21 To organize round-table discussions dealing with philosophic concepts that have special concern for UNESCO's purposes;

5.22 To ask philosophical or other cultural journals to devote special numbers to these subjects in conjunction with the round-table discussions, and to distribute a suitable number of copies.

5.3 Publications

The Director-General is instructed:

5.31 To promote the publication of a journal on current work in the fields of philosophy and humanistic studies;

5.32 To arrange for the publication of a volume of essays on the philosophical principles of human rights.

5.4 Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts

The Director-General is instructed to secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in order to continue an enquiry:

(a) To analyse and define the main connotations of liberty, democracy, law and equality, which have emerged in the history of political and legal philosophy;

(b) To determine their practical influence today;

(c) To estimate their importance in current ideological controversies; and

(d) To give suitable publicity to the results of such enquiry.

5.5 Comparative Study of Cultures

The Director-General is instructed:

5.51 To secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in order to carry on the comparative study of cultures concerning the ideas held by one country, or by a group within a country, of their own cultures and the relations of those cultures with others, and to give suitable publicity to the results so far achieved;

5.52 To report to the General Conference, in the light of a report by the International African Institute, on research which should be undertaken on the native cultures in Africa, in order to further the purposes of UNESCO;

5.53 To assist the United Nations in its study of the situation of aboriginal populations and other social groups in countries of the continent of America, and in this work to collaborate with the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano and interested States.

5.6 Scientific and Cultural History

The Director-General is instructed, in consultation with appropriate scientific associations and international non-governmental organizations, to continue preparations for the publication of books which will provide, for general and specialist readers, an understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions, including that of labour organizations, to the common heritage. Account should be taken of the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

6. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

6.1 Arts

The Director-General is instructed:

6.11 International Theatre Institute

To promote international co-operation in the theatre by means of a grant-in-aid or contract for financial assistance to the International Theatre Institute;

6.12 International Council for Music

6.121 To encourage international co-operation in the field of music by grants-in-aid or contracts to the International Council for Music, when this shall have been finally established;

6.122 To examine with the Austrian Government the possibility of an international conference to consider a universal standard of musical pitch, in co-operation with the International Council for Music, when established;

6.123 In collaboration with experts and institutions concerned with music, to continue the preparation of a catalogue of world music, listing works which are already available in recorded form and those which should be recorded, and to encourage its publication in the form of sets;

6.13 Reproductions in Visual Arts

6.131 To keep up-to-date the lists of fine colour reproductions disseminated by UNESCO, and from time to time to publish supplementary lists;

6.132 To compile for publication and distribution in Member States, with the collaboration of the International Council of Museums, lists of works illustrative of important phases and movements in the history of art, as well as lists of available fine colour reproductions of such works;

6.133 To secure the advice of experts on the preparation of portfolios of fine colour reproductions covering specific fields of art;

6.1331 To distribute among Member States and especially among those who possess only a limited number of works of art, selections of fine colour reproductions;

6.134 To publish and distribute a list of documentary films on art, and suggestions for additional films;

6.135 To keep up-to-date the lists of institutions possessing photographic archives of works of art and from time to time publish supplementary lists;

6.136 In collaboration with the competent international organizations, to provide for the publication at a low price of a periodical containing information on international artistic activity, the teaching of art and of documentary studies, accompanied by illustrations and reproductions of works of art and monuments in different parts of the world;

6.137 To obtain from Member States information concerning methods by which visual art has been brought to the knowledge of workers through periodical exhibitions of visual art reproductions in their factories, restaurants or recreation rooms and to submit a report to a later conference;

6.14 Reproduction of Material of Cultural Importance

6.141 To invite Member States to draw up lists of existing photographic archives consisting of works of a cultural character (artistic, historic, scientific or documentary) whether movable or immovable and to complete such archives wherever they lack particularly representative works of which no satisfactory reproduction exists;

6.142 To encourage the exchange of lists of photographic archives and reproductions between Member States;

6.143 To encourage the establishment of a certain number of repositories in which a series of reproductions of the most representative and the most vulnerable works might be assembled;

6.15 Freedom of the Artist

6.151 To institute an examination, with the active participation of artists throughout the world, of the contributions which creative artists can make towards Unesco's purposes;

6.152 To ascertain what social, economic and political influences now interfere with the performance of the artist's function; the measures that have been or can be taken to remove or lessen these hindrances; and the means whereby the working conditions of the artist can be improved and his freedom assured;

6.153 To present to the General Conference plans to carry out the resolutions on the freedom of the artist adopted by the First Session of the General Conference and reaffirmed by the Third Session;

6.16 Unesco Awards

To examine the possibility of making a series of annual Unesco awards for the best achievement during the preceding twelve months, in music, art, drama, literature, education and the humanities, to be made on the advice of recognized international authorities; and to report to the General Conference.

6.2 Letters

The Director-General is instructed:

6.21 Collaboration with Creative Writers

To promote collaboration among writers of all countries in the aims of Unesco, particularly:

6.211 By ensuring regular collaboration with the international PEN Club;

6.212 By promoting, through such means as are available, international symposia of writers;

6.22 Translations

6.221 Translations of Great Books.

To promote adequate translations of classic and contemporary works in literature, philosophy, the humanities, and the social and natural sciences in order to carry out the plans undertaken by UNESCO in conjunction with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and in continuance of the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

To that end he shall:

6.2211 Establish an International Committee for Translations with which he shall consult, as well as with international non-governmental organizations, on practical problems connected with the selection, translation, publication and distribution of suitable works;

6.2212 Encourage Member States to set up National Translation Committees, preferably through their National Commissions, for the purpose of preparing lists of works suitable for translation, of selecting competent translators for the several languages, of arranging with authors and publishers for the publication of translations, and of compiling current lists of all translations published within their respective countries in the fields of education, science and culture,

6.2213 Make arrangements with Member States of one or several specified regions for the translation and publication of selected classics and contemporary works.

6.222 Index Translationum.

The Director-General is instructed to assist the resumption of the publication of the Index Translationum.

6.3 Museums

The Director-General is instructed:

6.31 To provide for the exchange of information concerning museums, their techniques, modern methods of presentation and other aspects of their work;

6.32 To stimulate and to develop, in collaboration with the International Council of Museums, a plan for exchanges of exhibitions and collections, including in particular the international circulation of UNESCO exhibitions of contemporary works of art accompanied by appropriate catalogues, such exhibitions to be prepared if possible by Member States, National Commissions and appropriate professional organizations;

6.321 To request the International Council of Museums to study the possibility of using its information facilities to prevent duplication in the holding of international exhibitions of works of art, and to submit to the General Conference the results of the above study;

6.33 To seek means to enlist the co-operation of museums in such parts of Unesco's Programme as fundamental education, adult education, arts and sciences;

6.34 To report to the General Conference on the proposal for international co-operation between museums by establishing inter-governmental foundations for the exchange of professionals, students, books, works of art, collections, exhibits and other material;

6.35 To continue in 1950 the publication in English and French of Museum and to arrange for it to be printed in other languages.

6.4 Archaeological Sites and Historic Monuments

The Director-General is instructed:

6.41 To consult with Member States on measures designed to secure access by archaeologists of all countries to archaeological sites; and in particular, to request the International Council of Museums to put forward plans for the consideration of the General Conference and for submission to Member States;

6.42 To report to the General Conference on measures suitable for ensuring the co-operation of interested States in the protection, preservation and restoration of antiquities, monuments and historic sites, and on the possibility of establishing an international fund to subsidize such preservation and restoration.

Particular attention will be given to arrangements for the protection of such monuments, as well as to the protection of all objects of cultural value, particularly those kept in museums, libraries and archives, against the probable consequences of armed conflict.

6.5 Libraries and Books

6.51 Public Libraries

6.511 The Director-General is instructed to promote the development of public libraries in Member States as centres for popular education and for the growth of international understanding.

To that end, he shall:

6.5111 In collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations, organize an international seminar for professional librarians on the rôle of public and school libraries in adult education;

6.5112 Organize in one of the Member States, at the request and with the assistance of the government and as part of a campaign for the spread of fundamental education, a pilot project for public libraries, mainly intended for persons who have just learned to read and write;

6.5113 In co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, promote the publication, translation and dissemination of manuals and leaflets to aid in the development and understanding of public libraries.

6.52 Bibliography and Documentation

The Director-General is instructed:

To promote bibliographical and documentation services relevant to Unesco's Programme and to promote the co-ordination of the various projects in the field of bibliography.

To this end he shall:

6.521 Continue the work done in previous years in co-operation with Library of Congress of the United States;

6.522 Assist by appropriate means and particularly by financial assistance, the preparatory work of the Third International Congress of Librarianship and Bibliography to be organized in 1950 by the International Federation of Library Associations with the co-operation of the International Federation for Documentation;

6.523 Assist the preparation and publication of a new edition of the "Index Bibliographicus" published before the war under the auspices of the League of Nations by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation; assist in the preparation of lists of existing international bibliographies of recognized value; stimulate and promote the preparation of bibliographies of this type for subjects not yet covered.

6.524 Consult with a joint committee of the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation for Documentation and other related bodies with a view to the possible creation of an international council of librarianship, documentation and archives.

6.525 Reproduction of Periodicals

The Director-General is instructed to promote the reproduction, by microfilm, photolithography or other suitable methods, of out-of-print periodicals in selected fields of education, science and culture, so as to supply the needs of libraries in Member States, particularly in war-devastated areas.

6.5251 To that end he is requested to ascertain needs, establish priorities and develop a scheme for reproduction and distribution.

6.53 Low-Priced Books

The Director-General is instructed to encourage the production of low-priced books, periodicals, and teaching material in the fields of Unesco's interests.

The Director-General shall give due regard to the interests of authors and shall assure their representation on any committees of experts and at conferences called on this subject.

6.54 Publications Subsidy Fund

The Director-General is instructed to consider the possibility of the establishment of a special fund to assist the publication of works of importance in the field of science and learning, designed for a limited audience, and to report thereon to the General Conference.

6.55 Exchange and Distribution of Publications

The Director-General is instructed:

6.551 To maintain clearing house activities to provide for or assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications, including the publication of a bulletin for libraries;

6.552 To promote the organization, maintenance and development of national book exchange and distribution centres, and to put them in touch with one another;

6.553 To promote, through inter-governmental agreements, agreements between national exchange centres and otherwise, the increase and improvement of exchange of publications, both official and other, between governments, non-governmental institutions and research libraries.

6.56 Unesco International Coupon Scheme

The Director-General is instructed to operate an international Book Coupon Scheme, to permit institutions and individuals in soft-currency countries to buy books and periodicals from hard-currency countries; and to extend it to cover other educational, scientific and cultural material including educational and scientific films, within the limits of Unesco's resources in hard currency or by any other means which may add to those resources.

6.6 Recommendations to Member States

It is recommended to Member States:

- 6.61 That they take steps to ensure the supply of books and related material to public libraries and the libraries of learned institutions and societies at lowest possible cost; and in particular that efforts be made to ensure their supply to these libraries by publishers on the same terms as those available to booksellers and other dealers;
- 6.62 That they promote the compilation and publication of select national bibliographies of current "best books" relevant to Unesco's aims; the lists to include brief descriptions of each work, to be translated, if possible, into the more important languages;
- 6.63 That they draw up, in consultation with their National Commissions, lists of the ten or more representative literary works best suited to provide understanding of their respective countries and cultures; and to ensure that these lists are printed and circulated;
- 6.64 That they set up national book centres as parts of an international system for the exchange and distribution of publications;
- 6.65 That they reduce or eliminate import duties upon books destined for their national book exchange and distribution centres and, so far as possible, reduce transport costs thereon.

6.7 Copyright

Unesco shall consider, as a matter of urgency, and with due regard to existing agreements, the problem of improving Copyright on a world-wide basis.

To this end the Director-General is instructed:

- 6.71 To arrange for a comparative and critical study of Copyright problems and of the ways in which they are solved in various countries and between countries, bearing in mind the purpose of furthering universal respect for justice and extending the rule of law and of the essential freedoms;
- 6.72 To ensure that, in these studies, the rights and needs of authors, publishers, workers and the public are carefully considered, and that Unesco invites representatives of these groups to take part in all committees, commissions, or meetings of experts;
- 6.73 To give due regard to the recommendations of the Committee of Experts which met in 1949, and after consultation with the United Nations, to assemble any documentation and all useful information with a view to the drafting and adoption of a universal Convention on Copyright.

To this end:

- 6.731 He shall invite all States, members of Unesco or not, to make known their point of view on the timeliness of convening an inter-governmental conference charged with the preparation of such a Convention, and on the essential provisions which it should contain;
- 6.732 On the basis of replies received and intervening consultations, and after having been advised by a Committee of Experts, he shall prepare and submit to the General Conference a summary report containing, if then applicable, detailed proposals on the procedure to adopt for the convocation of an inter-governmental conference entrusted with the preparation of a universal Convention on Copyright.

6.523 Assist the preparation and publication of a new edition of the "Index Bibliograficus" published before the war under the auspices of the League of Nations by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation; assist in the preparation of lists of existing international bibliographies of recognized value; stimulate and promote the preparation of bibliographies of this type for subjects not yet covered.

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- 6.62 That they promote the compilation and publication of select national bibliographies of current "best books" relevant to Unesco's aims; the lists to include brief descriptions of each work, to be translated, if possible, into the more important languages;
- 6.63 That they draw up, in consultation with their National Commissions, lists of the ten or more representative literary works best suited to provide understanding of their respective countries and cultures; and to ensure that these lists are printed and circulated;
- 6.64 That they set up national book centres as parts of an international system for the exchange and distribution of publications;
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- 6.72 To ensure that, in these studies, the rights and needs of authors, publishers, workers and the public are carefully considered, and that Unesco invites representatives of these groups to take part in all committees, commissions, or meetings of experts;
- 6.73 To give due regard to the recommendations of the Committee of Experts which met in 1949, and after consultation with the United Nations, to assemble any documentation and all useful information with a view to the drafting and adoption of a universal Convention on Copyright.

To this end:

- 6.731 He shall invite all States, members of Unesco or not, to make known their point of view on the timeliness of convening an inter-governmental conference charged with the preparation of such a Convention, and on the essential provisions which it should contain;
- 6.732 On the basis of replies received and intervening consultations, and after having been advised by a Committee of Experts, he shall prepare and submit to the General Conference a summary report containing, if then applicable, detailed proposals on the procedure to adopt for the convocation of an inter-governmental conference entrusted with the preparation of a universal Convention on Copyright.

6.74 Recommendation to the Director-General

The Director-General should throughout co-operate closely with the United Nations and endeavour to keep in touch with the current activities and accomplishments of the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with Copyright. In these activities he should avoid entering into any commitments.

6.8 Service of Cultural Liaison in the Middle East

The Director-General is instructed to bring into operation a service of cultural liaison to promote, in co-operation with National Commissions, the exchange of ideas, information, material, and persons in the field of Arts, Letters, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, among the countries of the Middle East and between those countries and other parts of the world.

6.9 Cultural Conventions

The Director-General is instructed:

6.91 To undertake a systematic comparative and critical study of cultural agreements and conventions now in force, taking account of experience gained in the application of those agreements and conventions and of research on this subject carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education;

6.911 To submit to the next session of the General Conference a report setting out the conclusions of that study and any suggestions and proposals which he may consider likely to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral cultural conventions.

6.92 Recommendations to Member States

It is recommended to Member States:

6.921 That they deposit with the Secretariat of Unesco agreements and conventions they have concluded on cultural affairs in order that information about them may be spread among other Member States;

6.922 That at the time of negotiating such agreements or conventions they take into consideration the purposes and the programme of Unesco and possibly consult the Secretariat of the Organization in order to avail themselves of the latter's assembled information.

7. COMMUNICATION

7.1 Exchange of Persons

The Director-General is instructed:

7.11 To request the co-operation of Member States in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations affecting the movement of persons between countries. These reports should include data on the number, character, availability and sponsorship of fellowships, scholarships and other types of assistance currently offered for study, research, teaching and observation;

7.12 To collect, compile and publish relevant material and to determine the effectiveness of existing programmes for the interchange of persons;

7.13 To disseminate the results of this work to Member and Non-Member States and to private agencies and individuals;

7.14 To stimulate the establishment of additional governmental and private fellowships and travel grants, suggesting to donors appropriate conditions and standards of award;

7.15 To promote research on the social implications of science, as shown in recent and earlier history, by seeking funds for at least three fellowships;

7.16 To administer, in collaboration with National Commissions in the Member States, fellowships and internships authorized out of UNESCO's funds (or the equivalent expenditure for travel grants), to be awarded in exceptional cases where the furtherance of specific UNESCO projects is clearly involved and where no other funds are available; and also to collaborate, when requested by donors, in the administration of fellowships and internships offered by governments, voluntary organizations or individuals;

7.17 To convene in 1950 a small committee of experts to discuss the administration of fellowships and related questions;

7.18 To recommend to the Member States concerned appropriate steps for the co-ordination of the movement, for study or similar purposes, of young persons between countries where such action is needed;

7.181 To take such steps as may be necessary with a view to calling a conference to conferences of representatives of Member States to consider international conventions and other arrangements for facilitating exchange between Member States of teachers and workers for cultural purposes; the latter to be arranged in close collaboration with the International Labour Organization.

7.19 Recommendations to the Director-General

7.191 The Director-General's efforts should be specially concerned with mature persons, such as research workers, technicians, teachers, professors, artists, government officials, experts, leaders in adult education and industrial and agricultural workers.

7.192 In the administration of fellowships, the Director-General should maintain the closest collaboration with the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization, other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and Member States, to ensure that overlapping is avoided and conformity of operations and finance is secured.

7.193 In encouraging the establishment of fellowships and travel grants, as well as in the recruitment of fellows, the Director-General should give special attention to the needs of war-devastated countries, trust territories and under-developed areas.

7.2 Mass Communication

7.21 Technical Facilities of Press, Radio and Films

7.211 The Director-General is instructed to take all practical steps to carry out the recommendations resulting from surveys which have been completed on technical facilities of the press, radio and films.

To this end he shall:

7.2111 Make the fullest possible use of the information obtained on Press, Radio and Films in the course of the surveys, to keep this information up-to-date and to disseminate it widely among professional circles, and to undertake research on particular communications problems of interest;

7.2112 In co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies, stimulate the provision and distribution of raw materials (and in particular newsprint and paper for other publications), and equipment (and in particular low-priced radio receivers and projection apparatus), and promote professional training, necessary to the restoration and development of the means of mass communication throughout the world;

- 7.2113 Arrange for regional technical co-operation missions to Member States at their request and with their financial co-operation to develop the use of film and radio for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, and to train personnel; he shall also promote the organization of a regional seminar on the use of radio or films for educational purposes and shall lend his assistance thereto;
- 7.2114 Encourage the creation of an International Institute of the Press and Information, in so far as a demand for such an Institute is revealed by journalists and their organizations; and co-operate with the Institute if created.
- 7.21141 In this connexion, he shall consult with a committee of specialists in the fields of press and information, and present a report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference.
- 7.21142 If the report prepared for the Fifth Session of the General Conference of Unesco indicates the desirability of establishing an International Institute of the Press and Information, the Director-General shall investigate whether funds for that purpose could be obtained from non-governmental sources.
- 7.212 The Director-General is instructed to study the world Braille situation and, with the advice of a competent committee, to organize an International Conference with a view to agreeing on certain international principles which would allow the greatest degree of uniformity in Braille and would improve its rationalization and develop its extension. Such regional discussions as may later prove necessary should subsequently be organized by the Secretariat.
- 7.213 The Director-General is instructed:
- 7.2131 To extend to other countries the enquiry initiated by the Commission on Technical Facilities and to publish the reports prepared, after approval by the Commission, and to publish the yearly supplement.
- 7.2132 To co-ordinate the work of the Field Survey Teams with the activities of the Projects Division.
- 7.214 The Director-General is requested to note that these surveys have a two-fold purpose:
- 7.2141 To assist in the restoration and development of the means of mass communication;
- 7.2142 To publish objective information of the press, radio and films throughout the world with the object of: enabling Unesco to take effective measures for the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information; and providing the press, radio and films with a work of reference, which will also be of value for the purpose of sociological studies.
- 7.22 Removal of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information
- Unesco will continue and intensify its efforts to remove existing obstacles to the free flow of ideas by word and image.
- To that end, the Director-General is instructed;
- 7.221 To collect and analyse, on a continuing basis, objective information on obstacles to the free flow of information, and to publish or arrange for the publication of special studies;
- 7.222 To analyse such obstacles to the free movement between nations of persons and of educational, scientific and cultural material as derive from currency and customs regulations, transport costs and lack of transport facilities, and other laws and regulations;

- 7.223 To submit proposals to the General Conference for the recommendation to Member States of measures to eliminate these obstacles;
- 7.224 To initiate and organize schemes for reducing and eliminating these obstacles and to collaborate to this end with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies;
- 7.225 To offer the services of UNESCO to the United Nations in matters concerning freedom of information, and particularly by the publication of reports and the conduct of studies which will assist the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information;
- 7.226 To forward to Member States and to States Members of the United Nations not being Members of UNESCO, the completed text of the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials recommended to UNESCO by the Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, inviting their comments;
- 7.2261 To convene a meeting to which interested governments would be invited to send, at their own expense, experts or representatives who would consider the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, together with the Draft Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Publications, and prepare a single revised text;
- 7.2262 To submit to the Fifth Session of the General Conference a report and, if possible, a text for adoption by the Conference;
- 7.227 To study, in co-operation with the Universal Postal Union, a scheme for the issue of UNESCO postage stamps in order to lower and unify postal charges for correspondence between teachers and pupils of the schools of different countries.
- 7.228 Recommendations to Member States.
It is recommended to Member States:
- 7.2281 That they recognize the right of citizens to listen freely to broadcasts from other countries;
- 7.2282 That, where currency exchange control is in force, they maintain at present levels, and if possible increase, the amount of foreign exchange allocated to the purchase from abroad of educational, scientific and cultural books and periodicals;
- 7.2283 That war-devastated countries, and other countries which lack sufficient hard currency, take all possible steps to meet their needs for educational, scientific and cultural material by the exchange of goods between themselves and other soft-currency countries in the same region of the world;
- 7.2284 That soft-currency countries take all necessary steps to ensure that goods and services essential for the development of education, science and culture be included in trade agreements with other soft-currency countries in that region of the world;
- 7.2285 That they examine existing national regulations and practices governing the importation and purchase of education, scientific and cultural material, with a view to introducing or extending especially favourable treatment for such material;
- 7.2286 That they reduce and, if possible, abolish customs duties on original works of creative art;
- 7.2287 That they allow accredited museums to import material required by them free of duty;
- 7.2288 That they report to the General Conference on the action taken under the preceding three clauses;

7.2289 That, pending negotiations concerning the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, they should facilitate, by all possible means, the international circulation of such materials and should remove as far as possible, at the earliest date, all restrictions hampering this circulation, including those within territories subject to military control of Member States.

7.23 Action Through Radio, Films and Press

The Director-General is instructed to continue activities to promote the production, distribution and use of radio broadcasts, films and publications on subjects related to Unesco's aims.

7.231 Projects Division.

7.2311 In pursuance of this general objective, the Director-General is instructed to maintain within the framework of the Organization a small and compact Projects Division, capable of initiating and influencing production on Unesco subjects in radio, film and press, with emphasis on subjects of topical nature.

7.2312 The work of the Projects Division should include the collection and dissemination of information designed to stimulate production, especially by the employment of competent officers to make direct contact with the directors of leading publications, radio networks and film companies, and by inviting publicists, writers and other persons of international repute to prepare articles and broadcasts on world affairs which come within the province of Unesco.

7.2313 Priority should be given to the preparation of radio material and programmes and the promotion of their use by the United Nations, governments and private broadcasting organizations.

7.2314 The Director-General is instructed to promote the simultaneous presentation, by radio, film and press in a number of countries, of a limited number of major themes of world significance.

7.232 Radio.

7.2321 The Director-General is instructed to continue and expand the participation of Unesco in the use of broadcasting facilities provided by the United Nations and by national broadcasting organizations.

To this end he shall:

7.23211 Consult with a radio programme committee of experts from national broadcasting organizations, composed of not less than eighteen experts chosen by the Director-General with due regard to adequate geographical distribution;

7.23212 Provide information, material and services designed to stimulate radio programmes of value to Unesco and to promote collaboration between national broadcasting organizations;

7.23213 Complete, for publication, a study of school broadcasting in certain countries and consult with producers and educationists with a view to obtaining advice and assistance in promoting developments in educational radio.

7.2322 Recommendation to Member States:

It is recommended to Member States that they give greater radio time and facilities to United Nations and Unesco news, features and other programmes designed to promote international understanding.

7.233 Films.

The Director-General is instructed:

- 7.2331 To consult with a Film Commission, composed of specialists from national film organizations;
- 7.2332 To collect, for publications, information on films suitable for discussion groups; to encourage the provision of more prints of such films; to promote the production of films for use by discussion groups; to prepare discussion material and bibliographies to accompany such films; and to promote the widest possible use of this material in all countries;
- 7.2333 To select from all countries short films likely to promote the purposes of UNESCO; to maintain a reference library of such films, and to consider the supply of copies of such films to Member States for non-commercial use, against payment in their own currency;
- 7.2334 To encourage the production, distribution and exhibition of scientific, educational and children's entertainment films, and, in particular, to consider approaching the organizers of Film Festivals with a view to securing an exhibition of such films;

7.234 Press.

To consult with a Press and Publications Commission, composed of specialists from national press and publications organizations.

7.235 Film and Radio in Fundamental Education

To consult with a commission of specialists on the use of radio and films in the service of Fundamental Education.

7.3 Exchange of Information

The Director-General is instructed:

- 7.31 To carry on activities for the collection and dissemination of information about workers, institutions, activities, research resources and physical facilities in education, science and culture;
- 7.32 To prepare a plan, for submission to the General Conference, for a World Register in these fields.

8. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

8.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- 8.11 The Director-General is instructed to stimulate the dissemination of information about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, particularly through the Projects Division of the Mass Communication Department; to encourage the incorporation of the Declaration as subject-matter in the teaching about the United Nations which is given in schools; and to direct his programme sections to employ the Declaration wherever possible in their programme activities.
- 8.12 He is further instructed to report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference on his compliance with the above instructions.
- 8.13 He shall assist the International Federation of University Women to hold a Congress in 1950 for the purpose of making known the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8.2 Participation of Youth

The Director-General is instructed to consider, throughout the work of the Organization, ways and means of associating young people with Unesco's programme and to report on this matter to the General Conference.

9. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

9.1 China Reconstruction Fund

The Director-General is authorized to establish, out of any funds allocated by the Executive Board for emergency aid to China in 1949 and remaining unobligated at the end of that year, a special fund which shall be known as the China Reconstruction Fund, and which shall be available for obligation during 1950 for emergency reconstruction in China, particularly for assistance to child and student refugees.

9.2 Relief to Greek Refugee Children

The General Conference,

Realizing that an improvement in the position of refugee Greek children will only be possible through the assistance and co-ordinated efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned, and

Having considered the report submitted to the Executive Board on the position of refugee Greek children,

Decides to address an appeal to Governments, National Commissions and international organizations with a view to affording assistance to refugee Greek children in the field of education, science and culture;

Instructs the Director-General to secure the widest possible distribution of the report submitted to the Executive Board on this matter;

Authorizes the Director-General to open and administer a special fund made up of sums paid for assistance to refugee Greek children.

APPEAL

The General Conference of Unesco, meeting in plenary session, urgently appeals to the Governments of Member States, to the National Commissions and to international organizations on behalf of the 340,000 Greek refugee children from the Northern provinces at present living in makeshift camps or in hastily requisitioned buildings. They are without schools, teachers, teaching material, clothing, medical attention and a social and cultural environment capable of meeting their essential needs. Out of 10,000 schools, 7,625 have been completely destroyed or badly damaged. In the educational fields alone the losses amount to more than 50 million dollars.

Instead of the relief which the end of the war brought to almost every country, the situation in Greece today is worse than during the bitter years 1940-1944. Nine years of incessant fighting have reduced the children of this country to an indescribable state of physical debility and moral distress. In spite of the ordeals of the second World War which have blunted human sensibilities, we cannot but be moved at the thought of these 340,000 children whom it is necessary to save from ignorance and from revolt against an inhuman destiny.

The sense of continuity and of cultural influences needs no rekindling in regard to Greece, which gave birth to the art, science and philosophy that are

ours today. All those who share in the advantages of modern civilization know well what they owe to its Hellenic sources.

Resolved to give effective help to the Greek refugee children, Unesco is anxious to find the means necessary for this work of mercy. It therefore launches this appeal with confidence. In the name of civilization as well as of humanity it asks for a gesture of gratitude and solidarity which will help education, science and culture to flourish once more on the devastated soil of Greece.

9.3 Relief to Refugees in the Middle East

The General Conference,

Recognizing the continuing situation of the refugees who have been driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East which was brought before the Third Session of the Conference of UNESCO,

Decides to make an appeal to Governments, National Commissions and International Organizations to secure for the refugees driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East aid in education, science and culture additional to that given them by UNESCO;

Instructs the Director-General and the Executive Board to continue active co-operation in this connexion with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned;

Authorizes the Executive Board to make, by exception to the Appropriation Resolution for 1949, a transfer not to exceed \$30,000 from the Reserve to the Emergency Fund for the year 1949, to be used for such purposes in this area as the Board may find it necessary, subject to the subsequent replenishment of the Reserve from any possible savings.

APPEAL

Unesco's General Conference, at its Fourth Session, again draws the attention of the Governments of Member States, of the National Commissions and of international organizations to the plight of refugee children in the Middle East.

As the result of events in Palestine, 800,000 persons, including 200,000 children, are living in camps. If their sufferings follow upon those of many others, that is no reason for ignoring them.

To work of peace has already begun in the Middle East: 20,000 children out of the 200,000 victims of the recent hostilities are learning reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of history and geography. Certainly, their living conditions are wretched, but, thanks to generous international help, they can hope one day to become educated people like so many others.

Although of modest proportions, this work is in danger. If further help is not rapidly forthcoming, Unesco's schools in the Middle East will have to suspend their already precarious activity. The governments and organizations which have undertaken the maintenance and education of these refugees will not be able to meet all needs unless a big collective effort brings them immediate relief.

These children cannot be brought up on bread alone. Like other children, they have the right to learn, to develop themselves and to grow up into men and women. Unesco wants to enable them to do so by providing them, in the camps where they are forced to live, with the schools, books, materials and teachers they need. And those are what Unesco is asking for. To condemn these children to ignorance is to condemn men and women to despair. If the world of

tomorrow were to be peopled by desperate souls, it would be doomed to the most atrocious of wars.

Unesco therefore appeals to its Member States, the National Commissions and international organizations to co-operate in a charitable work which is justified by the most natural of human sentiments as well as by the duty of constructing more stable defences of peace in the minds of men.

9.4 Aid To Victims of the Earthquake in Ecuador

The General Conference,

Taking cognizance of the statements made by delegates of Member States concerning the situation in Ecuador resulting from the recent earthquake, and considering the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 13 August 1949 concerning this matter,

Instructs the Director-General:

(a) To co-operate actively with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies concerned with the victims of the recent earthquake in Ecuador;

(b) To address an appeal to donor organizations to contribute towards meeting these needs, and for this purpose to provide information and to take such other action as is necessary in connexion with the appeal.

9.5 Publications

The General Conference,

Considering that in order to widen the sale and distribution of Unesco publications the Organization has established sales agreements with book-sellers in a number of Member States,

Considering that Member States have accepted the obligation to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image,

Considering that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies, which has become applicable to Unesco, provides for or authorizes the unrestricted import, free of customs duty, of the official publications of the Specialized Agencies, and the right of Specialized Agencies to transfer their funds freely,

Considering that nevertheless certain Member States have established quotas, tariff barriers and other regulations limiting or subjecting to customs duties consignments of Unesco publications,

Considering that certain Member States have established regulations concerning the convertibility of currency which effectively retard or prohibit the transmission to Paris of proceeds from sales of Unesco literature,

Requests Member States to take immediately all the necessary steps with a view to enabling Unesco:

(a) to import its official publications freely and without customs duties, and to sell them within their territory;

(b) to transfer freely to Paris the revenue derived from the sale of such publications.

9.6 Draft Programme For 1951

The General Conference Resolves:

That the Director-General and the Executive Board are requested, in preparing the draft programme for 1951, to consider the possibility,

- (a) Of presenting to the General Conference (in addition to the Budget, which should continue to include work plans) (1) a statement of the Basic Programme of the Organization, showing clearly the basic projects of the Organization and the purposes stated in the Constitution which they are designed to serve; (2) a second statement of the Standing Directives governing the methods and operations of the Organization; and
- (b) In subsequent years, of submitting to the General Conference proposals for the amendment of the Basic Programme and the Standing Directives.

10. APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1950

The General Conference Resolves:

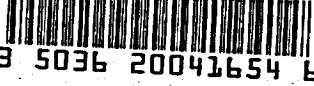
- 10.1 That for the financial year 1950 the amount of \$8,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the Appropriation Table included in this resolution.
- 10.2 Expenditure may be made only for such projects and services as have been approved by the Fourth Session of the General Conference.
- 10.3 The Director-General is authorized to make transfers within the Budget, except that, transfers between Parts of the Budget, and transfers between appropriations in Parts I and III may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board. In extreme emergency the Director-General may, nevertheless, make such necessary transfers, provided that he immediately informs the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfer and the reasons therefore.
- 10.4 No transfer shall be made to increase the item Grants for Emergency Aid in the appropriation line Emergency Action by Unesco (Reconstruction).

DETAIL OF 1950 APPROPRIATIONS

Items	Appropriation	Chapter I Conferences and Meetings	Chapter II Personnel	Chapter III Other Remuneration to Personnel	Chapter IV Travel	Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY									
A. General Conference.	233,739	-	66,000	6,000	105,589	-	35,800	20,350	-
B. Executive Board	74,765	54,322	10,671	2,704	568	-	-	6,500	-
TOTAL PART I	308,504	54,322	76,671	8,704	106,157	-	35,800	26,850	-
PART II - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION									
A. Office of the Director-General	157,957	-	107,387	19,273	31,297	-	-	-	-
B. Bureau of External Relations	139,828	-	89,710	25,194	11,349	-	13,425	150	-
C. Legal Service	36,026	-	26,309	6,564	3,153	-	-	-	-
D. UN Liaison Office in New York	79,751	-	47,595	14,208	8,501	-	-	8,400	1,047
E. Statistical Office	63,153	-	28,547	11,575	11,556	10,000	1,475	-	-
F. Finance and Administration:									
1. Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget	111,919	-	81,512	22,854	7,553	-	-	-	-
2. Bureau of the Comptroller	146,129	-	107,918	29,680	8,531	-	-	-	-
3. Bureau of Personnel	156,302	-	113,789	31,217	11,296	-	-	-	-
4. Bureau of Central Adminis- trative Services	1,025,879	-	785,352	181,364	59,163	-	-	-	-
5. Bureau of Conference Planning	49,258	-	36,765	9,832	2,661	-	-	-	-
Total (Finance and Administration)	1,489,487	-	1,125,336	274,947	89,204	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PART II	1,966,202	-	1,424,884	351,761	155,060	10,000	14,900	8,550	1,047

Items	Appropriation	Chapter I Conferences and Meetings	Chapter II Personnel	Chapter III Other Remuneration to Personnel	Chapter IV Travel	Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART III - PROGRAMME OPERATIONS									
1. Reconstruction									
A. Programme Costs	27,477	-	18,934	5,485	3,058	-	-	-	-
B. Reconstruction Campaign	130,883	5,185	65,495	16,393	11,635	-	23,575	8,200	400
C. Emergency Action by Unesco	237,649	6,737	23,477	5,111	3,180	188,188	5,888	2,818	2,250
Total (Reconstruction)	396,009	11,922	107,906	26,989	17,873	188,188	29,463	11,018	2,650
2. Education									
A. Programme Costs	66,847	-	43,498	11,141	9,758	2,000	-	450	-
B. Clearing House and Special Activities	431,926	3,913	286,921	22,047	23,009	26,075	27,296	41,405	1,260
C. Fundamental Education	354,421	-	253,368	23,792	22,168	20,000	20,085	13,208	1,800
D. Children and Youth	131,245	22,827	55,722	11,163	9,387	7,701	18,795	5,650	-
E. Higher and Adult Education	71,376	9,783	24,617	4,280	5,391	19,250	8,055	-	-
Total (Education)	1,055,815	36,523	664,126	72,423	69,713	75,026	74,231	60,713	3,060
3. Natural Sciences									
A. Programme Costs	32,690	-	21,301	6,349	4,165	-	-	875	-
B. Field Science Co-operation Offices	258,978	-	133,244	23,201	47,742	12,413	448	30,000	11,930
C. World Centre of Scientific Liaison	380,921	13,441	86,703	17,818	10,898	250,678	448	935	-
D. Encouragement of Inter- Governmental and Non- Governmental Organizations	23,010	2,935	14,197	2,678	3,200	-	-	-	-
E. Popularization of Science	60,376	8,699	27,063	5,978	5,741	-	4,375	4,680	3,840
Total (Natural Sciences)	755,975	25,075	282,508	56,024	71,746	263,091	5,271	36,490	15,770

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