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Report of the Canadian delegation  
to the third session of the General  
Conference of Unesco : Beirut, 17  
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REPORT OF THE  
CANADIAN DELEGATION  
TO THE  
THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE  
OF UNESCO

Beirut, 17 November - 11 December, 1948

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

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## I GENERAL SURVEY

The third session of the General Conference of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization was held at Beirut, Lebanon, from November 17 to December 11, 1948. The conference met in "UNESCO Centre", a group of eleven buildings situated in a former French military compound on the southern fringe of the city not far from the sea. The session was formally opened by H.E. the Cheikh Bechara el Khoury, President of the Lebanese Republic, and in the course of the inaugural ceremony speeches were delivered by Mr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo, Head of the Mexican delegation and by Mr. Hamid Bey Frangié, Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Education of Lebanon.

Mr. Frangié of Lebanon was unanimously elected President of the Conference at the first plenary session and the following delegates were elected Vice-Presidents: Dr. Diego Luis Molinari of the Argentine, Mr. Victor Doré of Canada, Mr. King Chu of China, Mr. Georges Bidault of France, Count Stefano Jacini of Italy, Mr. Huseyin Cahit Yalcin of Turkey and Mr. George V. Allen of the United States.

### ATTENDANCE

Thirty-seven Member States were represented at the Conference: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Liberia, Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras did not send delegations. The three eastern European Member States stated that their absence was in protest against the holding of a conference in a country which they considered at war in defiance of the United Nations.

Observers from the following non-member states attended: Ireland, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, the Vatican and Yugoslavia. Before the Conference ended Switzerland and Monaco were admitted to membership in the Organization, bringing to forty-six the number of Member States. The provisional government of Israel withdrew the application for membership which it had submitted in the summer of 1948. Observers were present from the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Refugee Organization, and from approximately sixty international semi-govern-

mental and non-governmental organizations.

The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, who was Chairman of the Canadian Delegation at the first session of the UNESCO Conference in Paris. The delegation consisted of the following persons: Mr. Felix Desrochers, General Librarian of Parliament, Mr. A.W. Crawford, Director of Training, Department of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Charles Jennings, General Supervisor of Programmes, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Dr. John E. Robbins, Director, Education Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and Mr. J.C.G. Brown, Department of External Affairs, Secretary.

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Discussion of the report of the Director-General on the activities of UNESCO in 1948 was the main item of business in early plenary meetings of the Conference. The report was presented by the Chairman of the Executive Board who spoke at some length when making the presentation. The Chairman's remarks on that part of the report relating to the programme were uncritical of the progress reported. Satisfaction with improvements in the financial administration was recorded, but on the question of internal organization the Chairman stated:

"Some changes have been made in the internal organization of the Secretariat in the course of the year and the Board believes that this is a problem calling for further serious attention on the part of the Director-General. In this connection attention is drawn to the report of the Finance Committee on the Director-General's budget proposals for 1949, and in particular to the observations of the Finance Committee and of the Director-General on the proportion of funds and personnel at present allocated to certain administrative sections of the Secretariat.

"The establishment of a Central Administrative Services Bureau during 1948 and the combination in one organization of the common services required for all of the units of the Organization appears to have produced good results. All of the listed services appear essential to the functioning of UNESCO, but the Board hopes that in the course of time, as equipment is acquired and experience gained, some reduction may become possible on the substantial fraction of the budget which is at present required to maintain these services, as well as in

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

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

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

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

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS**

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

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

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

#### **PROCEDURAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS**

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

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

### **ELECTIONS**

One of the most important items of business before the Conference was the election of a successor to Dr. Julian Huxley, Director-General. On November 26 the Executive Board proposed that Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Foreign Minister of Mexico and former Minister of Education, should be elected to serve for a six year term. The nomination of Dr. Torres Bodet was confirmed by the General Conference by a vote of 30-3 and Dr. Torres Bodet was immediately invited to come to Beirut. On December 10 he took the oath of office as Director-General.

Elections to the Executive Board of UNESCO were held on December 1. The three year terms of six of the eighteen members of the Board ended at the third session. Five members--Dr. Lewis Verniers of Belgium, Mr. Victor Doré of Canada, Shafik Gherbal Bey of Egypt, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India and Professor Alexandre Photiades of Greece--were elected for second terms of office, while Count Stefano Jacini of Italy was named to succeed Dr. Jan Opocensky of Czechoslovakia. A seventh election to the Board was made necessary at the end of the Conference when Dr. Benjamin Carrion of Ecuador resigned. His seat was filled by Dr. Guillermo Nanetti of Colombia.

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was later elected Chairman of the Board replacing Mr.

Ronald Walker of Australia, while Dr. C. Parra Perez of Venezuela and Mr. Roger Seydoux of France became vice-chairmen.

### **SITE OF NEXT CONFERENCE**

The General Conference decided that its Fourth Session should be a short business meeting at Paris to review programme activities, and administrative and financial questions. It was agreed that subsequent sessions should be held in the Spring and note was taken of an Italian invitation to hold the Fifth Session at Florence in 1950.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Canadian Delegation to the Third General Conference of UNESCO considered that the organization displayed a greater maturity in its conduct and decisions at Beirut than at previous conferences. As a result of careful review of the actions of the executive board and of the secretariat in 1948 and critical examination of the programme proposals brought before the conference, a workable programme of activities was adopted by the General Conference. Members of the delegation who had attended previous sessions noted improvement particularly in the administrative practices of the organization. It was the view of the delegation that more effective work would be done by UNESCO in the next year as a result of the proceedings of the third session.

## II THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1949

The programme of activities in education, science and culture adopted at the Third Session of the General Conference of UNESCO follows in general the design of the programme approved at the Second Session at Mexico City. Some modifications were made necessary, of course, by the adoption of approximately sixty proposals submitted by member states and approved by the General Conference. Many of these proposals, however, were designed to clarify existing instructions, to ensure close co-operation with other specialized agencies, or to prevent any increase in the Organization's activities. Although many new proposals called for positive action by the Director-General, the General Conference restricted his responsibility in 1949 largely to studies of and reports on the new projects. It was the view of the Canadian Delegation that a workable programme had been adopted at the Beirut meeting.

The programme of UNESCO in 1949, which is reproduced in Appendix II of this report, contains seven chapters: Reconstruction, Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, Cultural Activities, Communications. It is proposed here to review briefly the work of the General Conference at Beirut in these fields.

### RECONSTRUCTION

It was generally acknowledged at Beirut that some of the most successful of UNESCO's work had been achieved in the educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction of war devastated countries. The relevant chapter of the draft programme for 1949 providing for the continuation of the work undertaken at the First and Second Sessions, was approved with few changes at the Third Session.

There were, of course, some deletions from and additions to the reconstruction programme. Most important of these was a United Kingdom proposal that in the future UNESCO should effect a gradual transition from emphasis of the reconstruction of war devastated countries to constructive development of education, science and culture. It was the view of the Canadian delegation that this proposal was a sound one, since the reconstruction needs of war-torn countries were now diminishing. The General Conference also instructed the Director-General to publish a report on the work accomplished by the Organization in reconstruction.

The needs of refugees driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East received attention from the Conference.

On the proposal of the Australian delegation the Director-General was instructed, in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to make an immediate survey of the educational and cultural needs of the refugees, to encourage donor organizations, to contribute towards meeting these needs and to extend the scope of UNESCO's emergency aid programme to include educational and cultural assistance to these refugees.

Two other new proposals were approved by the General Conference. The first, based on Belgian and United Kingdom suggestions, recommended to Member States that they call upon their educational institutions to provide employment for intellectual refugees, thus permitting their absorption into the normal life of their adopted countries. The second new project, based on Austrian and Belgian proposals, recommended to Member States that they issue stamps with a surcharge for the UNESCO Reconstruction Fund.

The principal deletion from the Reconstruction Programme was the Mexico City resolution on the possibility of creating an international loan fund for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction. It was considered at Beirut that by now needy countries might obtain financial assistance in their reconstruction plans by more direct means.

### EDUCATION

At the Second Session of the General Conference the Director-General was instructed to consolidate UNESCO's activities in the three fields of fundamental education, general education and education for international understanding. This directive was implemented in 1948 and Dr. Clarence E. Beeby of New Zealand became head of the Education Department with rank of Assistant Director-General.

UNESCO's programme in education for 1949 lists many projects begun earlier, but the main emphasis of the programme is on the development of "clearing-house" functions rather than on individual projects. This change in emphasis has resulted in a reduction in the number of seminars to be undertaken next year and the limitation of UNESCO's obligations with respect to pilot projects in fundamental education. Indeed, the programme proposed by the Director-General did not provide for sponsorship by UNESCO of any educational seminars in 1949, and it was only at the insistence of various delegations, including the Canadian, that provision was made for one seminar in 1949 and two in 1950. In addition it was agreed that assistance be given to a Latin American

seminar in 1949. During the discussion of future seminar policy a Belgian proposal that one of the seminars in 1950 deal with the revision of textbooks, especially in history, was approved. With respect to UNESCO's work in sending educational missions to member states requiring them, the Director-General reported to the Conference that the first requests for such assistance had been received from Hungary, Afghanistan and the Philippines.

A United States proposal instructing the Director-General to promote the study of the contribution of organized labour to the advancement of civilization was adopted by the Conference. A similar resolution dealing with the participation of labour in UNESCO activities was adopted in connection with the programme in adult education. The Director-General was instructed to include workers in industry and agriculture in the projected international conference in adult education. The General Conference accepted the invitation of Denmark to hold the meeting there in 1949.

#### NATURAL SCIENCES

The programme on natural sciences, approved at the Third Session, followed the principles established in Mexico City. A few new projects were approved which will not involve any great expenditure in 1949. The total financial appropriation for the section was set at \$679,000 compared with an estimated allocation of \$732,000 in 1948.

The operation of four field science offices in East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, and the granting of aid to non-governmental scientific organizations were retained as the principal tasks of the natural science section. The appropriation for grants-in-aid was raised from \$192,000 to \$212,000 and a new proposal was adopted that UNESCO, jointly with the World Health Organization, should assist in the establishment of a permanent bureau for the co-ordination of international congresses of medical science. The General Conference gave approval to an Indian proposal that the Secretariat study the advisability of calling an international conference in 1950 for the establishment of an international institute of the arid zone on the model of the Hylean Amazon Institute. Approval was also given to a similar United States proposal concerning the creation of an international computation centre.

The 1948 programme contained an item concerning high altitude biology, which had originated in the Peruvian proposal, but this item was dropped by the Director-General from his programme proposals. The conference, however, agreed to a new Peruvian suggestion that a

symposium on the subject be held provided that UNESCO bore no expense.

Members of the natural science sub-commission gave attention to the world-wide problem of conservation and development of food resources and agreed to a United States proposal that UNESCO should suggest to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that he place the question before the Economic and Social Council at its next session. The General Conference approved this proposal and recommended further that the Economic and Social Council initiate joint planning by the specialized agencies to meet the problem.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

The General Conference decided that the project on tensions affecting international understanding should continue to be the principal work of the social science division. The appropriation for this project was increased by ten per cent over the 1948 expenditure. The General Conference adopted a United States proposal that the study of tensions should include a study of techniques and devices used to bring about fascism in Italy and Germany in the period preceding the second world war in order to assist in the early recognition of such movements in the future.

The General Conference issued a directive to the Secretariat to encourage international collaboration in the social sciences by aiding in the formation and operation of an appropriate international organization or organizations. An Egyptian resolution on the foundation of a centre for legal co-operation, (receiving a proposal by Egypt defeated at the Second Session) was again rejected. However, the Conference agreed to a Canadian amendment providing for the study of international collaboration in law within UNESCO's broader study of collaboration in the social sciences. A United States proposal seconded by Canada, that UNESCO should promote education in statistics and, if possible, assist the International Statistical Institute, was also adopted.

The remainder of the programme in Social Sciences followed in general the programme approved at the Mexico City Conference; the resolution on the social implications of science, however, was reduced considerably, and the scope of the study of international collaboration was reduced by the deletion of a paragraph asking the executive board to consider how special studies of the problems of international organization and collaboration may be undertaken by the Secretariat in co-operation with Member States.

## HUMANITIES

At the recommendation of the drafting committee of the Programme and Budget Commission, the General Conference divided the work of UNESCO in social and human relations into two sections, with the result that social sciences and humanities will, in 1949, be treated separately. Those items of the Mexico City programme relating to the humanities were adopted in their entirety after UNESCO's work had been reviewed and found satisfactory. The humanities programme will consist in 1949 of the following main activities:

- (a) co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies;
- (b) organization of philosophical round-table discussions;
- (c) promotion of publications concerning philosophy and humanistic studies and human rights;
- (d) philosophical analysis of fundamental concepts;
- (e) comparative study of cultures;
- (f) encouragement of the study of scientific and cultural history in close collaboration with the natural sciences department.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's activities in art, music, literature, the theatre, museums, libraries and copyright were grouped in the programme recommended by the Executive Board in one chapter entitled "Cultural Activities". For the various projects the General Conference appropriated \$423,000, a slightly larger amount than was expended in 1948.

The General Conference approved the granting of financial aid to the International Theatre Institute the creation of which in 1948 had been fostered by UNESCO. Work will be continued in establishing an International Music Organization, and the General Conference adopted an Austrian proposal that the Director-General examine with the Austrian Government the possibility of holding an international conference to consider a universal standard of musical pitch. The Mexico City projects concerning reproductions of works of art, documentary films on art and of recorded music were also retained in the programme for 1949.

At the First Session of the General Conference a resolution was adopted calling for examination of means whereby the freedom of creative artists might be assured and their working conditions improved. This project was dropped from the programme at the Mexico City Conference, but was reinstated at Beirut at the suggestion of the United States. A United

Kingdom proposal that UNESCO make annual awards for achievements in culture and education was referred to the Director-General for study in 1949.

As for the translation of great books, the General Conference instructed the Director-General to put into effect the plans undertaken by UNESCO in conjunction with the Economic and Social Council. The resolutions adopted at Mexico City outlining the action to be taken by the Director-General were included in their entirety in the 1949 programme. At the suggestion of the French Delegation assistance was approved in the resumption of the publication of the "Index Translationum" which was published until 1939 by the International Institution for Intellectual Co-operation. The General Conference agreed that in 1949 lists of translators should be established for each country and national translation committees should be set up.

The programme adopted at Mexico City in the field of museums was retained by the General Conference for further action in 1949. The General Conference directed the Secretariat to continue the publication in English and French of "Museum", revived by UNESCO in 1948, and to arrange for its printing in other languages. On the proposal of Brazil and Egypt, a new project was adopted instructing the Director-General to examine with the International Council of Museums the desirability of setting up an international committee of experts to co-operate with states concerned in the preservation of archaeological sites. The proposal further called for a report on the possibility of establishing an international fund to subsidize this work.

The programme of library work approved at Mexico City was condensed at Beirut, although it follows the lines of the 1948 programme. No provision was made, however, for a summer school for librarians, similar to that held in England in 1948, despite a Norwegian proposal backed by the Canadian delegation that a school be held in 1949. The General Conference decided that the Secretariat should, in 1949, appraise the effectiveness of the summer school as a basis for recommendations concerning a school in 1950. The Mexico City projects for the publication of national union catalogues and national bibliographies were omitted by the General Conference. An item of the 1948 programme concerning aid to the ex-German Hertziana Art library in Italy, which was dropped by the Executive Board from the proposed 1949 programme, was included again at the suggestion of the United Kingdom delegate.

With regard to publications, the General Conference approved a French proposal calling on the Director-General to examine the pos-

sibility of establishing a special fund to assist in the publication of works of high scientific or intellectual value but of limited audience.

The work of UNESCO in the field of copyright was reviewed by the General Conference and approval was given to investigations leading to the eventual drafting of a universal convention on copyright.

With regard to cultural co-operation, new proposals were adopted instructing the Director-General to create a service of cultural liaison for the Middle East and to prepare model clauses for inclusion in cultural conventions between member states.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

At Beirut the General Conference included, in the chapter headed "Communications", an outline of UNESCO's work in encouraging the exchange of persons, meeting technical needs in radio, press and films, removing obstacles to the free flow of information and in producing themes for press, radio and films. A total appropriation of \$650,000 was approved for these activities.

At the Second General Conference, emphasis in the programme for the exchange of persons was laid on the clearing house function of the Secretariat, although the sum of \$62,000 was voted to be used directly for the establishment of scholarships. The Director-General was instructed to secure information on fellowships and scholarships already offered in member states for study abroad. He was also instructed to evaluate existing fellowship programmes and to convey information about them to states and private agencies which might be interested. Where he found gaps he was directed to take steps to encourage appropriate bodies to fill them and if these bodies did not respond, the use of UNESCO funds to meet the need was approved.

The policy was laid down that the main emphasis should be on assisting persons from war-devastated countries and that the choice should fall on mature persons who would derive the greatest benefit from further study. Co-operation was urged with other United Nations bodies, and with member states, to prevent overlapping.

The Mexico City programme was reaffirmed at the Third Session with the addition of a proposal that a small committee of experts be established to discuss the administration of fellowships and related questions. The establishment of new fellowships by member states and particularly the provision of 60 "Canada-UNESCO Fellowships" by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO was

noted with gratitude by the General Conference.

With respect to the study of the principal needs of war-devastated and under-developed countries in press, radio and films, the General Conference instructed the Secretariat to take steps to carry out the recommendations of surveys conducted by UNESCO in 1947 and 1948. A United States proposal that the work of field survey teams be co-ordinated with the activities of the projects division was adopted by the Conference. Approval was also given to a French proposal that, in carrying out this work, the Director-General should note that the surveys have a two-fold purpose: (a) to assist in the restoration and development of the means of mass communication, and (b) to publish objective information on press, radio and films throughout the world in order to remove obstacles to the free flow of information and to provide press, radio and film organizations with a work of reference which would also be of value to certain sociological studies.

At Beirut the activities of UNESCO in the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information were discussed at length and the programme in this field considerably clarified. On the proposal of the United States, the Director-General was instructed to offer to the United Nations the services of UNESCO in matters concerning freedom of information and, in consultation with the United Nations, to obtain a clear definition of UNESCO's work in promoting freedom of information. The Director-General was also instructed to continue the analysis, initiated in Mexico City, of obstacles to the free movement of persons and of educational, scientific and cultural materials, and to submit recommendations to member states on measures to reduce these obstacles. Operation of the book coupon scheme, designed to permit persons in soft currency countries to buy books and periodicals from hard currency countries, was also approved by the Conference.

An Austrian proposal to issue UNESCO postage stamps in order to lower and unify postal charges on correspondence between teachers and pupils of schools in different countries was referred by the General Conference to the Director-General for investigation in co-operation with the Universal Postal Union.

The work of the "Projects Division" of the mass communication department came under serious criticism in the sub-commission on mass communications, and proposals were made by various delegations to cut the division's budget drastically. However, the General Conference agreed that a small projects division be maintained to collect and distribute infor-

mation designed to encourage the production of broadcasts, films and publications on subjects related to UNESCO's purpose.

With respect to the internal organization of the mass communications department, the sub-commission adopted a French recommendation that three divisions, dealing respectively with press, radio and films, be established

within the department. In the field of radio, the General Conference adopted a United States proposal instructing the Director-General to make greater use of the broadcasting facilities provided by the United Nations and by national broadcasting organizations. The idea of establishing a separate UNESCO radio network was dropped from the programme.

### III ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

#### BUDGET

Early in the Third Session the General Conference considered the maximum amount of the budget within which the Programme and Budget Commission would set the programme for 1949. The draft budget presented by the Director-General called for the expenditure of \$8,250,000, a figure which appeared too high to most delegations. In the General Conference, France and the United States jointly submitted the following resolution:

"The General Conference decides to fix the temporary ceiling figure for the 1949 budget at the sum of \$8,000,000.

"That the Budget Sub-commission be requested, in its review of the budget for 1949, to make every effort to effect economies within the total figure which would bring the final total presented to the Conference to an even lower figure than \$8,000,000."

Following the joint French-United States proposal, delegates from Lebanon, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa addressed the conference in favour of the \$8,000,000 ceiling. A Lebanese criticism that too much money was being spent for administration was answered by Mr. Hardman of the United Kingdom, who reminded the Conference that the term "administration" should not be misused. He pointed out that although the salaries of UNESCO personnel were included under administrative headings, they could in no way be considered as "administrative", since the Secretariat was the effective executor of the UNESCO programme.

Before the vote was taken, the Director-General made a plea for the acceptance of the figure of \$8,250,000 which he had asked in his draft budget. He explained that the proposed \$600,000 increase over the 1948 budget arose from the increased cost-of-living in France and from maturing costs of the Organization. He stressed that with the \$8,250,000 budget figure, the Executive Board and he were presenting not a maximum figure which could be reduced without difficulty, but rather the absolute minimum budget necessary for the Organ-

ization to carry out its work during 1949. He concluded by reminding the Conference that during the Preparatory Commission stage, a suggestion had been approved for an annual UNESCO budget of \$9,000,000, but that this had been cut at the time, with the understanding that the Organization should look forward to steady budget expansion in the following years.

The budget ceiling of \$8,000,000, which was the same as that set at Mexico City, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 0 with one abstention. After the Programme and Budget Commission had completed its work, a budget totalling \$7,780,000 was approved by the Conference. The appropriation resolution and tables are reproduced in Appendix III of this report. Canada's share of the 1949 budget is approximately \$296,000.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

Severe criticism was directed at the administrative practices of UNESCO in 1948, and as a consequence, national delegations at the Beirut Conference gave close attention to the work of the Administrative Commission. Efforts were made by the Commission to ensure permanent supervision of the general and financial administration of the Organization, and to guarantee to members of the Secretariat satisfactory general living and working conditions. In its report the Commission expressed the view that while considerable improvement had been brought about in administration in general, and in financial administration in particular, it was essential that "further progress should be made in the course of the next fiscal year, and that a quicker and therefore more effective implementation of the programme should be brought about by greater flexibility in working methods". The Commission further noted:

"As regards the officials' living conditions, these should be in harmony with those of the officials of the United Nations, so that UNESCO should not appear as a poor relation in the United Nations family. Regard should also be had to the

purchasing power of emoluments at the headquarters of the Organization, and to the need for the constant and careful observance of strict economy.

"The annual contributions of Member States to the Organization's budget must be expended primarily on the educational, scientific and cultural work recommended in the programme adopted by successive Conferences, and secondarily on the Administration properly so called. There should be no 'administration for administration's sake', any more than there should be 'art for art's sake'. Administration is of course necessary. It is, indeed, essential. But its object is to promote the execution of the programme."

#### FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

After some discussion in the Commission the report of the auditors for the financial year 1947 was adopted. The report noted that the obligations system of accounting had been considerably improved, and was now acceptable to the auditors. The Canadian delegation raised questions in connection with the evaluation of fixed assets taken over by UNESCO in Paris, and was advised that an inventory had been completed and valuation would be placed on each article as soon as possible. With respect to the recovery of funds embezzled by a cashier in 1947, the Canadian delegation was advised that since the official had spent the money and had no assets, under French law no provision existed for recovery after he was released from his five-year prison term.

Several important decisions were taken by the Administrative Commission concerning contributions from member states to the annual budget of UNESCO. It was decided that a state whose contribution was more than two years in arrears should in future lose its voting rights until payment of its arrears is made. As for the scale of contributions, a proposal was received from the United States delegation, which in 1948 contributed 41.38% of the UNESCO budget, that no member state should contribute more than one-third of the budget for any one year. The Mexico City Conference had agreed in principle to this ceiling, and the United Nations had adopted it as a rule "in normal times". The Commission agreed that "as world conditions permit" the rule should be applied to UNESCO, and that for 1949 the United States contribution should be reduced by one-third of the difference between its 1949 contribution under the former scale and the ceiling of 33 1/3%. The Canadian contribution for 1949 was fixed at 3.81%.

The question of the currencies in which contributions of soft currency countries should

be made in 1949 was examined carefully by the Administrative Commission. In 1948 many countries were allowed to pay in French francs, and it was proposed at Beirut that this practice should be continued in 1949. However, since fluctuations in the value of the franc in 1949 would seriously affect the receipts of the Organization, the Commission studied various proposals concerning the rate of dollar-franc exchange to be used in determining the contributions of the soft currency countries. Two alternative rates of payment were most favoured by members of the Commission:

- (i) Payment at a rate of exchange equal to the average between the official and the free market exchange rates;
- (ii) Payment at the free market rate of exchange of the franc.

The Commission decided to adopt the first alternative. The Canadian delegation voted against this decision, since it considered that member states should pay their contributions at the rate of exchange most favourable to UNESCO and since the adoption of the first alternative meant that the actual receipts of UNESCO would be reduced by approximately \$500,000.

The First Session of the General Conference of UNESCO authorized the establishment of a Revolving (working capital) Fund of \$3,000,000 to finance the activities of the Organization while awaiting the contributions of member states. \$1,000,000 of the Fund was collected in 1947, and a second million dollars in 1948. It was agreed at Beirut that the Fund should be brought up to \$3,000,000 in 1949. In view of the fact that the \$800,000 surplus from 1947 was transferred to the Fund, only \$200,000 remains to be collected from member states. The Director-General was instructed to maintain the Fund in United States dollars if possible, in order to ensure its stability.

Various amendments to UNESCO's financial regulations were adopted by the Conference in order to increase efficiency in UNESCO's financial administration. In general it was the Canadian attitude in this matter that more experience should be attained by UNESCO before permanent revisions were made in the existing regulations.

Other financial decisions taken by the Administrative Commission and adopted by the General Conference concerned the reappropriation of miscellaneous income from training and from the loan of translators, and the examination of future budget assessments by the expert panel on Finance and Administration of the Executive Board. The latter resolution was initiated by the United States.

### STAFF QUESTIONS

Examination of Secretariat salaries and allowances, medical benefits and pensions provoked considerable discussion in the Administrative Commission. Various members of the Commission objected to the scales of salaries and allowances paid to the Secretariat, considering them too high and too generous. A sub-commission was established under the chairmanship of the Canadian representative to give special consideration to the problem of salaries and allowances. On the recommendation of this sub-commission, the Administrative Commission proposed that the present salary and allowance system for the Secretariat be continued provisionally while the Director-General participated in the United Nations study of salaries, allowances and leave provisions. The following suggestions were presented for use by the Director-General in this study:

- (A) "The base salary scales of the United Nations and of Specialized Agencies should be identical. The structure of the allowance provisions should be similar, and the amounts of such allowances should be determined having regard to the cost-of-living in different centres.
- (B) Any form of dislocation allowance (which includes either a factor for "expatriation" or a factor for "rental") should be discontinued as soon as conditions permit and it should be carefully examined from the point of view of:
  - (a) the length of time which such allowance should be applicable (probably not more than two years);
  - (b) the staff members who should be eligible for such an allowance (probably only staff members recruited outside the country in which their headquarters is located);
  - (c) the types of contracts under which staff members should be eligible for such allowance (contracts other than permanent contracts);
- (C) Installation allowance provisions should be made on a graduated scale which decreases from the lowest grade to the highest grade.
- (D) If children's and education allowances are to be continued, account should be taken of these allowances in continuing other allowances.
- (E) The benefits derived by staff members from medical and similar benefits should be carefully weighed in the continuation of allowances.
- (F) All special allowances should be based on consideration of the indirect as-

sistance provided by restaurant, commissary, housing and other personal benefits.

- (G) Allowances should not be such as to cover costs properly chargeable to staff members' base salary, taking into account the fact that salaries are free from taxation.
- (H) An examination should be made to ensure in respect of identical staff grades and equal salary rates in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, comparable duties in terms of the nature of the work done, the responsibilities borne, the degree of supervision received and exercised, and the qualifications necessary.
- (I) The salary and allowance system should be as simple as possible in order that the total emoluments of any position will be clear to all concerned, and in order to reduce administrative costs.
- (J) The need for economy should be constantly borne in mind by those participating in the United Nations study of salaries and allowances.
- (K) The length of contracts should be taken into consideration in fixing allowances for various categories of staff members."

The Director-General was further instructed to make a report to the Fourth Session on the results of the United Nations study and to make recommendations to the General Conference after having reconsidered the whole system with a view to simplification and economy, provided that such economy did not affect the quality of the staff.

With respect to the pension scheme for the UNESCO Secretariat, it was agreed that the Organization should participate in the United Nations Joint Pension Scheme. As for medical benefits, the Conference decided that the scope of benefits should be increased. Various decisions were made concerning staff regulations and note was taken of the Director-General's efforts to bring about equitable distribution by nationality in the Secretariat.

On the proposal of the United Kingdom the General Conference adopted a resolution instructing the Director-General to examine critically the relationship between the administrative bureaux and the programme departments, and to effect re-organization designed to concentrate a larger measure of responsibility upon the heads of programme departments and to effect administrative economies both financially and in personnel.

#### IV. DECISIONS CONCERNING THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF UNESCO

Many questions of importance to UNESCO's external relations were discussed at the Third Session by the Official and External Relations Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. David Hardman, M.P., of the United Kingdom. Some of these items were dealt with at joint meetings of the Programme and Official and External Relations Commissions. Few formal votes were required in the Commission, which covered its agenda with remarkable speed.

The question of the representation of UNESCO in the main cultural areas of the world was referred by the Mexico City Conference to the Secretariat for study in consultation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies. At Beirut the Arab States reiterated their request for a service of cultural liaison, and a joint resolution, prepared by the Egyptian, Turkish, Lebanese, Saudi Arabian and United States delegations, instructing the Director-General to promote this service was approved. A long debate took place over a joint Cuban and Brazilian resolution calling for the establishment of a regional centre of UNESCO in the Western Hemisphere. It was finally agreed that the Director-General should establish a regional office in agreement with the Organization of American States and with the Co-ordination Committee of the United Nations.

Discussion of UNESCO's relations with member states was principally concerned with the reports which member states are required to make periodically to UNESCO on their laws and regulations relating to educational, scientific and cultural life, and on action taken to implement recommendations and conventions proposed by the Organization. Various delegates pointed out that UNESCO had requested too much information too vaguely in previous years and it was noted that only nine member states, including Canada, had submitted their reports for 1948 prior to the Third Session. As a result of its discussion, the Commission adopted a resolution calling on the Director-General to communicate to member states a precise outline for the reports for 1949 and requesting member states to submit the reports not later than three months before the opening of the General Conference.

At the Second Session the Director-General was requested to draw up draft regulations for examination at the Third Session on the procedure to be followed for the submission of recommendations and conventions to member states by UNESCO. These draft regulations were presented to the Beirut Conference, but because of their length it was decided that

they should be referred to member states for examination during 1949.

The Commission reviewed the activities of UNESCO in the past year in promoting its activities in trust and non-self-governing territories; the Commission agreed that the promotion of these activities should be continued through the appropriate channels. With respect to relations with Germany and Japan, detailed programmes of action were set forth by the General Conference, with the following objectives:

- (i) To distribute UNESCO documents to interested groups in Germany and Japan.
- (ii) To encourage the exchange of publications in educational, scientific and cultural fields between Germany and Japan and other countries.
- (iii) To study the question of text books in Germany and Japan and to define the criterion that should guide preparation and publication of such text books.
- (iv) To study fellowship particulars for persons in Germany and Japan.
- (v) To encourage objective research by German and Japanese social scientists with a view to promoting a better understanding by the German and Japanese people of their own problems and of their relationship with other members of the international community.
- (vi) To select experts from Germany and Japan to attend technical meetings sponsored by UNESCO.

It was stipulated that any activities of UNESCO in Germany and Japan must be undertaken in agreement with the appropriate authorities.

The General Conference adopted a lengthy resolution proposed by the Official and External Relations Commission on the subject of national commissions and co-operating bodies. Immediately prior to the beginning of the Third Session a meeting was held in Beirut of representatives of these bodies. This meeting made various recommendations to the General Conference intended to increase the participation of national commissions in the programme of UNESCO, to improve the channel of communication between UNESCO and the national commissions, and to promote public interest in the purposes and activities of the Organization. The Conference took note of these recommendations and instructed the Director-General to effect improved liaison with national commissions and co-operating bodies.

With respect to UNESCO's relations with the United Nations and with other specialized agencies, the General Conference agreed to accept the general convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies as modified by special clauses relating to UNESCO. Member States were requested to accede to this convention and to undertake to apply its provisions to UNESCO. A resolution was adopted providing for an amendment to the agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO in order to allow the use of the United Nations laissez-passer by officials of UNESCO. Other resolutions were adopted calling for co-ordination of policies and activities and budgetary practices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The relations of UNESCO with various international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations were reviewed by the Official and External Relations Commissions. Approval was given to resolutions concerning agreements with the International Bureau of Education, the International Council of Museums, the International Council of Scientific Unions, International Studies Confer-

ence, and with the World Federation of United Nations Associations. Consultative arrangements made by the Executive Board with approximately seventy organizations were also approved. A detailed directive on UNESCO's relations with and payments to international non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations was adopted.

The Official and External Relations Committee also considered various resolutions presented by Member States. The Austrian delegation proposed that the Director-General should study the possibility of creating an International Union of organizations working for peace or promoting international understanding. The General Conference instructed the Director-General to report on this project at the Fourth Session. The Indian delegation proposed the establishment of an Institute of Cultural Co-operation for South and East Asia, and the Secretariat was directed to study this suggestion in 1949. A United States recommendation that a section on labour relations be established in the Secretariat was similarly referred to the Director-General.

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF  
THE CANADIAN DELEGATION AT THE THIRD SESSION OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION,  
ON NOVEMBER 24, 1948, IN BEIRUT

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

I wish to associate myself with the speakers who have preceded me in thanking the Lebanese authorities for the reception they have given us; I wish to underline the sentiment which prompted UNESCO to choose as the site of the Third General Conference the city of Beirut, "jewel of the Mediterranean".

Without going back to the origins of Lebanon and the ancient cities which were the envy of the world, I will simply recall that the legend located here the existence of the first man and the first events in the history of humanity; that the voice of the prophets spoke forth here; that cities now vanished reigned over the whole Mediterranean territory, and that of their power and grandeur vestiges remain; that men lived here in splendour and glory; that men have destroyed what others had built up and that earthquakes have reduced to dust the efforts of successive generations; that on the site of these demolished towns others have arisen characterized by the same devotion to the past and the same concern for adjustment to the requirements of an evolving world; and lastly, that from all this, a lesson emerges from which delegations here present will derive benefit, and which will not fail to influence their thoughts.

There are, in this audience, persons to whom the past is more immediately familiar and who, therefore, will by their presence and advice, enhance the success of our work. Many have travelled and retain of certain parts of the world, more or less distant from their country, a memory tinged with nostalgia. Their culture was a source of life from which they have never ceased to draw. The majority, less curious or less favoured, have but a book knowledge of the rest of the world, on which an occasional voyage sheds a shaft of light. Their horizon has thus been broadened, and in their hearts and minds has sprung up a brotherly feeling for other men whose customs and environments they would never have encountered if they had not met them in their native surroundings. By changing from year to year the seat of its Conferences, UNESCO aims at bringing about, between all the Member States, the contacts which are essential to the harmonious development of its work. So far it has been, in turn, London, Paris, Mexico City and Beirut. Each of these cities has welcomed the delegates, but London and Paris held mysteries for no one. Great capitals as they are, they have been for many centuries, and continue to be, centres of universal attraction. Mexico had a special charm. Those who were fortunate enough to be present at the Second Conference carried away with them a most vivid impression. If I am to believe certain of my friends, the high altitude caused for a time a certain restlessness, but this was soon dispelled. The period of acclimatization was short, and once it had been surmounted, the Conference put into its work an enthusiasm by which the Organization clearly benefited and which enabled it to take its bearings more surely.

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Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances I was unable to participate in that Second General Conference. I regret this all the more in that, because of my functions, my absence could not pass unnoticed. As Chairman of the first Executive Board, it was my duty to present to the Conference, with or without comments, the first report of the Director-General. This thankless task fell to one of my colleagues. The report was presented without comments, and this was unfortunate. In the proceedings which ensued the silence of the Executive Board was taken amiss. I have seen, since, as all of you have, the records of speeches made at the plenary meeting and the summaries of proceedings of the committees and sub-committees, and I have felt some regret. Had I been present at the Conference I would not have allowed certain statements to pass without comment, and would have tried to put matters in their true light. It was, in fact, to be expected that after only six months of operation the programme drawn up in Paris could only have been partly carried out and that the Director-General and the Executive Board would be invited to furnish explanations. Far be it from me to suggest that my presence would have served any other purpose than to allow me to shoulder, with Dr. Huxley and my colleagues, the responsibility for the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of their tasks. If I venture to revert to the past, it is to express regret at not having contributed, in Mexico, my humble efforts to the prosecution of your work and to affirm, after a year of effort and less than six months of effective work, my unshakeable confidence in the success of our young Organization. It is also to state my profound conviction of the need for constructive criticism, and my pleasure at noting that such criticism was provided at Mexico City.

The value of UNESCO's work is variously assessed. It is clear that certain Member States are more or less enthusiastic in their support. If their faith in the objects of the Organization is somewhat lukewarm, it is, nevertheless, mainly as regards the means of attaining those objects that their opinions differ. The work done in Mexico, however, bore fruit, and no one can seriously contest its importance and value. What a difference between the achievements of the first six months of UNESCO's existence and those of the last twelve months! What a difference too in the organization of its services, and what ground it has covered! This was to be expected, and the hesitant States should, I think, feel reassured. This is not to say that the Organization is already working at full efficiency, and that we should not apply certain correctives each year. On the contrary, although we can congratulate ourselves that we are on the right road, we are nonetheless bound to seek out most diligently means of accomplishing more and better things, and especially to make good use of the appropriations at our disposal.

Having followed very thoroughly the meetings of the Executive Board during the past two years, it is my duty to pay tribute to our Director-General, Dr. Huxley, and to express to him my esteem and admiration. I join with all my heart in the eulogy which the delegate of the United Kingdom, Mr. Hardman, has made of him. Mr. Hardman's eloquent speech dispenses me from dwelling on the merits of one who will very soon relinquish the direction of an undertaking to which he has given the best in his thought and the valuable benefit of his outstanding culture.

My two-fold capacity as a member of the Executive Board and the head of a delegation compels me to elementary discretion as regards the tribute which should rightly be paid to the Executive Board. But I can unreservedly rejoice in the honour which has been mine to sit on the Executive Board under the able chairmanship of Dr. Walker. I wonder whether the Member States and their delegates at this Conference fully realize the task and the responsibilities

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which the chairman of the Executive Board has to shoulder, and the enormous amount of work which falls on him. I know that my friend and colleague would not wish me to labour the point. But I am sure that I speak for all my colleagues in paying, before this Assembly, a tribute to the high integrity of our Chairman and the devotion of which he has set such an example for us.

Mr. President, I have made a point of saying the first part of what I had to say in one of the two official languages of my country. This was a privilege granted to the Canadian delegation at the Paris and Mexico City Conferences. With your permission, I shall now use English to complete my speech and to convey to this audience the further points and suggestions which my delegation has to make.

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

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

My delegation notes with regret continued vacancies in respect of half a dozen senior positions in the Secretariat, the more so because the Bureaux of Public Information and Administrative Management and Budget, are involved. We would like to feel assured that the administrative efficiency of the Organization, in terms of programme value per dollar of budget, will be enhanced in 1949. Improvement in public information appears to us also to be needed. UNESCO receives too little space in the press, and less that is written with understanding.

The most valuable publicity for UNESCO in Canada has resulted from the Educational Seminars, and it is with some misgiving we note that not more than one Seminar is contemplated in 1949. We doubt whether the equivalent cost of Seminars, spent in the Projects Division of Mass Communications, can yield comparable returns.

We are pleased to see that it is planned to hold a Seminar in the Far East. In these times of uncertainty and change, the West has much to learn

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from the older cultures of the East, and a very important part of UNESCO's work must lie in making this learning easier. It is a matter of sincere regret to us that UNESCO has not effected a better representation of the East in the senior positions of its Secretariat.

The occasion of this, the last report of the present Director-General, cannot be allowed to pass without expressing our appreciation for the vigorous and tireless efforts that Dr. Huxley has made to establish UNESCO on a firm foundation. The policy, established during his term, of stimulating non-governmental international organizations in the natural sciences, is one within which we hope his successor will find it possible to include these social sciences.

Reconstruction is a field of UNESCO's activity in which Canadians have tangibly expressed interest during the past year, by means of a campaign for funds conducted by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, which yielded more than a million dollars. But we think the time may be approaching when to retain the sharp distinction between reconstruction and other constructive effort will be a handicap to the general programme.

Further comment we might make, were we not reminded of the wise words of "This Man from Lebanon", Kahlil Gibran:

"You talk when you cease to be at peace with your thoughts;....."

"And in much of your talking, thinking is half murdered.

"For thought is a bird of space, that in a cage of words may indeed unfold its wings but cannot fly."

We shall desist from talk and put forth our best efforts on behalf of UNESCO's programme in the year that lies ahead.

APPENDIX II

THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1949

The programme contained in the following resolutions is essentially that recommended by the Executive Board, which was based on the resolutions adopted at Paris and Mexico City. This programme includes, of course, modifications and additions embodied in resolutions adopted by the Sub-Commissions of the Programme and Budget Commission or by the Commission itself at this Third Session. These resolutions therefore contain the decisions and policies adopted at three sessions of the General Conference.

The Drafting Committee recommends that the Executive Board should ensure a further study of the programme resolutions during 1949 so that when the programme is presented in 1950 its language may be clearer and much more concise. This study should be guided by Resolution 7.4 which calls for a codified statement of the policies adopted at the three General Conferences, to precede the programme resolutions.

The chapter headings as presented by the Drafting Committee are as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>
Chapter I	Reconstruction	Reconstruction
" II	Education	Communications
" III	Natural Sciences	Education
" IV	Social Science and Humanities	Cultural Interchange
" V	Cultural Activities	Human and Social Relations
" VI	Communications	Natural Sciences

1. RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction Campaign

- 1.1. The Director-General is instructed:
- 1.11. To promote and co-ordinate the provision of assistance to war-devastated countries in the fields of education, science and culture.
- 1.12. To stimulate the development of reconstruction programmes and campaigns by UNESCO national commissions, other national groups, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and to assist in the co-ordination of their activities.
- 1.13. To collect, evaluate and distribute information on the changing needs of war-devastated countries in the fields of education, science and culture.

- 1.14. To 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.
- 1.15. To attend to the needs of institutions and organizations concerned with the education of adults, such as trade unions and workers' educational movements.
- 1.16. To obtain from donor organizations reports on their activities in meeting educational, scientific and cultural needs.
- 1.17. To prepare and publish a report on the effectiveness of UNESCO's programme in the field of reconstruction.
- 1.2. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations  
The Director-General is instructed to continue to provide the Secretariat for the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction, in order to aid in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts.
- 1.3. Action by Member States  
The General Conference recommends to Member States:
- 1.31. That all appropriate agencies and organizations within each Member State should co-operate with UNESCO in making effective its reconstruction programme.
- 1.32. That National Committees 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.
- 1.33. That their national commissions should assist in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts and in the work of TICER.
- 1.34. That they take immediate steps to arrange for duty-free entrance of contributed educational materials.
- 1.35. That they provide for adequate reporting to donors about the use of contributed materials.
- 1.36. 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.
- 1.37. 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.
- 1.38. That they issue stamps with a surcharge for the UNESCO Reconstruction Fund.
- 1.4. Co-operation with the United Nations  
The Director General is instructed:
- 1.41. 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.

- 1.42. 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.

1.5. Emergency action by UNESCO

- 1.51. The Director-General is instructed:

- 1.511. To purchase and distribute, within the limits of allocated funds, books, educational material, scientific and technical equipment.

- 1.512. To assist, with suggestions and advice, teachers, librarians, and museum curators, sponsors of youth service camps and others in the solution of educational problems arising from war.

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

1.6. International Voluntary Work Camps

The Director-General is instructed to co-operate with organizations sponsoring international voluntary work camps in the preparation and execution of their programmes, to assist in the extension of their work by publicizing their activities, to supplement their libraries with current publications, and to provide other appropriate services.

In view of the value of the contribution of the Work Camp Programme to international understanding the Director-General is requested to prepare a detailed report for submission 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 constructive development of education, science and culture.

- 1.71. To this end the Director-General is instructed to consider in 1949 methods by which this transition can be made and to report to the General Conference.

## 2. EDUCATION

2.1. Clearing House

The Director-General is instructed:

- 2.11. To maintain a clearing house in education for the collection, analysis and distribution of information for expert counsel and the exchange of materials and personnel between Member States.

To this end he shall:

- 2.111. Educational Missions. Arrange for educational missions to Member States, on their request and with their financial co-operation, for the purpose of making surveys, advising and assisting in educational improvement, particularly in war-devastated areas.

2.112. International Bureau of Education. Maintain an agreement with the International Bureau of Education for the joint support of the International Conference on Public Instruction and for use of the facilities of the Bureau.

2.113. Exchange of Information: Collect, collate and distribute 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 sponsor in 1949 a seminar, preferably in the Far East, and assist a seminar in Latin America on mass illiteracy; and prepare in 1949 for two seminars in 1950, preferably on the teaching of geography and on the revision of textbooks, particularly of history.

2.22. To publish and distribute selected materials from the seminars sponsored by UNESCO and assist in follow-up activities in Member States.

2.3. Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials

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

2.31. The Director-General is instructed to promote the study of 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 area.

2.4. Fundamental Education

2.41. The General Conference recommends 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.

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

To this end, the Director-General is instructed:

2.421. Clearing house in Fundamental Education. To carry on clearing house functions in Fundamental Education, and to collect and distribute information on the following:

2.4211. The use of films, film strips and other means of mass communication.

2.4212. Language, including the provision of materials designed to combat illiteracy and for the teaching of a second or auxiliary language.

2.4213. Libraries, museums, low-priced reading materials and books.

- 2.4214 The preservation and development of indigenous arts.
- 2.4215 Rural small-scale industrial development.
- 2.4216 The techniques of basic sociological surveys.
- 2.4217 Health and hygiene, agriculture and conservation of natural resources.
- 2.422. Panel of Experts. To enlist the services of a panel of experts in Fundamental Education.
- 2.423. 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.
- 2.424. Regional Study Conferences. To arrange at the request of Member States for regional study conferences to consider problems of Fundamental Education of Member States.
- 2.425. Pilot Projects. To co-operate with Member States which seek assistance in the establishment or operation of pilot projects.
- The Director-General may suspend co-operation in a pilot project at any time if in his judgment it is not proceeding satisfactorily.
- 2.4251. In 1949 pilot projects shall be limited to those in Haiti, China, Peru and British East Africa.
- 2.426 Materials and Research. To promote or carry out research and to prepare sample materials for use in pilot and associated projects.
- 2.427. 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 health and sanitation, agriculture, economic development, conservation of natural resources, and community-centred education.
- 2.5. Schools and Youth
- 2.51. Education for International Understanding. The Director-General is instructed:
- 2.511. To complete two competitions for young persons in order to stimulate wide interest in UNESCO's work.
- 2.512. 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.
- 2.513. To select, prepare and distribute materials and educational aids for international understanding, including information about experiments in Member States.
- 2.514. To draft a convention, under which the Member States may agree, within their legal powers to ensure that their educational programmes are directed at all levels towards international peace and security.

- 2.52. Teachers' Charter and Educational Charter for Youth. The Director-General is instructed:
- 2.521. To collect, in co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, 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.
- 2.522. To promote an international study of the barriers to education for all, looking toward an international Charter for Youth. This Charter should specify 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.
- 2.53. Science in General Education: The Director-General is instructed to assist the International Bureau of Education in its study of the role of science in general education.
- 2.54. The Arts in General Education. The Director-General is instructed 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.
- 2.542. 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.
- 2.543. The Director-General is further instructed:
- 2.5431. To assist Member States in the planning and setting up of such committees and:
- 2.5432. 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 further, to assist in the promotion of such an international body if found desirable.
- 2.55. Language Teaching. The Director-General is instructed to explore ways of assisting international co-operation among linguists and language teaching experts, especially in studying the effectiveness of various teaching methods of language teaching.
- 2.6 Work with Universities
- The Director-General is instructed:
- 2.61. To assist in the establishment of an international non-governmental organization for continuing international co-operation among universities, and to collaborate with such an organization, if established.

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

2.63. To promote, through contracts with appropriate organizations, higher education studies contributing to the development of international understanding.

2.7. Adult Education

In order to promote international understanding and to facilitate closer co-operation between leaders in adult education, the Director-General is instructed to:

2.71. Convene an international conference of leaders and workers in adult education, including workers in industry and agriculture.

2.72. Collect and disseminate information about adult education in Member States, particularly about new methods and techniques and to issue an international directory.

2.8. Vocational Guidance and Technical Education

The Director-General is instructed to collaborate with the International Labour Office in its study and development of vocational guidance.

2.9. Educational Opportunities for Women

The Director-General is instructed to collaborate with the Commissions 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.

2.10. War-Handicapped Children

The Director-General is instructed to collaborate with national and international organizations in study and action on the educational problems of war-handicapped children by the collection of information in this field, by the drafting and publication of a report and by the dissemination of information and materials.

2.11. Recommendations to the Director-General

1. Clearing House Activities

A. The maximum use should be made of outside bodies and persons willing to serve UNESCO's purposes, both through national commissions and otherwise.

E. The raising of the status and emoluments of the teaching profession should be the constant aim of UNESCO.

C. 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.

D. 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. Seminars

- A. 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 history and literature of the peoples of the Orient.
- B. In the organizing of seminars, emphasis should be placed on the active co-operation of those attending rather than on formal lectures.
- C. When seminars are projected the fullest possible preparation should be undertaken both by UNESCO itself and by Member States.

## 3. Fundamental Education

- A. In studying the programme of Fundamental Education emphasis should be placed on the development of the intelligence of the individual and not merely on his economic betterment.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

## 4. Adult Education

National associations of workers in adult education should be fostered in order to provide an essential basis for international co-operation in this field.

## 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 during 1949 he is requested to concentrate on the exchange and supply of information, material and personnel.

### 3.2 High Altitude Biology

The Director-General is instructed:

Following the recommendations of the Montevideo Conference on the development of science, to assist in sponsoring a symposium in 1949 on High Altitude Biology, provided that the expenses of the meeting be met outside the budget of UNESCO.

3.3 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.

3.41 International Institute of the Arid Zone

The Director-General is instructed:

To investigate in 1949 proposals for an International Institute of the Arid Zone, such as that forwarded to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

3.42 To convene as soon as possible a committee of experts and delegates of other Specialized Agencies to report on the utility, programme and structure of an International Institute of the Arid Zone, with a view to an International Conference on the subject in 1950, or as soon thereafter as possible.

3.5 International Computation Centre

The Director-General is instructed:

3.51 To consider the possibility of an International Computation Centre and plans for its establishment, and to report to the General Conference.

3.52 To bring the importance of this proposal to the attention of the Committee of Experts on International Laboratories created by the United Nations.

3.6 Popularization of Science

3.61 To complete the preparation, in co-operation with appropriate international organizations of summary reports on the popularization of science being carried on by existing national organizations; and to circulate these reports to Member States in order to encourage and guide the establishment of such organizations.

3.62 To draw the attention of governmental and other information services to methods of popularizing science by means of radio, film, pamphlets, competitions, book clubs, science clubs and other means, and to stimulate the preparation and exchange, by various agencies, of material that will increase the popular understanding of science.

3.7 Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations

The Director-General is instructed:

3.71 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.

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

3.721 Jointly with the World Health Organization, to assist in the establishment of a Permanent Bureau for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences, and to provide appropriate financial and other aid.

3.713 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.

3.8 World Centre of Scientific Liaison

The Director-General is instructed to carry on the activities of a 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 (6.1.); the exchange of information about films on scientific research (6.23); abstracting, rationalization and other aspects of scientific documentation (3.9.); a world register of scientific institutions and scientists (6.3.); collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies in the field of Applied Science (3.72).

The Director-General is also instructed:

3.81 To maintain a scientific apparatus information section.

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

3.83 To collaborate with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, in particular in any action they take to establish and co-ordinate cartographic and related reference services, or to set up Nutritional Science and Food Technology Field Teams.

3.9. Publications

3.91. Rationalization of Scientific Publications. The Director-General is instructed to study the utility of, and an agenda for, a meeting on the rationalization of scientific publications.

3.92. Abstracting. The Director-General is instructed:

3.921. 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 to convene an International Conference on Scientific Abstracting.

3.922. In co-operation with the World Health Organization, to promote the activities of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee on Medical and Biological Abstracting and to give it assistance in the holding of meetings.

3.10 Conservation of Natural Resources  
and the Protection of Nature

The Director-General is instructed:

3.101 To participate in the Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utili-

zation of Natural Resources convened by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

- 3.102 In conjunction with this Conference to convene an International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature, under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and the International Union for the Protection of Nature. The Conference should re-examine the respective functions of UNESCO and of International Union for the Protection of Nature in a world-wide programme for the conservation of food resources.
- 3.103 In preparation for the Conference mentioned in 3.102., to stimulate appropriate bodies to establish regional study groups on questions to be considered by the Conference.
- 3.11 The Director-General is instructed:
- 3.111 To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in the opinion of the General Conference the raising of nutritional standards by soil conservation, increased food production, the improved distribution and better utilization of available food supplies, is an essential condition for the attainment of UNESCO's purposes in many areas of the world.
- 3.112 To request him to place these problems upon the Agenda of the Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council; and to offer to the United Nations the services and facilities of UNESCO, in education, mass communications and the basic sciences.
- 3.12 The General Conference recommends to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that it should immediately initiate joint planning by the Specialized Agencies, for a world-wide attack on these problems.

#### 4. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

##### 4.1 International Organization in the Social Sciences

4.11 The Director-General is instructed:

To promote international co-operation in the social sciences, 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 The Director-General is instructed to assist and promote education in statistics, including financial help to the International Statistical Institute if a satisfactory agreement is reached.

4.13 To promote suitable abstracting services in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

##### 4.2 Methods in Political Science

The Director-General is instructed:

4.21 To promote study of the subject matter treated by political scientists of various countries in recent publications, the number of such publications, the methods, techniques and terminology employed.

4.22 To arrange for the preparation by a political scientist of a report on the above material, including recommendations for the promotion of international standards in political science.

4.23 To bring this report to the attention of Member States and National Commissions, asking how best the recommendations may be implemented.

4.24 To submit to the General Conference the results of this project.

4.3 Tensions Affecting International Understanding

4.31 The Director-General is instructed to promote:

4.311 Inquiries into the distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems.

4.312 Inquiries into the ideas which the people of one nation hold concerning their own and other nations.

4.313 Inquiries into 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 An inquiry into the influences which make for international understanding or for aggressive nationalism.

4.315 Inquiries, with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, into population problems affecting international understanding, including the cultural assimilation of immigrants; and into the influence of modern technology upon the attitudes and mutual relationships of peoples.

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

4.321 A clear distinction should be made between the work programme of the two projects relating respectively to tensions (4.3.) and to the comparative study of cultures (4.10.). The Director-General should continue to ensure close co-operation in the execution of both projects.

4.322 A. He shall enlist the resources 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.

B- He shall encourage these bodies to apply comparable research standards and methods.

C. He shall use available resources of UNESCO and seek governmental and private financial aid.

D. 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.

- 4.323 A conference of experts should be convened to study and report on the techniques and devices used to bring about Fascism in Italy and Germany in the period preceding the Second World War in order to assist in the early recognition of such movements in the future. The results of this study should receive wide publicity.

4.4 Study of International Collaboration

- 4.41 The Director-General is instructed:

4.411 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.

4.412 To this end he shall seek to obtain from the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies information regarding their structure and problems; and to make this information available to Member States.

4.42 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.

4.5 Social Implications of Science

The Director-General is instructed to request all Member States and National Commissions to initiate group discussions and debates by natural and social scientists on the social and international implications of science; to co-ordinate the results of their discussions and to report them, in particular, to National Commission.

4.6 Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations in the Field of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

The Director-General is instructed to aid in the establishment of an international council of associations in these fields, in particular, by a grant-in-aid or a contract for financial assistance to the council, if formed.

4.7 Philosophical Round-Tables

The Director-General is instructed:

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

4.72 To ask philosophical or other cultural journals to devote special numbers to symposia dealing with these subjects in conjunction with the round-table discussions. A suitable number of copies should be distributed by UNESCO.

4.8 Publications

The Director-General is instructed:

4.81 To promote the publication of a journal on work proceeding in the fields of philosophy and humanistic studies.

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

4.9 Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts

The Director-General is instructed to continue an inquiry: (a) to analyze and define the main connotations of liberty, democracy, law, equality, which have emerged in the history of political and legal philosophy, (b) to determine their practical influence to-day, and (c) to estimate their importance in current ideological controversies.

To this end the Director-General is requested:

4.91 To convene a committee of experts to prepare a report interpreting the contributions to this inquiry received through National Commissions, learned societies and other bodies.

4.92 To consider, with the advice of the committee of experts, how the results of the inquiry may be given wide publicity.

4.93 To arrange for a philosophical round-table contemplated under 4.72.

4.10 Comparative Study of Cultures

The Director-General is instructed:

4.101 To carry out a 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. The Director-General is instructed:

4.102 To complete the consultation of scholars and experts in Member States; to arrange for a synthesis of the replies, and to submit the results to a meeting of experts for discussion and to publish the conclusions.

4.11 The Director-General is instructed 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.

4.12 Scientific and Cultural History

The Director-General is instructed to continue preparations for the production 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 to the common heritage, taking into account the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

5. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 Arts

5.11 International Theatre Institute. The Director-General is instructed to promote international co-operation in the theatre in furtherance of UNESCO's aims by means of a grant-in-aid or contract for financial assistance to the International Theatre Institute.

5.12 International Organization for Music. The Director-General is instructed to continue enquiries about the feasibility of an international organization for music, and if found desirable, to promote its establishment, and to collaborate with it.

- 5.121 The Director-General is instructed 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 organization for music, if established.
- 5.13 Reproductions in Visual Arts and Music. The Director-General is instructed:
- 5.131 To complete the distribution of lists of the available fine colour reproductions of works of art by national artists.
- 5.132 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.
- 5.133 To secure the advice of experts on the preparation of portfolios of fine colour reproductions covering specific fields of art.
- 5.1331 To distribute among Member States, and especially among those who possess only a limited number of works of art, selections of fine colour reproductions.
- 5.134 To publish and distribute a list of documentary films on art, and suggestions for additional films.
- 5.135 To publish and distribute a list of institutions possessing photographic archives of works of art.
- 5.136 In collaboration with experts and institutions concerned with music, to prepare a catalogue of world music, listing works which are already available in recorded form and those which should be recorded; provided that the cost is not borne by UNESCO.
- 5.14 Reproduction of Unique Objects. The General Conference recommends to all Member States that they compile lists of their unique works of art, of scientific objects and of documents; and that they make as soon as possible at least four reproductions of each for deposit in centres where their preservation can be assured. To this end, the Director-General shall assist Member States with advice on reproduction techniques.
- 5.15 Freedom of the Artist. The Director-General is instructed:
- 5.151 To institute an examination, with the active participation of artists throughout the world, on the contributions which creative artists can make towards UNESCO's purposes; to ascertain what social, economic and political influences now interfere with the performance of the artist's function; what measures 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.
- 5.152 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.
- 5.16 UNESCO Awards. The Director-General is instructed 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.

5.2 Letters

5.21 International Pool of Literature. The Director-General is instructed to continue the International Pool of Literature on an experimental basis, for the supply of journals and reviews of published and unpublished material within UNESCO's sphere of interest.

5.22 Translations of Great Books. The Director-General is instructed to carry out the plans undertaken by UNESCO in conjunction with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in continuance of the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

5.221 The Director-General is instructed to promote adequate translations of classic, and contemporary works in literature, philosophy, social and natural science.

To that end, he shall:

5.2211 Stimulate and assist Member States of UNESCO and the United Nations in the preparation of lists of works to be recommended for translation.

5.2212 Establish an International Committee for translations and consult with it, and with international non-governmental organizations, on practical problems connected with the choice of such books and with their translation, publication and distribution.

5.2213 Arrange with Member States, in a specific region or regions, for the translation and publication of selected great books.

5.2214 To seek means whereby smaller countries might be helped to participate in this project.

5.23 The General Conference recommends to Member States that they should set up, if they have not already done so, preferably through their National Commissions, a Committee of Experts to prepare lists of great books of translation, and should co-operate with UNESCO through the various stages of the project.

5.24 Index Translationum

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

In carrying out this work the Director-General is instructed, during 1949:

(a) to establish for each country a list of translators classified according to languages;

(b) to facilitate the work of translation by bringing together authors, publishers and translators;

(c) to encourage, through National Commissions the foundation of a National Translation Committee in each country, to maintain contact with UNESCO.

5.242 The General Conference recommends to Member States that they compile current lists of all translations of educational, scientific and cultural works published within their countries.

5.3 Museums

The Director-General is instructed:

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

5.32 To stimulate and to develop a plan for organized 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.

5.33 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.

5.34 To investigate and 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 materials.

5.35 "Museum". The Director-General is instructed to continue in 1949 the publication in English and French of "Museum" and arrange for it to be printed in other languages.

5.41 Archaeological Sites. The Director-General is instructed:

5.41 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 consideration of the General Conference and submission to Member States.

5.42 To consider during 1949, in co-operation with the Council of Museums, the desirability of setting up, under UNESCO's auspices, an International Committee of Experts to co-operate with the States concerned, in the preservation of antiquities and sites of historical value.

5.43 To report to the General Conference on the possibility of establishing an international fund to subsidize such preservation and restoration.

5.5 Libraries and Books

5.51 Libraries

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

To that end, he shall:

5.5111 Develop and disseminate materials resulting from the 1948 summer school for librarians and appraise the effectiveness of the 1948 school as a basis for recommendations to the General Conference concerning a possible school in 1950.

5.5112 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.

5.5113 The General Conference recommends to Member States that they take steps to ensure the supply of books and related materials to public libraries and the libraries of learned institutions and societies at the 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 book-sellers and other dealers.

5.512 Bibliographic Work. The Director-General is instructed:

To promote bibliographical and documentation services relevant to UNESCO's Programme.

To that end, he shall:

5.5121 As a basis for the co-ordination of bibliographical services, conduct a survey, jointly with the Library of Congress of the United States, other national libraries, the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation for Documentation, the International Council of Archivists and other similar organizations.

5.5122 In connection with this survey, prepare lists of existing international bibliographies of recognized value; and stimulate and assist in the preparation of such bibliographies for subjects not yet covered.

5.513 Select National Bibliographies.

5.5131 The General Conference recommends to Member States 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 and to be translated, if possible, into the more important languages.

5.5132 The Director-General is instructed to request Member States to 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.

5.514 Ex-German Libraries in Italy. The Director-General is instructed to continue in 1949 the financial support of ex-German Libraries in Italy by subsidy or loan.

5.52 Books

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

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

5.522 Book Exchanges. The Director-General is instructed:

5.5221 To maintain clearing house activities to provide and assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications as a reconstruction service, including the publication of a bulletin for libraries.

5.52212 To promote the organization, maintenance and development of national book exchange and distribution centres, and to provide liaison between them.

5.5222 The General Conference recommends to Member States:

5.52221 That they set up national book centres as parts of an international system for the exchange and distribution of publications.

5.52222 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.

5.6 Publications

5.61 Reproduction of Periodicals. To promote the reproduction by microfilm, photo-lithography or by 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.

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

5.62 Agreements for Publication Exchanges. The Director-General is instructed 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.

5.63 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.

5.7 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.

5.71 The Director-General is instructed:

5.711 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 the essential freedoms.

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

5.712 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 or experts.

5.713 To circulate among Member States for comment the results of the comparative study mentioned above (5.811.) and the replies to the questionnaire already circulated, in preparation for a meeting of experts to consider these

documents, with a view to the eventual drafting of a Universal Convention on copyright.

5.8 Services of Cultural Liaison in the Middle East

The Director-General is instructed to create a service of cultural liaison to promote, in co-operation with National Commissions or competent cultural co-operating bodies, the exchange of ideas, information, materials 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.

5.9 Cultural Conventions

5.91 The General Conference recommends to Member States that they deposit with the Director-General conventions containing clauses dealing with cultural affairs, in order that information about them may be spread among other Member States.

5.92 The Director-General is instructed to prepare for consideration by the General Conference and thereafter by Member States, model clauses for inclusion in cultural conventions, taking into account the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

6. COMMUNICATION

6.1 Exchange of Persons

The Director-General is instructed:

6.11 To request the co-operation of Member States in the preparation of report on the activities of 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 or proposed for study, research, teaching, and observation.

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

6.13 To disseminate the results of this work to Member and non-Member States and to private agencies and individuals.

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

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

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

- 6.17 To convene in 1949 a small committee of experts to discuss the administration of fellowships and related programmes.
- 6.18 To recommend to the Member States concerned appropriate steps for the co-ordination of the movement of persons between countries where such action is needed.
- 6.19 In carrying out the programme of exchange of persons the Director-General is requested to take note of the following recommendations:
- 6.191 His efforts should be specially concerned with mature persons, such as research workers, technicians, teachers, professors, artists, government officers, experts, leaders in adult education and industrial and agricultural workers.
- 6.192 In the administration of fellowships, he 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.
- 6.193 In encouraging the establishment of fellowships and travel grants, as well as in the recruitment of fellows, he should give special attention to the needs of the war-devastated countries, trust territories and under-developed areas.
- 6.2 Mass Communications
- 6.21 Technical Needs. The Director-General is instructed to take all practical steps to carry out the recommendations of surveys which have been completed.
- 6.211 To this end, the Director-General is instructed, in co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information:
- 6.2111 To encourage the provision of materials, equipment and professional training for the reconstruction of the means of mass communication in war-devastated countries, trust territories and under-developed areas.
- 6.2112 To extend to other countries the enquiry initiated by the Commission on Technical Needs, and to publish the reports prepared by the Secretariat, after approval by the Commission.
- 6.2113 To co-ordinate the work of the Field Survey Teams with the activities of the Projects Division.
- 6.212 In carrying out this work, the Director-General is requested to note that these surveys have a two-fold purpose:
- 6.2121 To assist by every means within UNESCO's power, particularly by collaborating with the Regional Economic Commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in the restoration and development of the means of mass communication.
- 6.2122 To publish objective information on press, radio and films throughout the world with the object of: (a) enabling UNESCO to take effective measures

for the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information; (b) providing press, radio and films with a work of reference, which will also be of value to certain sociological studies.

- 6.22 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.
- 6.221 To that end, the Director-General is instructed:
- 6.2211 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 on the problems of newsprint and low-priced radio receiving sets.
- 6.2212 To offer the services of UNESCO to the United Nations in matters concerning freedom of information, and particularly in the publication of reports and the conduct of studies which will assist the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information; and, in consultation with the United Nations, to prepare for submission to the General Conference a report and recommendations on a plan of work for meeting in full UNESCO's obligation to promote the freedom of information.
- 6.222 The General Conference recommends to Member States:
- 6.2221 That they recognize the right of citizens to listen freely to broadcasts from other countries;
- 6.2222 That where currency exchange control is in force, they should 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;
- 6.2223 That war-devastated and other countries which lack sufficient hard currency, should take all possible steps to meet their needs for educational, scientific and cultural materials by the exchange of goods between themselves and other soft-currency countries in that region of the world;
- 6.2224 That they 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.
- 6.223 The Director-General is instructed; to analyse such obstacles to the free movement between nations of persons and of educational, scientific and cultural materials as derive from currency and customs regulations, transport costs and lack of transport facilities and other laws and regulations; to submit proposals to the General Conference for recommendations to Member States of measures to reduce these obstacles; and to use the facilities of UNESCO to initiate and organize schemes to minimize these obstacles.
- To this end, he shall:
- 6.2231 Complete the study and discussions with governments and appropriate organizations in selected soft-currency and hard-currency countries, develop a plan of action for a compensation scheme, based upon special facilities for

residence abroad by students, teachers, and technicians and for cultural visits, the proceeds to be available for the provision of equipment for mass communication, scientific research and other cultural purposes; and upon approval by the Executive Board of such a plan, to use the facilities of UNESCO to put the scheme into effect.

6.2232 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 study its possible extension to other materials of education, science and culture.

6.2233 Promote, by study, recommendation and negotiation, the reduction or elimination of import duties and the reduction of transport charges on materials contributed for educational, scientific and cultural rehabilitation, on materials moving to and from book exchange centres, on original works of creative art and on visual and auditory materials, and the reduction or elimination of obstacles that impede the interchange of persons between nations or the use of telecommunications, postal and other channels of communication.

6.2234 To prepare a draft agreement on the importation of books, newspapers and periodicals, to be circulated to Member States for consideration, with a view to submitting to the General Conference the final Text for signature.

6.2235 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.

6.224 The General Conference recommends to Member States:

6.2241 That they examine existing national regulations and practices governing the importation and purchase of educational, scientific and cultural materials, with a view to introducing and extending especially favourable treatment for such materials.

6.2242 That they reduce and, if possible, abolish customs duties on original works of creative art.

6.2243 That they allow accredited museums to import free of duty materials required by them.

6.2244 That they report to the Fourth Session of the General Conference on the action taken under the preceding three clauses.

6.225 The Director-General is instructed to 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 to co-operate with the Institute if created.

6.23 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.

6.231 Projects Division. 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 a topical nature.

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 editors of leading publications, radio networks and film studios; and by inviting publicists, writers and other persons of international repute to prepare articles and broadcasts on world affairs in the province of UNESCO.

Priority should be given to the preparation of radio materials and programmes and the promotion of their use by United Nations government and private broadcasting organizations.

6.2311 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.

6.232 Radio

6.2321 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 national broadcasting organizations.

6.2322 To this end the Director-General shall:

6.23221 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.

6.23222 Provide information, materials and services designed to stimulate radio programmes of value to UNESCO and to promote collaboration between national radio organizations.

6.23223 Complete for publication a study of school broadcasting in certain countries and consult with producers and educationists to obtain advice and assistance in promoting developments in educational radio.

6.2323 The General Conference recommends to Member States that they give adequate radio time and facilities to United Nations and UNESCO news, features and other programmes designed to promote international understanding.

6.233 Films

6.2331 The Director-General is instructed:

6.23311 To consult with a film production committee composed of experts from a number of countries.

6.23312 To collect for publication detailed information on films suitable for discussion groups; to stimulate the provision of more prints of available films; to obtain if feasible the production of two experimental documentary films for use by discussion groups, one of which might be on freedom of information and the other on the world food problem; to prepare discussion material with bibliographies to accompany such films; and to promote the widest possible use of these materials in all countries

- 6.23313 To select from all countries short films which 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.
- 6.2332 The Director-General is instructed to study the problem of the inexpensive production of film projectors, as a first step towards encouraging the inexpensive production of all the physical facilities of mass communication.
- 6.234 Press. The Director-General is instructed to consult with a Press and Publication Committee of experts composed of publishers and journalists.
- 6.3 Provision and the Exchange of Information
- 6.31 The Director-General is instructed 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.
- 6.32 To prepare a plan for a World Register in these fields for submission to the General Conference.

#### 7. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

- 7.1 The Director-General is instructed to take urgent action to assist refugees who have been driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East and for this purpose:
- (1) to co-operate actively with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned with relief for war refugees;
  - (2) to make, in collaboration with the Member States concerned, an immediate survey of the educational and cultural needs of these war refugees;
  - (3) to stimulate donor organizations to contribute towards meeting these needs, and to this end provide information and take such other action as is necessary;
  - (4) to extend the scope of UNESCO's emergency aid programme to include educational and cultural assistance to these refugees.
- 7.2 The General Conference recommends to Member States that education departments, teacher associations, teacher training colleges or other authorities concerned should be invited to take action on the following principles:
- (1) 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) In the selection, analysis or preparation of text books for use in primary and secondary schools, due regard should be given to the principle set out in (1) above.

7.3 In view of the achievements of Ibn Sina, known as Avicenne, and of his contribution to the progress of science and philosophy,

In view of the forthcoming celebration of the millenary of the philosopher and scientist,

The General Conference recommends to Member States that his works in Arabic and Persian be translated and disseminated in other languages.

7.4 The Director-General and the Executive Board are instructed in preparing the draft programme for 1950, so far as possible, to preface the programme for 1950 with a code of policies approved by previous sessions of the General Conference or recommended for adoption in 1950.

3C/PRG/0.5  
ANNEX A  
BEIRUT, 9 December 1948

APPENDIX III

APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1949

The General Conference resolves that:

1. For the financial year 1949 the amount of \$7,780,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the Appropriation Table included in this resolution.
2. Expenditures may be made only for such projects and services as have been approved by the Third Session of the General Conference.
3. The Director-General is authorized to make transfers within the Budget subject to the following limitations:
  - (a) No transfer may be made to decrease the total voted for Part III of the Budget. Other transfers between Parts of the Budget may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board.
  - (b) In Part I and Part III, transfers between appropriation lines may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board.
  - (c) Transfers to Chapter V (Grants and Contracts) shall not be made to exceed in the aggregate 15% of the total sum appropriated to Chapter V in the Appropriation Table. No transfer shall be made to increase the appropriation for Chapter V in the appropriation line for Service Aids to Reconstruction.
  - (d) The Reserve is appropriated to meet increased costs of living and materials and programme contingencies. A transfer may be made from the Reserve only with the prior approval of the Executive Board.
  - (e) In extreme emergency he may make a necessary transfer, provided that he immediately informs the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfer and the reasons therefor.
4. The total number of established posts in 1949 shall not exceed 723.

	Total	Chapter I Conferences and Meetings	Chapter II Personnel	Chapter III Other Remu- neration to Personnel	Chapter IV Travel	
<b>PART I - GENERAL POLICY</b>						
A. General Conference	158000	---	41410	3000	15190	(1)
B. Executive Board	110740	87770	10562	3838	1070	(2)
Total - General Policy	268740	87770	51972	6838	16260	(3)
<b>PART II - GENERAL ADMINIS- TRATION</b>						
A. Office of the Director-General	192459	--	119786	32743	39930	(4)
B. External Relations						
1. Bur. of External Relations	135722	--	78132	36960	14630	(5)
2. New York Office	64874	--	37489	12405	7280	(6)
3. Occupied Territories	75104	20000	26637	7803	15210	(7)
C. Finance and Administration						
1. Bur. of Admin. Management and Budg.	136611	--	87127	37654	11830	(8)
2. Bur. of Comptroller	187390	--	117524	54421	15445	(9)
3. Bur. of Personnel	206536	--	124170	59223	23143	(10)
4. C.A.S.	966007	--	642358	267314	56335	(11)
5. Conference Planning	55095	--	34111	16334	4650	(12)
Total - General Administration	2019798	20000	1267334	524857	188453	(13)
<b>PART III - PROGRAMME OPERATION</b>						
1. Reconstruction						
A. Programme Costs	42855	--	26587	10628	5640	(14)
B. Coll. and Dissem. of Info.	151040	1600	52580	23195	17665	(15)
C. Services to Aid Reconstruction	295435	6380	55290	24790	9975	(16)
Total - Reconstruction	489330					
2. Commun. and Prog. Promotion						
A. Programme Costs	89360	--	53794	20901	14665	(17)
B. Exchange of Persons	119012	--	27421	13911	4280	(18)
C. Mass Com.-Technical Needs	109505	9000	55242	21483	16780	(19)
D. Mass Com.-Removal of Obstacles	77200	--	47657	17263	8280	(20)
E. Mass Com.-Projects Division	382966	29220	239143	65553	29050	(21)
F. Libraries	79048	--	40338	15140	7770	(22)
G. Exchange of Information	311584	--	164061	79808	31715	(23)
H. Copyright	53401	10000	25296	10430	5675	(24)
I. Programme Promotion	428421	15000	216596	84495	50330	(25)
Total - Commun. and Prog. Prom.	1650497					

TABLE

ANNEX A

Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
(1) ---	40300	58100	---
(2) ---	---	7500	---
(3) ---	40300	65600	---
(4) ---	---	---	---
(5) ---	6000	---	---
(6) ---	---	6600	1100
(7) ---	---	5454	---
(8) ---	---	---	---
(9) ---	---	---	---
(10) ---	---	---	---
(11) ---	---	---	---
(12) ---	---	---	---
(13) ---	6000	12054	1100
(14) ---	---	---	---
(15) ---	24000	32000	---
(16) 180000	13500	5500	---
(17) ---	---	---	---
(18) 62000	11400	---	---
(19) ---	7000	---	---
(20) ---	4000	---	---
(21) ---	15000	1000	4000
(22) 11000	4800	---	---
(23) ---	1000	3000	3200
(24) ---	2000	---	---
(25) ---	55000	5500	1500

## ANNEX A

	Total	Chapter I Conferences and Meetings	Chapter II Personnel	Chapter III Other Remuneration to Personnel	Chapter IV Travel
3. Education					
A. Programme Costs	60905	-	36421	13464	9020 (1)
B. Clearing House and Special Activities	291273	9850	127905	30893	30725 (2)
C. Fundamental Education	241645	10000	119617	32663	43765 (3)
D. Children and Youth	93256	-	47246	15130	10280 (4)
E. Adult and Higher Education	94690	12630	29869	9166	11675 (5)
Total - Education	781769				
4. Cultural Interchange					
A. Programme Costs	47009	-	30312	10022	6675 (6)
B. Arts and Letters	168662	7500	87618	30754	12790 (7)
C. Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	136577	11000	63044	24148	12385 (8)
D. Museums	71651	-	28542	10934	4675 (9)
Total - Cultural Interchange	423899				
5. Human and Social Relations					
A. Programme Costs	53532	2800	22624	8618	4340 (10)
B. Tensions	148058	20000	67309	16969	11780 (11)
C. General Social Science Activities	74291	5000	43210	15336	6245 (12)
D. Social Implications of Science	10633	1400	5801	2297	1135 (13)
E. Philosophical Aspects of Human and Social Relationships	46422	14000	22936	6881	2605 (14)
Total - Human and Social Relationships	332936				
6. Natural Sciences					
A. Programme Costs	62688	6000	32417	15526	7745 (15)
B. World Centre of Scientific Liaison	146111	14400	75230	28661	14570 (16)
C. Field Science Co-operation Offices	221856	-	114254	33112	45490 (17)
D. Co-operation with United Nations, etc.	234374	3000	13127	1952	4295 (18)
E. Popularization of Science	14476	2000	7744	2662	2070 (19)
Total - Natural Sciences	679505				
Total - Programme Operations	4357936	190780	1979231	696785	444090 (20)

TABLE

ANNEX A

3C/PRG/05

Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
(1) 2000	-	-	-
(2) 61000	27600	3300	-
(3) 13500	9000	11900	1200
(4) 2000	17000	1600	-
(5) 18000	12000	1350	-
(6) -	-	-	-
(7) 20000	5000	5000	-
(8) 26000	-	-	-
(9) 15000	12500	-	-
(10) 13150	2000	-	-
(11) 28000	4000	-	-
(12) -	4500	-	-
(13) -	-	-	-
(14) -	-	-	-
(15) -	1000	-	-
(16) 12000	1250	-	-
(17) -	500	20500	8000
(18) 212000	-	-	-
(19) -	-	-	-
(20) 675650	234050	90650	46700

	Total	Chapter I Conferences and Meetings	Chapter II Personnel	Chapter III Other Remuneration to Personnel	Chapter IV Travel
<b>PART IV - COMMON SERVICE COSTS</b>					
A. Communications	150500	-	-	-	- (1)
B. Rent, Utilities and Building Maintenance	228800	-	-	-	- (2)
C. Supplies and Materials	177500	-	-	-	- (3)
D. Rental, Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	29200	-	-	-	- (4)
E. Staff Welfare	21000	-	-	21000	- (5)
F. Permanent Equipment	151500	-	-	-	- (6)
G. Miscellaneous Common Costs	241500	-	-	51500	- (7)
<b>Total Common Service Costs</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72500</b>	<b>- (8)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVE</b>	<b>7646474</b> <b>133526</b>	<b>298550</b>	<b>3298537</b>	<b>1300980</b>	<b>648803 (9)</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>7780000</b>				

TABLE

ANNEX A

Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
(1) --	--	150500	--
(2) --	--	22800	--
(3) --	--	177500	--
(4) --	--	29200	--
(5) --	--	--	--
(6) --	--	--	151500
(7) --	10000	180000	--
(8) --	10000	766000	151500
(9) 667660	290350	934304	199300

TABLE

## ANNEX A

	Chapter V Grants and Contracts	Chapter VI Contractual Printing	Chapter VII Common Services	Chapter VIII Permanent Equipment
(1)	--	--	150500	--
(2)	--	--	22800	--
(3)	--	--	177500	--
(4)	--	--	29200	--
(5)	--	--	--	--
(6)	---	--	--	151500
(7)	--	10000	180000	--
(8)	--	10000	766000	151500
(9)	667660	290350	934304	199300

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