

141

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

RECORDS
OF THE
GENERAL
CONFERENCE

*Eleventh Session
Paris, 1960*

RESOLUTIONS



UNESCO

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C O N T E N T S

A . R E S O L U T I O N S

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION, ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER STATES AND OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND TRIBUTE TO MR. JEAN THOMAS

0.1 Credentials	9
0.2 Right to vote of Bolivia, Honduras and Paraguay : : : : : :	
0.3 Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session	10
0.4 General Committee of the Conference	12
0.5 Admission of new Member States . : : : : : : : : :	13
0.6 Admission of Associate Members	14
0.7 Admission as observers of representatives of international non-governmental organizations.	
0.8 Election of twelve members of the Executive Board : : : : : :	14
0.9 Tribute to Mr. Jean Thomas	15

II. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1961-62

1. <i>Education</i>	16
1.0 Office of the Director .	16
1.1 International co-operation for the study and advancement of education : :	
1.11 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations . . .	16
1.12 Education clearing house services	16
1.13 Promotion of the study of education, and development and use of new methods and techniques in education	17
1.14 Studies and services concerning institutions of higher education. : : :	18
1.15 Human rights and international understanding	18
1.151 Fight against discrimination in education	18
1.152 Improvement of the status of women .	19
1.153 Education for international understanding: : : : :	20
1.2 Services to national systems of education.	20
1.21 Overall planning and administration of education: : : : :	20
1.22 Collaboration with the International Bureau of Education	21
1.23 Primary and general secondary education	21
1.231 Assistance to Member States and international organizations in certain fields of primary and secondary education of general interest	21
1.232 Africa.	22
1.233 Arab States : : : : : : : : : :	26
1.234 Asia	27
1.24 Technical and vocational education :	28
1.25 Co-operation with UNRWA for the education of Arab 'refugees' from Palestine	29
1.26 Aid to the Republic of the 'Congo (capital Leopoldville) within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations	29
1.27 Education of adults and youth activities.	30

1.271 Education of adults.	30
1.272 Youth activities	31
1.A <i>Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America</i>	31
2. <i>Natural Sciences</i>	33
2.1 Promotion of international scientific co-operation .	33
2.11 Development of international exchange of scientific information: :	33
2.111 Assistance to international scientific organizations .	33
2.112 Improvement of scientific documentation and terminology :	35
2.113 Collection and dissemination of information	35
2.12 Development of international co-operation in scientific research: :	36
2.2 Promotion of studies and research relating to natural resources .	36
2.3 Promotion of studies and research relating to marine sciences .	36
2.4 Improvement of the teaching of the basic sciences in higher education :	39
2.5 Advanced education and research in technological sciences .	40
2.6 Science Co-operation Offices	40
2.7 Directives for future programmes : : : : : :	40
2.71 Ten-year programme.	40
2.72 International co-operation in scientific research : : : : :	40
2.73 Scientific and technological conditions of industrialization. . . .	41
2.A <i>Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands</i>	42
3. <i>Social Sciences</i>	44
3.1 Co-operation with international organizations.	44
3.2 Improvement of social science documentation.	44
3.3 Statistics relating to education, science, culture and mass communication:	45
3.4 Contribution to teaching and basic research in the social sciences .	45
3.5 Application of the social sciences to problems of social and economic development .	46
3.6 Promotion of human rights: : : : : :	47
3.7 Studies on problems of international understanding and peaceful co-operation.	47
3.8 Social science field officers.	47
4. <i>Cultural Activities.</i>	48
4.1 Humanistic studies	48
4.2 Arts and letters	49
4.22 Promotion of-reading materials: : : : : :	49
4.3 Copyright	49
4.4 Monuments and museums : : : : : :	49
4.41 Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind	50
4.42 Development of museums.	52
4.5 Libraries, archives, bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications:	53
4.51 Development of libraries and archives .	53
4.52 Development of bibliography, documentation and 'exchange of publications.	54
4.6 Unesco Library and reference service : : : : : :	54
4.A <i>Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.</i>	55
5. <i>Mass Communication</i>	57
5.1 Free flow of information and development of information media. . . .	57
5.11 Free flow of information	57
5.12 Development of information media: : : : : :	58
5.13 Use of mass communication techniques in education .	59
5.14 Documentation and research in mass communication .	59
5.2 Public information and promotion of international understanding . . .	60
5.21 Press	61
5.22 Radio and visual information : : : : : :	61
5.23 Public liaison	62
5.24 Anniversaries of great personalities: : : : : :	62

6. <i>International Exchange Service</i>	63
6.1 Clearing house and special studies	63
6.2 Promotion of study, training and teaching abroad: : : : : :	64
6.3 Unesco fellowships	64
6.4 Travel grants to workers, youth and women leader; for 'study abroad: : : : :	65
6.5 Briefing centre for international experts-Bois du Rocher	65
7. <i>Relations with Member States</i>	65
7.1 Assistance to National Commissions.	65
7.2 Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere : : : : : :	66
7.3 Participation in the activities of Member States	66
7.4 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	70
7.5 Co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund : : : : :	71
7.6 Co-operation with the International Development Association and' with the Inter-American Development Bank	72
7.7 Special account for the implementation of the programme of Unesco.	73
8. <i>General resolutions</i>	73
8.1 Peaceful and neighbourly relations	73
8.2 The role of Unesco in contributing' to 'the attainment of indepeddence by colonial countries and peoples	74
8.3 Publications	75
8.4 Use of the Arabic language: : : : : : : : : : :	75
8.5 Methods of preparing the Programme and Budget.	76
8.6 Directives for future programmes	76
8.61 Major projects	77
8.62 The role of education in economic and social development : : : : :	77
8.63 World project for literacy and for the extension of primary and adult education in countries in the course of development	79
8.64 Conferences and meetings	79
9. <i>Questions related to the Budget for 1961-62.</i>	80
9.1 Provisional budget ceilings for 1961-62	80
9.2 Appropriation resolution for 1961-62.	80

III. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

10. Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations	85
11. Transitional measures pending the entry into force of the new Directives : : : : :	92
12. Renewal of formal agreements concluded with international non-governmental organizations	93
13. Geographical extension of international non-governmental organizations : : : : :	93
14. Admission of international non-governmental organizations to consultative arrangements.	93

IV. LEGAL QUESTIONS

15. Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, concerning new documents requested during sessions of the General Conference in the course of debate	94
16. Amendments to Rules 55, 58 and 59'of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference : Documents and Records.	94
17. Amendment to Rules 25(l), 30(l), 34(l) and 38(l) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference : Number of Vice-Presidents of the General Conference	95

V. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

18. Scale of contributions of Member States for 1961-62.	95
19. Currency of contributions.	96
20. Collection of contributions.	97
21. Reports of the Director-General and of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the financial period ended 31 December 1958 and for the year ended 31 December 1959, and comments of the Executive Board thereon	99
22. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: Financial statements for 1958 and 1959 and Report of the External Auditor.	99
23. Administration of the Working Capital Fund.	101
24. Administration of the Publications and Visual Material Fund.	101

VI. STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

25. Geographical distribution	101
26. Recruitment and promotion of staff:	102
27. Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (OPEX).	102
28. Salaries, allowances and related benefits.	103
28.1 Salaries of staff in the General Service category :	103
28.2 Salaries of staff in the Professional category and above.	104
28.3 Allowances	104
28.4 Salaries of certain-staff members recruited for projects financed from the Special Fund.	104
29. Administrative costs and staff utilization:	105
30. Administrative Tribunal	105
31. Medical Benefits Fund.	106
31.1 Extension of the Medical Benefits Fund to cover retired 'staff' members (Associate Participants)	106
31.2 Administrative expenses of the 'Medical Benefits Fund:	106
32. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.	106
32.1 Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.	106
32.2 Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	106
32.3 Election of representatives of Member States to serve on the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1961-62.	107

VII. PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF UNESCO

33. Completion and financial status of the Headquarters project.	107
33.1 Acceptance of loans for the completion of the Headquarters construction :	107
33.2 Submission of final statement of Headquarters expenditures.	108
34. Additional Headquarters premises required by the Organization	108
35. Future of the Headquarters Committee.	111

VIII. REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

36. Assessment of Unesco's work in 1958-59.	111
37. Special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth and tenth sessions.	112
38. Form and content of the reports' to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session.	113
39. Special reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session on action taken by Member States upon the convention and recommendations adopted at the eleventh session.	114
40. Terms of reference and membership of the Reports Committee :	115

IX. TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

41. Place and date of the twelfth session.	116
42. Inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Conference of an item concerning the amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board).	116
43. Membership of committees of the twelfth session: : : : : :	116
33.1 Headquarters Committee	116
43.2 Reports Committee	117
43.3 Legal Committee	117

B . C O N V E N T I O N A N D R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S A D O P T E D B Y T H E G E N E R A L C O N F E R E N C E A T I T S E L E V E N T H S E S S I O N

I. CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION.	119
RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION AT THE THIRTIETH PLENARY MEETING, 14 DECEMBER 1960	122
II. RECOMMENDATION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION.	123
111. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF RENDERING MUSEUMS ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE	125

C . A C T I O N T A K E N B Y M E M B E R S T A T E S U P O N . 3 C O N V E N T I O N S A N D R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S A D O P T E D B Y T H E G E N E R A L C O N F E R E N C E

GENERAL REPORT ON THE INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO AT ITS NINTH AND TENTH SESSIONS	127
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D . A N N E X E S

I. Report of the Programme Commission .	131
II. Reports of the Administrative Commission : : : : : :	171
III. Reports of the Legal Committee	189
IV. Report of the Reports Committee .	193
V. Reports of the Working Parties of the General Conference: : : : : :	202
1. The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples .	202
2. Methods of preparing the programme and budget : : : : : :	203
VI. Reports of the Working Parties of the Programme Commission.	208
1. Draft convention and recommendation against discrimination in education : : : :	208
2. Advisability of establishing an international instrument concerning technical and vocational education	213

3. Recommendations arising from the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences	214
4. Oceanography	218
5. Future programme in 'the held of scientific research on arid lands : : : : :'	219
6. Draft recommendation concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone	221
7. Biennial report of the President of the International Commission for' a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind	222
8. International campaign to save the monuments of Nubia : : : : :'	225
9. Measures taken by the Director General to implement IOC /Resolution 5.51 concerning the distinction to be made between the two basic. functions of the Department of Mass Communication	228
10. Development of Unesco's activities in Tropical Africa: : : : :'	229
INDEX.	239

NOTE ON NUMBERING OF RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions, including resolutions of the programme for 1961-62, have been numbered serially. It is recommended that references to resolutions should be made in one of the following forms:

'Resolution 2.43 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session', Or
'(11C /Resolution 2.43)'.

A. RESOLUTIONS

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION, ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER STATES AND OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND TRIBUTE TO MR. JEAN THOMAS

0.1 Credentials

The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting, held on 14 November 1960, set up the Credentials Committee consisting of representatives of the following States : Argentina, Bulgaria, France, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America. The chairman of the Committee specially authorized by the Committee, the General Conference

On the report of the Credentials Committee or on the report of the chairman of the committee specially authorized by the Committee, the General Conference recognized as valid the credentials of :

(a) The delegations of the following Member States :

Afghanistan	Dahomey	Laos
Albania	Denmark	Lebanon
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Liberia
Australia	Ecuador	Libya
Austria	El Salvador	Luxembourg
Belgium	Ethiopia	Madagascar
Bolivia	France	Federation of Malaya
Brazil	Gabon	Mali
Bulgaria	Federal Republic of	Mexico
Burma	Germany	Monaco
Byelorussian Soviet	Ghana	Morocco
Socialist Republic	Greece	Nepal
Cambodia	Guatemala	Netherlands
Cameroun	Guinea	New Zealand
Canada	Haiti	Nicaragua
Central African	Honduras	Niger
Republic	India	Nigeria
Ceylon	Indonesia	Norway
Chile	Iran	Pakistan
China	Israel	Panama
Colombia	Italy	Paraguay
Congo (Brazzaville)	Ivory Coast	Peru
Congo (Leopoldville)	Japan	Philippines
Costa Rica	Jordan	Poland
Cuba	Korea	Rumania
Czechoslovakia	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia

Senegal	Turkey	United States of
Somalia	Ukrainian Soviet	America
Spain	Socialist Republic	Upper Volta
Sudan	Union of Soviet	Uruguay
Sweden	Socialist Republics	Venezuela
Switzerland	United Arab	Viet-Nam
Thailand	Republic	Yugoslavia
Tunisia	United Kingdom	

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members :

Federation of the	Mauritius	Sierre Leone
West Indies	Ruanda-Urundi	Tanganyika

(c) The observers from the following non-Member States :

Chad	Ireland	Portugal
Holy See		

The General Conference also adopted, on the report of the Credentials Committee, at its second plenary meeting, 14 November 1960, the following resolution :

The General Conference

1. *Decides* not to consider, at its eleventh session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat the representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China;
2. *Decides* to reject any objection made to the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China.

The General Conference also decided, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the first report of the Credentials Committee (11 C/40), to take no decision regarding the credentials submitted by the delegation of Hungary, although that did not signify the invalidation of the credentials of that delegation, which was able to take part provisionally in the work of the eleventh session of the General Conference, with the same rights as other duly accredited representatives, in accordance with Rule 24 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

The General Conference, at its twenty-first plenary meeting, 3 December 1960, also decided, in accordance with the proposal appearing in paragraph 9 of the second report of the Credentials Committee (11 C/46), to accept the credentials of the delegation of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), to which objection had been made.

0.2 Right to vote of Bolivia, Honduras and Paraguay 1,2

The General Conference,

Considering the provisions of Article IV.8 (b) and (c) of the Constitution,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, sixth plenary meeting, 18 November 1960.
 2. The right to vote of China was decided by resolution 20.1 (collection of contributions).

Decides to permit the delegations of Bolivia and Honduras to vote during the eleventh session of the General Conference.

The General Conference,

Considering the provisions of Article IV.8 (b) and (c) of the Constitution,
Decides to permit the delegation of Paraguay to vote during the eleventh session of the General Conference.

- 0.3 Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session
- 0.311 The General Conference, at its fourth plenary meeting, 15 November 1960, adopted the revised agenda prepared by the Executive Board (11 C/l Rev.), after deciding by separate votes to delete item 7 from the agenda (representation of China in Unesco) and to retain item 23.2.2 (communication from the Government of the Republic of China concerning the contribution and the arrears in payment of contributions of China).
- 0.312 At its fifth plenary meeting, 16 November 1960, the General Conference decided to delete item 15.6 from the agenda : 'The action taken by the Director-General for the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its fifty-fifth session concerning the question of general and complete disarmament '.
- 0.313 At its ninth plenary meeting, 19 November 1960, the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, not to include in the agenda the item, proposed by Cuba, which would condemn any State attempting to interfere in the affairs of another State.
- 0.314 At its fourteenth plenary meeting, on 23 November 1960, the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include in its agenda the following new item, proposed by the special working party set up by the General Committee on 17 November 1960 : 'The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples, bearing in mind the related proposals being tabled and discussions taking place at the XVth session of the United Nations General Assembly '.²
- 0.315 At its twenty-eighth plenary meeting, on 13 December 1960, the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include in the agenda the following new item, proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : ' Amendement of the procedure for admission to Unesco of States not Members of the United Nations ' ; and to refer it to the Executive Board (see doc. 11 C/49).
- 0.316 At the same plenary meeting, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XII of the Constitution, the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, not to include in its agenda the following new item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : ' Change in the status of

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twelfth plenary meeting, 22 November 1960.

2. At the same plenary meeting the General Conference decided to set up a Working Party to examine this question.

Associate Members of the Organization ‘, as this proposal entailed the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to certain provisions of the Constitution and therefore could not be included in the agenda of its eleventh session.

- 0.32 At its sixth plenary meeting, on 18 November 1960, the General Conference approved, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the plan for the organization of the work of the session proposed by the Executive Board (11 C/2) as amended by the Director-General (11 C/2 Rev.).

- 0.33 Suspension of the effect of paragraph 2 and 5 of Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference ¹

The General Conference,

Recalling Rule 108 of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering that, owing to circumstances beyond his control, the Director-General had been unable to communicate the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 to Member States by the prescribed date,

Considering that, in these circumstances, certain Member States have been unable to adhere to the time-limits laid down by Rules 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference for the submission of proposals for the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to the proposed programme and budget which involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure, or which involve increases or decreases in the total budget ceiling proposed by the Director-General,

Decides to suspend the effect of paragraphs 2 and 5 of Rule 78 of its Rules of Procedure;

Decides to fix 7 November 1960 as the latest date for the submission by Member States to the General Conference of proposals covered by paragraphs 2 and 5 of Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure.

- 0.4 General Committee of the Conference

- 0.41 Increase in the number of Vice-Presidents of the General Conference

At its third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1960, the General Conference decided, on the proposal of the Executive Board, to amend paragraph 1 of Rule 25, paragraph 1 of Rule 30, paragraph 1 of Rule 34, and paragraph 1 of Rule 38 of its Rules of Procedure, and to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the General Conference from 12 to 15.²

- 0.42 Composition of the General Committee

Having regard to the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fourth plenary meeting, on 15 November 1960, elected the officers comprising the General Committee, as follows :

1. Resolution adopted at the fifth plenary meeting, 16 November 1960.

2. See also resolution 17.

President of the General Conference : H.E. Mr. Akale-Work Apte-Wold (Ethiopia).
Vice-Presidents : H.E. Dr. Don Luis R. MacKay (Argentina); H.E. Mr. K. Frieberger (Austria) ; H.E. Mr. P. E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil); H.E. Dr. F. Kahuda (Czechoslovakia) ; H.E. the Hon. A. J. Dowuona-Hammond (Ghana); H.E. Dr. K. L. Shrimali (India); H.E. Dr. G. Bosco (Italy); H.E. Dr. D. A. Yanez (Mexico) ; H.E. Mr. Z. Arbab (Sudan); Professor Lieutenant-General P. Salvidhannides (Thailand) ; H.E. Mr. M. Messadi (Tunisia); H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P. (United Kingdom); H.E. Mr. R. H. Thayer (United States of America); H.E. Mr. S. G. Lapin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ; H.E. Mr. M. Picon Salas (Venezuela).

Chairman of the Programme Commission : Mr. L. François (France).

Chairman of the Administrative Commission : H.E. Mr. R. Baron Castro (El Salvador).

Chairman of the Credentials Committee : H.E. Mr. A. Matsui (Japan).

Chairman of the Nominations Committee : Mr. S. M. Sharif (Pakistan).

Chairman of the Legal Committee : H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran).

Chairman of the Reports Committee : 1 Mrs. G. Kaminska (Poland).

Chairman of the Headquarters Committee : ² Dr. W. Gardner Davies (Australia).

0.5 Admission of new Member States

0.51 Admission of Kuwait as a Member State of the Organization ³

The General Conference,

Considering that, on 25 April 1960, the Government of Kuwait submitted an application for the admission of Kuwait to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, this application was accompanied by a statement that Kuwait was prepared to abide by the Constitution, to accept the obligations it entails and to contribute to the expenses of the Organization,

Considering that, in accordance with Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, this application was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations,

Considering that the Economic and Social Council decided, at its thirtieth session, to inform the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that it had no objection to the admission of Kuwait to the Organization,

Considering that, following on that decision, the Executive Board adopted, at its fifty-seventh session, a resolution recommending to the General Conference that Kuwait be admitted to membership of the Organization,

Decides to admit Kuwait to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

1. Elected at the first meeting of the Reports Committee, 7 November 1960.

2. Elected at the tenth session of the General Conference.

3. Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary meeting, 15 November 1960.

0.6 Admission of Associate Members

0.61 Admission of Ruanda-Urundi to associate membership of the Organization ¹

The General Conference,
Considering Article II, paragraph 3, of the Constitution,
Considering the request presented on 4 July 1960 by the Government of Belgium,
Decides to admit the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi to associate membership
of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0.6'2 Admission of Mauritius to associate membership of the Organization ¹

The General Conference,
Considering Article II, paragraph 3, of the Constitution,
Considering the request presented on 21 July 1960 by the Government of the
United Kingdom,
Decides to admit Mauritius to associate membership of the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0.63 Admission of Tanganyika to associate membership of the Organization ¹

The General Conference,
Considering Article II, paragraph 3, of the Constitution,
Considering the request presented on 16 September 1960 by the Government of
the United Kingdom,
Decides to admit the Trust Territory of Tanganyika to associate membership of
the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0.7 Admission as observers of representatives of international
nongovernmental organizations

In conformity with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and on the recommendation
of the Executive Board, the General Conference decided, at its fourth plenary
meeting, on 15 November 1960, to admit as observers at the eleventh session the
representatives of the following organizations :

Carnegie Corporation;	International Film and Television
Carnegie Endowment for International	Council;
Peace;	International Radio and Television
Congress for Cultural Freedom;	Organization;
Fédération Internationale des Journa-	Liaison Committee of Women's
listes et Ecrivains du Tourisme;	International Organizations;
International Civil Service Training	United Towns Organization;
Organization;	World Association of World Federalists.

1. Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary meeting, 15 November 1960.

0.8 Election of 12 members of the Executive Board

The General Conference proceeded, at its seventh plenary meeting on 18 November 1960, to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of 12 members of the Executive Board, whose terms of office will expire at the close of the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

The following 12 candidates, having obtained the required majority of the votes cast, were declared elected on the first ballot :

H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan);	H.E. Mr. Georges Averoff (Greece);
Mrs. Indira Gandhi (India);	H.E. Mr. Stefan Wierblowski (Poland) ;
Dr. George Shuster (United States of America) ;	H.E. Mr. Julien Kuypers (Belgium) ;
Professor Norair M. Sissakian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ;	H.E. Mr. Mariano Picon Salas (Venezuela) ;
H.E. Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador) ;	Professor Otto von Simson (Federal Republic of Germany) ;
H.E. Dr. C.E. Beeby (New Zealand);	H.E. Dr. A. Rakoto Ratsimamanga (Malagasy Republic).

0.9 Tribute to Mr. Jean Thomas¹

The General Conference,

Considering that since 1946, when the Preparatory Commission met in London to organize the first session of the General Conference of Unesco, Mr. Jean Thomas has been intimately associated with the direction of the Organization, as Director of the Department of Cultural Activities and then as Assistant Director-General,

Considering further the admirable lucidity of his thought, the great gift of creative imagination which has characterized his approach to the Unesco programme, and the unflagging courtesy and dedication to international understanding which he has shown both in his work in the Secretariat and during his many arduous visits to the Member States of the Organization,

Expresses to him as to a true friend its high esteem and profound gratitude and voices the hope that what is termed his retirement will lead, whatever his future services to his country and to mankind, to new benefits which will accrue from his continuing devotion to the purposes which the Organization strives to serve.

1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 15 December 1960.

II. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1961-1962¹

1. Education

1.0 Office of the Director

1.01 *The General Conference,*

Recognizing that adequate systems of education at all levels are an essential prerequisite to the economic, social and political development of all countries,
Believing that in the absence of adequate educational facilities no nation can make its full contribution to the cause of international understanding and world peace to which Unesco is dedicated,

Welcoming the overwhelming interest which has been shown by all delegations in the work of the Education Department of Unesco and the unvarying support given to the proposals for expanding the Department's activities,

Desiring that Unesco in its Headquarters organization shall reflect the new emphasis on education and that the Education Department shall be enabled to fulfil its additional obligations,

Urges the Director-General to reconsider the administrative arrangement within the Organization in order to ensure that the Headquarters machinery of Unesco is fully and demonstrably adequate to discharge its increased task in the execution of the 1961-62 programme in education.

1.1 International co-operation for the study and advancement of education

1.11 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations

1.111 Member States are invited to foster the establishment of national associations specializing in education, particularly teachers' organizations, and to encourage the affiliation of such associations with existing international non-governmental organizations and to facilitate their participation in the activities of these organizations.

1.112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with educational international non-governmental organizations, and in particular with international teachers' organizations, and to grant them financial assistance and service as appropriate for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of education.

1.12 *Education clearing house services*

1.121 The Director-General is authorized to maintain a clearing house for the exchange of information and materials related to the needs of Member States and to the requirements of the programme of Unesco in the field of education, and in particular :

(a) To undertake documentation services and comparative surveys;

(b) To provide, when necessary, advisory services, surveys and reports on educational topics, to the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies;

1. Resolutions 1.01 to 7.7 adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

- (c) To diffuse technical information and materials relating to significant developments in education in Member States, in particular by such publications as the *World Survey of Education*, *Problems in Education*, and the quarterly *international Journal of Adult and Youth Education* (previously *Fundamental and Adult Education*) ;
- (d) To collect and provide, in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education, information and materials useful for, and required by, producers of textbooks and other teaching materials, particularly in connexion with the objectives of education for international understanding and co-operation.

1.13 *Promotion of the study of education and development and use of new methods and techniques in education*

1.131 Member States are invited to develop centres of educational documentation and information and to strengthen institutions of educational research, both for national purposes and for the purpose of contributing internationally to the solution of current educational problems.

1.1321 The Director-General is authorized to foster and facilitate international co-operation for making known the results of educational research and for co-ordinating parallel research on problems of current importance, and to participate to this effect, at their request, in the activities of Member States, and in particular :

- (a) To promote the establishment of national centres of educational documentation and to encourage exchange between such centres;
- (b) To enlist the co-operation of national educational research institutions and to assist the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, and the International Institute for Child Study, Bangkok;
- (c) To undertake, in collaboration with appropriate non-governmental organizations, studies which will contribute to the improvement of the status of the teaching profession;
- (d) To promote studies directed toward the improvement of the teaching in schools of foreign languages and of science and mathematics;
- (e) To promote international collaboration in developing the use of audio-visual aids in education both in and out of school;
- (f) To promote studies on problems relating to school buildings, in particular low-cost and rapid methods of school building, adapted to educational and environmental needs;
- (g) To stimulate comparative educational studies carried out by international organizations and university centres.

1.1322 *The General Conference,*
Considering that the existence in the world of a substantial mass of illiterates is incompatible with the development of civilization and the maintenance of peace,
Considering that the work of Unesco is meaningless unless men are enabled to understand its message,
Noting the positive results already obtained in a great many cases through the efforts made by countries to reduce illiteracy,
Noting, on the other hand, the obvious impossibility of eliminating mass illiteracy

through the use of traditional methods alone, particularly in view of the current world shortage of teachers,
Considering that no initiative in this field can be effective unless it is based on accurate surveys and that here science is required to help education,
Considering that existing technical possibilities and the progress which is bound to be made in this field in the years to come will place vast means at our disposal,
Considering that the conquest of outer space must be put to peaceful ends and that it is already possible to discern how artificial satellites or machines positioned nearer to the earth could enable educational programmes covering vast areas to be disseminated,
Considering, finally, that this problem is a world problem and that it can be raised and resolved only within an international framework,
Invites Member States to pursue and increase their efforts to assemble all information likely to help in the fight against illiteracy;
Authorizes the Director-General to convene a meeting of experts and to undertake experimental activities on the development and use of new methods and techniques of education.

1.14 *Studies and services concerning institutions of higher education*

- 1.141 The Director-General is authorized to promote international co-operation for the development and improvement of higher education institutions :
- (a) By collaborating with appropriate international non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) By making the necessary arrangements for undertaking, with financial assistance from private foundations or from other bodies as he deems appropriate, studies of problems concerning institutions of higher education;
 - (c) By assisting Member States, at their request, in the development and improvement of their institutions of higher education.

1.15 *Human rights and international understanding*

1.151 Fight against discrimination in education

- 1.1511 Member States are invited :
- (a) To become parties to the International Convention and to apply the Recommendation on discrimination in education adopted by the General Conference and to take any legislative or other measures required for the implementation of these instruments in the territories under their jurisdiction;
 - (b) To continue and intensify their efforts, jointly and severally, to provide equal educational opportunities for all, without regard to race, sex or any other distinction, economic or social;
 - (c) To promote, through education, international understanding and co-operation and respect for human rights, including the rights of children enumerated in Resolution 1386(XIV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (1939).
- 1.1512 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, activities designed to promote :

- (a) Prevention of discrimination in education, particularly by obtaining the widest possible adherence to international instruments adopted by the General Conference and providing services necessary for their implementation;
 - (b) Equality of educational opportunity, particularly through the removal of obstacles to the education of girls and women;
 - (c) Education for international understanding and co-operation and respect of human rights;
- and to participate, on request, in the activities of Member States directed to these ends.

1.152 Improvement of the status of women

1.1521 *The General Conference,*

Noting with appreciation the Director-General's proposals to strengthen Unesco's work for the improvement of the status of women,

Considering the desirability of further activities within the framework of Unesco for the cause of women,

Requests the Director-General :

- (a) To take steps through the services of the Department of Mass Communication to popularize and make more widely known reports on the investigations of Unesco in the field, for instance by offering such reports to women's organizations for publication in their periodicals;
- (b) Whenever Unesco is engaged in advisory functions in connexion with the contents of curricula within national educational systems, to seek to include in these curricula topics that have a bearing on the status of women and which may promote a better understanding - especially among young men - of women's place in, and importance to, society;
- (c) To study the possibility of increasing the number of women members of the Secretariat especially with regard to high professional posts,

II

Invites Member States to help to bring about an increased interest among women for the aims and work of Unesco and for their participation in the implementation of Unesco's programme; to this end, National Commissions should, for example :

- (a) Ensure that information published within their countries about the facilities which Unesco offers through fellowships, travel grants, seminars, conferences, etc., makes clear that these facilities are not only open to men but to women as well;
- (b) Co-operate as actively as possible with women's organizations in the respective countries and arrange for these organizations to take an active part in the National Commission's deliberations concerning Unesco's work;
- (c) Give women's organizations information on vacant posts in the Secretariat and under the Unesco-administered part of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (d) Help to implement paragraph I (b) above by encouraging periodicals of women's organizations, popular weeklies and other magazines to publish articles on

women of all parts of the world, their daily conditions of life and the work done by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to improve their status.

1.153 Education for international understanding

1.1531 *The General Conference,*

Recalling that, as stated in its Constitution, Unesco was created 'for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations organization was established and which its Charter proclaims ' ,

Considering that every display of racial intolerance or alleged national superiority militates against these fundamental objectives and constitutes a threat to international peace, security and understanding,

Being of the opinion that a suitable upbringing, imbued with a spirit of tolerance and objectivity, can effectively help to eradicate those factors which oppose the establishment of genuine and lasting international understanding,

Condemns any display of intolerance among the different races or peoples as a violation of the high principles which prompted the creation of the United Nations and of Unesco;

Urges Member States to redouble their efforts to ensure that education shall always be based on the principle of tolerance, the spirit of strict objectivity and the desire to maintain peaceful relations among the different nations and races;

Invites the Director-General to consider the most effective means of contributing in future, in the field of education, towards ensuring and developing international understanding, and to report on this subject to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

1.2 Services to national systems of education

1.21 *Overall planning and administration of education*

1.211 Member States are invited to pay special attention to the requirements of overall planning and administration of education, embracing school and out-of-school education, within the framework of national social and economic development plans, and to this end to provide for the establishment or improvement of adequate national machinery and for the proper training of personnel concerned with educational planning and administration.

1.212 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and in the light of recommendations and suggestions made by international and regional meetings held on educational planning and administration, to assist Member States in the planning and administration of education of all types and levels and the co-ordinating of such planning and administration with the national plans for economic and social development :

(a) By carrying out national and regional surveys and studies on the educational requirements of economic and social development;

- (b) By organizing regional conferences of governmental and international experts to recommend goals and methods for national planning and regional and international co-operation;
- (c) By co-operating with Member States in the establishment of regional training centres and in the preparation and conduct of regional or national seminars;
- (d) By helping individual Member States, upon request,
 - (i) To organize and improve their national services of overall planning and administration of education;
 - (ii) To draw up plans for the development of their educational systems.

1.22 *Collaboration with the International Bureau of Education*

1.221 Member States are invited to apply the recommendations adopted by the annual International Conference on Public Education and to give to the Conference, in their annual reports on educational progress, an account of their achievements in applying those recommendations which the Joint Unesco-IBE Committee has chosen for special reporting because of their importance.

1.222 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with the International Bureau of Education, to offer the Bureau financial assistance and service and to organize jointly with it the annual International Conference on Public Education.

1.23 *Primary and general secondary education*

1.231 Assistance to Member States and international organizations in certain fields of primary and secondary education of general interest

1.2311 In accordance with Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Member States are invited to provide in an increasing measure at every level, equal opportunities for education for all, on the basis of age, aptitude and ability, in their metropolitan and overseas territories and in non-self-governing and trust territories under their administration, due account having been taken of the cultural individuality of each country and territory. In particular, Member States are invited :

- (a) To take measures for extending free and compulsory education to all boys and girls, and to raise the compulsory school attendance age where appropriate and possible, in order to provide a more adequate education for boys and girls, in both rural and urban areas;
- (b) To make secondary education increasingly available, as far as possible, to all young people irrespective of sex, in accordance with their ability, and to adapt such education to their aptitudes and the requirements of economic and social development;
- (c) To integrate primary and secondary education development plans with the national plans of economic and social development;
- (d) To make such budget provisions where appropriate and possible as may be necessary for the achievement of these purposes;
- (e) To aid within the limit of their possibilities, either directly or through Unesco, those Member States which require assistance in the development of their primary and secondary education systems.

- 1.2312 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, in collaboration with appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, activities designed to further the adaptation of the primary and secondary school curriculum to the changing needs of society, and to assist Member States at their request :
- (a) In the improvement of programmes of teacher training and curriculum development;
 - (b) In developing modern methods for the teaching of science and mathematics in primary and secondary schools;
 - (c) In projects relating to the teaching of modern languages;
 - (d) In the introduction and use of audio-visual aids in primary and secondary schools.

1.232 Africa ¹

- 1.2321 *The General Conference,*
Noting the findings of the inquiry conducted by the Director-General in 1959 on the needs of African countries in the field of primary and secondary education, and the conclusions and recommendations adopted thereon by the meeting of Ministers and Directors of Education held in Addis Ababa in February 1960 (11 C/PRG/1 and 11 C/PRG/13),

I

Decides to initiate in 1961-62 a programme for the development of primary and secondary education in Africa;

II

Invites Member States and Associate Members in Africa :

- (a) To make a major effort to expand education quantitatively and to improve it qualitatively as rapidly as possible, for children and adolescents of both sexes, particularly at the primary level;
- (b) To give special attention, where appropriate, to the development of secondary schools, general, vocational and technical, both as a means of social and cultural progress and for economic and political advancement;
- (c) To achieve and maintain a proper balance between the facilities provided at the primary and secondary levels;
- (d) To ensure, through effective planning, the establishment of essential priorities by careful and continuous investigation based on social, economic and educational studies and to integrate educational development within national overall economic and social development plans;

Further invites Member States of the region to request the assistance of the appropriate international and regional organizations, and to use all resources made available to them in a well co-ordinated manner for the development of education, particularly at the primary and secondary levels;

Invites Member States outside Africa to offer, directly or through Unesco, financial

1. Throughout this section, the word 'Africa' has been used by the General Conference as meaning the following Member States, Associate Members and Territories : Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cameroun, South Cameroons, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Congo (capital Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ruanda-Urundi, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta and Zanzibar. The Sudan participates in some projects.

and technical aid to African countries for the development of their educational systems, particularly at the primary and secondary levels;

III

Authorizes the Director-General, in co-operation with the interested Member States and Associate Members, appropriate international and regional governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as private educational institutions :

- (a) To conduct basic studies for the planning and development of education, particularly at the primary and secondary levels;
- (b) To provide assistance to Member States and Associate Members in Africa :
 - (i) For the training of educational planners, and administrators and school supervisors;
 - (ii) For the improvement of the curricula of primary and secondary schools and the adaptation of these curricula to the changing needs of the individual and society ;
 - (iii) For the training of primary school teachers;
 - (iv) For the development of secondary education and of local or regional training facilities for secondary school teachers, particularly for teachers of science, mathematics, languages and technical and vocational subjects;
 - (v) For the training at both the local and regional levels of teaching staff for teacher-training institutions.

- 1.2322 *The General Conference,*
Welcoming to membership of Unesco the newly independent States of Africa and those on the way to independence,
Recognizing that this increase in membership enables the Organization to proceed further towards its goal of international co-operation,
Noting with satisfaction the resolution of the Economic and Social Council calling 'urgently for additional international assistance of all kinds to help them in their endeavours to reap the benefits and assume the responsibilities of independence and to attain rapid economic and social advancement in conditions of stability ' (resolution 768 (XXX)),
Having reviewed, in its general debate on the Director-General's report and in the Programme Commission, the most urgent needs faced by the countries concerned in promoting their economic, social and cultural development and in attaining the goals set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
Noting further that the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is undertaking a comprehensive discussion of the most urgent needs of Africa,
Looking forward to the close co-ordination of the decisions of the General Conference with those of the General Assembly,

I

Places on record its conviction that the most urgent and vital need in Africa today is education; and that, in meeting this need, planned and balanced educational development must be both a part of the economic and social plans of the region and an essential element in fulfilment of the right to education embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Invites the Member States and Associate Members of Unesco in Africa to devote as much as possible of their national resources to the development of education at all levels;

Invites further all Member States and Associate Members of Unesco to join together in a programme of international co-operation and solidarity for aiding the educational development of Africa, parallel to programmes in other regions for international co-operation in the field of education;

II

Decides to convene a conference of African States in 1961 with a view to establishing an inventory of educational needs and a programme to meet those needs in the coming years, and to invite the United Nations, the other Specialized Agencies and the IAEA to co-operate with Unesco in the preparation and organization of this conference;

III

Approves the programme for Africa established at the present session, financed from the Regular budget and supplemented by the allocations for education made available by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and by the United Nations Special Fund as a result of the priority the Fund is expected to give to a technical and secondary education programme in Africa;

IV

Calls attention to the further financial needs for educational development faced by the African countries in the following four critical sectors :

- (a) Construction of educational buildings;
- (b) Production of teaching aids, both traditional and new;
- (c) Provision of overseas teachers and professors for secondary, technical and higher educational establishments;
- (d) Assessment of educational needs;

V

Requests the Director-General and the Executive Board :

- (a) To give serious consideration to requests for assistance made by new Member States and Associate Members in Africa under the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, and in so doing to have regard to the priority already being given to the needs of developing countries in other regions;
- (b) In carrying out the Programme for Africa in 1961-62, to make whatever adjustments the Director-General may consider necessary to deal with developments in the situation, subject to his reporting thereon to the Executive Board;
- (c) To assist those States, at their request, in establishing their overall needs in educational development so that those needs can be taken into account when any form of external assistance is under consideration;
- (d) To take into consideration, in formulating future Programme and Budget proposals, the views and conclusions of the General Conference and its subsidiary organs on the priority needs of Africa.

- 1.2323 *The General Conference,*
Noting that the educational needs of the countries of Africa are vast and urgent,
Being aware that educational development is a major factor and condition precedent for the economic, social and cultural development of those countries,
Being informed of the needs disclosed in the inquiry carried out by Unesco in the countries of Africa in 1959 and of the conclusions and recommendations in that connexion adopted by the Meeting of Ministers or Directors of Education of Tropical African countries at Addis Ababa in 1960 (11 C/PRG/I and 11 C/PRG/I3),
Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of Unesco's programme for the countries of Africa, which paves the way for constructive action to meet their needs for organization of education and training of qualified personnel,
Emphasising the importance of recognizing the need for further sources of financial assistance of both a capital and a recurrent nature,

I

Decides, in a spirit of solidarity, to launch an appeal to Member States, Associate Members and voluntary bodies in those States to assist through Unesco the development of education in the countries of Africa, for the following requirements :

- (a) Construction of educational buildings;
- (b) Production of teaching aids, both traditional and new;
- (c) Provision of overseas teachers and professors for secondary, technical and higher educational establishments;
- (d) Assessment of educational needs;

II

Authorizes the establishment of an emergency programme of financial aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa, for a period of three years, 1961-63, and to this end :

Requests the Executive Board to assist the Director-General in implementing this programme, taking into consideration the conclusions of the Conference of African States to be held in 1961¹ and the other sources of assistance, under the following conditions :

- 1. *Purposes* : Capital and financial aid to meet the following four requirements :
 - (a) Construction of educational buildings;
 - (b) Production of teaching aids both traditional and new;
 - (c) Provision of overseas teachers and professors for secondary, technical and higher educational establishments;
 - (d) Assessment of educational needs.
- 2. *Contributions* : The programme shall receive voluntary contributions in moneys without limitation as to use in a specific recipient country. These contributions shall be in easily usable currencies and they shall be the object of distinct accounting in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.6 and Article 11.3 of the Financial Regulations. Their receipt and utilization shall be reported separately in the annual Financial Report of the Director-General.
- 3. *Participants* : All Member States and Associate Members, including voluntary

1. See resolution 1.2322 (iv).

bodies in those States, are invited to contribute to this programme, All Member States and Associate Members in Africa may be beneficiaries of the programme. Aid shall be granted at the request and subject to the approval of the Member State or Associate Member concerned.

4. *Administration* :

(a) The Director-General shall present to the Executive Board :

- (i) A statement on contributions received, for information;
- (ii) Each project of aid, for approval;

(b) Subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the Director-General shall incur limited costs, within the framework of the approved budget, for the administration of this programme to meet the additional work of the Secretariat units concerned,

5. *Clearing house functions* : The Director-General is authorized to publicize the financial and investment needs of the countries of Africa for the development of education, with a view to promoting multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation among Member States. Any specific offer to meet through Unesco an urgent and expressed need in Africa will be considered by the Executive Board;

Requests the Director-General to inform Member States periodically of the progress of these activities.

1.233 Arab States

1.2331 *The General Conference,*

Noting the findings of the study conducted in 1959 by the Director-General on the needs of the Arab Member States in the field of education and the conclusions and recommendations adopted thereon by the meeting of the representatives of Ministries of Education of Arab States, held in Beirut in February 1960 (11 C/PRG/2),

I

Decides to initiate in 1961-62 a programme for the development of education in the Arab Member States;

II

Invites the Arab Member States to draw up, where necessary, and to implement comprehensive plans for the further development of their national education systems within the framework of national overall planning for economic and social development, and to give special attention in such plans to the training of teachers for all levels of education, to the utilization of suitable teaching aids and to the construction of school buildings;

Invites other Member States to assist the development of education in Arab Member States by granting to these States, at their request, technical or financial assistance to this end, directly or through Unesco;

III

Authorizes the Director-General, in co-operation with appropriate international, regional and national organizations and private educational institutions, to assist the Arab Member States in the development of their national education systems :

- (a) In the provision of documentation, particularly relating to training of teachers, school buildings and production of textbooks;
- (b) In the training of senior educational personnel required for the preparation and execution of national plans for the development of education;
- (c) In the establishment of auxiliary services required for educational planning;
- (d) In the organization of regional meetings to study specific problems relating to the development of secondary education;
- (e) In the establishment of a system of associate teacher-training colleges.

1.234 Asia

1.2341 *The General Conference,*

Noting the findings of the study conducted by the Director-General in 1959 on the needs and problems of Asian countries in the fields of primary and compulsory education,

Noting the recommendations and suggestions made on the basis of this study by the meeting of representatives of Asian Member States held at Karachi in January 1960 (11 C/PRG/3),

I

Decides to initiate in 1961-62 a programme for the development of primary education in Asia;

II

Invites Asian Member States participating in the programme to implement in their own countries the recommendations adopted at the meeting on primary education held at Karachi in January 1960 and to use the working plan drawn up at that meeting and finalized by the Director-General as a basis for national as well as for intra-regional plans of concerned action for the extension of primary education;

Further invites other Member States to assist these Asian Member States in the implementation of the programme on the basis of the above-mentioned working plan, through financial or technical help, directly or through Unesco;

III

Authorizes the Director-General, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international, regional, bilateral, governmental and non-governmental organizations :

- (a) To assist Asian Member States participating in the programme in undertaking national or intra-regional projects which aim at meeting their needs, particularly those projects mentioned in the recommendations of the Karachi meeting;
- (b) To sponsor regional activities in the field of primary education, particularly those designed :
 - (i) To place at the disposal of national authorities relevant information and data useful for drawing up national plans;
 - (ii) To provide technical advice to national authorities, at their request, on specific problems, e.g., school buildings;
 - (iii) To train technicians from participating Asian Member States who are engaged on work concerning planning, administration and supervision;

- (iv) To train teachers for the teacher-training institutions of Member States of the region;
- (c) To promote concerned action by bringing the working plan drawn up at Karachi, as finalized, to the attention of all Member States, international organizations and other appropriate agencies of international co-operation and by making provision for the co-ordination of the programme within the region;
- (d) To undertake other supporting activities both at primary and secondary educational levels as may be necessary for the development of education in the region.

1.24 *Technical and vocational education*

1.241 Within the framework of overall educational planning, and according to the requirements of their economic development plans, Member States are invited to develop and improve the technical and vocational education provided in their schools, on the basis of the relevant recommendations formulated by the various international or regional conferences convened by Unesco. In particular, Member States are invited to ensure :

- (a) That the content and methods of technical and vocational education are constantly adapted to advances in technology and the science of teaching, as well as to the social and administrative responsibilities incumbent upon technicians and engineers in the exercise of their professions;
- (b) That such education is made increasingly accessible to women and girls;
- (c) That pupils and students receive efficient vocational guidance;
- (d) That courses of vocational and technical education instituted by various ministries or public bodies are gradually brought into line and co-ordinated with private vocational training courses for young people and adults organized outside the school system.

1.242 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in the development and improvement of technical and vocational education within their school systems :

- (a) By co-operating in the activities conducted in this field by the regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, with particular reference to the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and by various competent international or regional organizations;
- (b) By affording assistance to Member States, at their request, in the following fields in particular :
 - (i) Organization or reorganization of technical and vocational education as a whole;
 - (ii) Training of teachers;
 - (iii) Production of teaching equipment;
 - (iv) Establishment or development of vocational guidance services;
 - (v) Creation of specialized or polytechnic institutes for the training of middle level and senior technical staff.

1.243 *The General Conference,*

Having regard to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;

Having examined the Director-General's report on the advisability of establishing an international instrument concerning technical and vocational education (11 C/PRG/4),

Considers the establishment of an international instrument on that subject to be desirable;

Decides that this international instrument should take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;

Authorizes the Director-General to convene a special committee, as provided for in Article 10, paragraph 4, of the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure, for the purpose of preparing a draft recommendation to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

1.25 *Co-operation with UNRWA for the education of Arab refugees from Palestine*

1.251 The Director-General is authorized to continue to assume technical responsibility for the educational programme for Arab refugees from Palestine financed and administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East, and to provide the international professional staff required by the Director of UNRWA to assist him in the planning and execution of the programme.

1.26 *Aid to the Republic of the Congo (capital Leopoldville) within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations*

1.261 *The General Conference,*
Having examined the report of the Director-General on Unesco aid to the Congo (capital Leopoldville) within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations (11 C/34),

Considering Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco concerning assistance to the Security Council,

Noting the resolution adopted on 16 November by the Executive Board at its fifty-seventh session,

Approves the programme of work proposed by the Director-General and approved by the Executive Board and, in consequence :

Authorizes the Director-General :

1. To recruit, on behalf of the educational authorities of the Republic of the Congo, teachers for secondary, normal and technical schools and, to this end, to draw on the Working Capital Fund for the sums required to pay the advances for the travel expenses of the persons to be recruited and, should occasion arise, of their families, such advances to be reimbursed to Unesco by the United Nations;
2. To provide the Central Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts and the Provincial Ministries of the Republic of the Congo with such expert assistance as may be requested to strengthen and develop the educational system of the Congo;
3. To provide, in agreement with the United Nations, such aid to higher education and training as may be required;
4. To continue consulting with the United Nations and other interested parties,

in order to find ways and means to ensure the continuation on a regular basis of the activities of the important scientific institutions and national parks existing in the Congo and, in particular, those of the Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale;

Requests the Director-General :

- (a) To keep the Executive Board regularly informed of the progress achieved in this respect and of any new developments that may occur;
- (b) To report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

1.27 *Education of adults and youth activities*

1.271 *Education of adults*

1.2711 Member States are invited to develop and improve their programmes and systems for the education of young people and adults :

- (a) By establishing suitable institutions and providing adequate facilities and resources to this effect;
- (b) By encouraging experimental activities bearing on the content and structure of programmes for this purpose.

1.2712 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States and appropriate international organizations in the development and improvement of adult education, and in particular :

- (a) To set up a Unesco International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education;
- (b) To conduct a study on the planning, organization and execution of programmes for the eradication of illiteracy and to participate, at their request, in activities of Member States designed to maintain and further adult literacy;
- (c) To continue to operate the regional training centres for education for community development established in Patzcuaro (Mexico) for Latin America, and in Sirs-el-Layyan (United Arab Republic) for the Arab States, in accord and in co-operation with the United Nations and the other participating Specialized Agencies, the respective host governments and, for the Latin American centre, the Organization of American States;
- (d) To take part in the organization of regional meetings planned in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the 1960 World Conference on Adult Education;
- (e) To participate, at their request, in activities of Member States and of appropriate international organizations which are designed to extend and support adult education and contribute to the progress of international understanding.

1.2713 *The General Conference,*

Having considered the Director-General's proposals concerning the Regional Fundamental Education Centres for Community Development for Latin America (CREFAL) and the Arab States (ASFEC) contained in document 11 C/5, project 1.26,

Considering the excellent work carried out by CREFAL and ASFEC and the benefits which have accrued to the countries of Latin America and to the Arab States through these important regional projects,

Taking into account the great interest which the countries of Latin America and

Arab Member States attach to the work already done and still to be done by CREFAL and ASFEC,

Believing that CREFAL and ASFEC constitute pilot projects and that their achievements provide remarkable first-hand experience of which advantage could usefully be taken for the initiation of similar projects in other regions of the world,

Recognizing the magnitude of the undertaking embarked upon by CREFAL and ASFEC and the evident danger to the future fate of these Centres which the withdrawal at short notice of international assistance would represent,

Decides to defer to the twelfth session of the General Conference any decision concerning the date on which Unesco's financial contribution to ASFEC and CREFAL shall cease;

Charges a special committee constituted by the Executive Board in respect of CREFAL, and the Arab States Advisory Committee in respect of ASFEC, to present to the General Conference at its twelfth session reports on the activities of the Centres and the means of financing them in the future.

1.272 Youth activities

1.2721 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States and appropriate international organizations in the promotion of youth activities for educational purposes, and in particular :

- (a) To give financial and technical assistance to the Unesco Youth Institute established in Gauting (Federal Republic of Germany);
- (b) To encourage studies on the problems of the social inadaptation of young people;
- (c) To stimulate the work of organizations active in the field of physical education and sport and encourage the co-ordination of their efforts;
- (d) To assist projects recommended by Member States and appropriate international organizations, particularly those under the scheme of the Associated Youth Enterprises.

1.A Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America

1.31 *The General Conference,*

Recalling that at its ninth session it approved a resolution (1.81) launching a Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (Teacher Training) for a period of ten years with the aim of assisting the co-operating States to provide primary education to the highest possible proportion of their children of school age,

Recalling that at its tenth session it approved a resolution (1.71) authorizing the Director-General to operate and develop the activities of the Major Project,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in this project since 1957, particularly in 1959-60, and the support given to the Major Project by governments, international organizations, universities, national and private educational institutions in Latin America as well as from outside the region, by undertaking important supporting activities for achieving the aim of the Major Project,

Realizing the limitation, in relation to the vast needs, of the resources available to the Organization for implementation of the project's aims,

I

Decides to continue in 1961-62 the activities for furthering the aim of the Major Project,

Decides to modify the title of the project as follows : 'Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America ';

Decides to enlarge the composition of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee to include representatives of the following 21 countries of the region : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as Spain;

11

Invites Member States in Latin America :

- (a) To draw up and implement comprehensive plans for education, with emphasis on primary education, so as to foster a steady and substantial increase of the school population;
- (b) To survey the social and economic causes that prevent children of school age from attending school;
- (c) To adapt school administration and curriculum to the children's abilities and to the needs and social evolution of the countries;
- (d) To make necessary provision for the training of teachers and for school buildings and equipment;
- (e) To increase their contribution to the Associated Normal Schools;

Invites Member States in Latin America to use all resources available, in a co-ordinated manner, to contribute to the implementation of the Major Project;

Further invites Member States outside Latin America to offer, directly or through Unesco, financial or technical aid to Latin American States to help them achieve the aim of the Major Project;

III

Authorizes the Director-General, in co-operation with the interested Member States, the United Nations (in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America), the Organization of American States, the Ibero-American Bureau of Education, and other international organizations and private educational institutions, to operate and develop the programme of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, and to this end, to carry out in 1961-62 the following activities :

- (a) *General and promotion activities*
 - (i) To call the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Major Project in 1962, to advise him on the planning and execution of the project;
 - (ii) To associate educational, economic and research centres with the project, and to continue publishing the bulletin on the Major Project's activities;

- (iii) To make appropriate preparation for evaluating in 1963 the results achieved by the Major Project and the methods used in its implementation;
- (b) *Educational planning*
 - (i) To convene in 1961, jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, an Inter-American Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development;
 - (ii) To assist Member States in Latin America in the formulation of comprehensive plans of education, and in the undertaking of statistical, social, economic, administrative and educational studies needed for adequate overall planning of education;
 - (iii) To continue efforts towards the improvement of statistical services in the Ministries of Education in Latin America and to promote the establishment and development of educational documentation centres;
- (c) *Teacher training and improvement of curricula*

To contribute, in co-operation with the Organization of American States, to the training of staff for rural normal schools in the Inter-American Rural Education Centre, and to organize a seminar on the teaching of social sciences;

 - (ii) To assist Member States in Latin America in improving the professional preparation, supply and status of primary school teachers, through the development of the Associated Normal Schools and the organization of in-service training courses;
- (d) *Training of educational specialists*
 - (i) To assist the Associated Universities of Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Santiago (Chile) in the training of specialists in education and to carry out educational research;
 - (ii) To operate a programme of fellowships and study grants, provided by Unesco or contributed by Member States or international organizations, for furthering the purposes of the Major Project.

2. Natural Sciences

2.1 Promotion of international scientific co-operation

2.11 *Development of international exchange of scientific information*

2.111 Assistance to international scientific organizations

2.1111 Member States are invited to encourage the creation and the development of national associations, specialized in the various branches of natural sciences, and to facilitate their affiliation and active co-operation with the international non-governmental organizations.

2.1112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental scientific organizations, to foster co-ordination of their respective activities and to grant them subventions and services, as appropriate, for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of natural sciences.

- 2.1113 *The General Conference,*
Expressing deep concern at the growing number of international scientific congresses, symposia, etc., in the basic sciences that are being organized each year throughout the world,
Considering that the number of such international scientific meetings exceeded 500 in 1960,
Recalling that approximately 25 per cent of these international scientific meetings held in 1960 benefited from the sponsorship or financial assistance of Unesco either directly or through subventions granted by Unesco to international scientific non-governmental organizations,
Recalling general recommendation 7 made in the Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of Natural Sciences, which stresses the need for thorough preparation of such meetings by a competent secretariat guided by an advisory committee of internationally known scientists,'
Considering that the effectiveness of such meetings should be increased and unnecessary duplication of effort avoided,
Authorizes the Director-General to promote, in co-operation with the international non-governmental federations of scientific unions, a study of ways and means of increasing the usefulness of international scientific meetings, in particular with a view to the preparation of plans for future research activities that may be drawn up in many cases at the conclusion of such meetings.
- 2.1114 *The General Conference,*
Noting with satisfaction the excellent results achieved by the International Conference on Information Processing, which was organized by Unesco in 1959 on the proposal of the United States National Joint Computer Committee with the valuable co-operation of competent scientific organizations in the Member States which are most advanced in this field;
Considering :
That progress recently made in electronic computation and its application to information processing opens up new and stimulating possibilities in many fields of science and technology,
That the establishment of an International Computation Centre will enable the leading specialists of the Member States to conduct a joint quest for scientific methods capable of solving many urgent problems, both in the natural sciences and in the social and economic sphere, and to collect and systematically disseminate information on the progress made with this work,
That some of these problems, especially those concerning geophysics, space research, telecommunications, meteorology, social sciences, census and other statistical processing, scientific documentation and automatic language translation, are of international interest, and that this fact was stressed in the conclusions of the Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of the Natural Sciences.²
That such a Centre would be able to render many services to countries which have not yet any modern computation laboratories, and to train teams of experts for these countries,

1. See doc. 11 C/PRG/5, para. 52.

2. See doc. 11 C/PRG/5, Annex II.

That the establishment of an International Computation Centre was undertaken by Unesco in pursuance of resolutions 318 (XI) and 394 (XIII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council,
That a provisional International Computation Centre has been established by Unesco in Rome, with financial assistance from several Member States,
That the work of this provisional Centre has demonstrated the value of closer international co-operation in this field,
That, none the less, the execution of long-term projects and the adequate equipment of the Centre can be undertaken only by a permanent body with a large budget,
Invites Member States to accede to the international convention establishing an International Computation Centre in Rome, which the General Conference adopted at its sixth session in 1951.

2.112 Improvement of scientific documentation and terminology

2.1121 Member States are invited to encourage the establishment of national scientific and technical documentation services, and work on bibliography and the standardization of terminology in their national languages.

2.1122 The Director-General is authorized, with the assistance of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology :
(a) To advise and assist Member States and competent international organizations in establishing and improving scientific and technical documentation services;
(b) To encourage bibliographical work, the standardization and development of terminology and in particular the improvement and co-ordination of scientific abstracting and translation services, by undertaking, *inter alia*, a survey of these services in the various scientific disciplines, in pursuance of resolution E/804A (XXX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council;
(c) To undertake, in co-operation with the appropriate scientific organizations, a pilot project in the field of automation with a view to providing for :
(i) The compilation and circulation of as systematic and full a catalogue as possible, of works written and published during the past 40 years;
(ii) The periodical publication of supplementary lists of scientific and technical documents currently appearing throughout the world;
(iii) The production and circulation of a glossary of technical terms relating to automation.

2.113 Collection and dissemination of information

2.1131 The Director-General is authorized :
(a) To continue the publication of the quarterly review *Impact of Science on Society*, as a medium for the dissemination of information and studies on the influence of scientific developments on the well-being of mankind,
(b) To collect, analyse and disseminate information concerning the organization of scientific research in Member States and the policies of Member States in this respect.

2.12 *Development of international co-operation in scientific research*

2.121 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other appropriate organizations, and with the advice of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco :

- (a) To stimulate and promote international co-operation in basic research and certain branches of newly developing research techniques, in particular in the following fields :
 - (i) Units and their measurements in physics, chemistry, geology and biology;
 - (ii) Cellular biology (including the study, in co-operation with interested Member States and competent international organizations, of the possibility of establishing an International Institute of Cellular Biology) ;
 - (iii) Interdisciplinary brain research;
 - (iv) Mathematics of language translation and multiparameter coding of geo-physical data;
 - (v) Extra-terrestrial space;
- (b) To participate, at their request, in the research activities of Member States in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, and, in particular, to undertake preliminary work, in co-operation with the Brazilian Government, with a view to the establishment of a Latin American Physics Centre;
- (c) To award the Kalinga Prize for outstanding work for the advancement of scientific research.

2.2 Promotion of studies and research relating to natural resources

2.21 Member States are invited to encourage scientific studies and research on natural conditions, phenomena and resources, and to promote the measures at the national level necessary for the conservation and proper use of such resources.

2.22 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and with the competent international, regional and national scientific organizations, and on the advice of the appropriate advisory committees or committees of experts, to stimulate study and research on natural phenomena, conditions and resources on the international, regional and national levels; to promote the necessary action for the conservation and development of those resources; and to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States which are pursuing those ends, with particular emphasis on the following fields :

- (a) Scientific methods for the exploration of natural resources;
- (b) Humid tropics research;
- (c) Geological and seismological studies and their practical applications;
- (d) Scientific study of soils, with particular reference to soil biology;
- (e) Conservation of natural resources.

2.3 Promotion of studies and research relating to marine sciences

2.31 *The General Conference,*
Recalling resolution 2.42 adopted at its tenth session,

Having taken note of the Report of the Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research held at Copenhagen, in July 1960, in application of this resolution,

Being desirous of giving effect to the proposals contained in this report regarding the establishment of an intergovernmental oceanographic commission,

Recognizing that the character of the scientific investigation to be undertaken with a view to acquiring a better knowledge of the nature of the oceans and their resources calls for a concentration of effort and the co-ordination of the activities of the States and the international organizations concerned,

Decides accordingly, as follows :

Article 1

1. An Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, hereafter called the Commission, shall be established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The purpose of the Commission shall be to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans, through the concerted action of its members.

Article 2

1. Membership of the Commission shall be open to all Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations and other agencies of the United Nations system which are willing to participate in oceanographic programmes that require concerted action by them.

2. Member States of the above-mentioned organizations shall acquire membership of the Commission by notifying the executive head of one of the organizations to which they belong that they are willing to participate in oceanographic programmes which require concerted action. Any such notices received by the executive head of an organization other than the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the latter.

3. Any member of the Commission may withdraw from it by giving notice of its intention to do so to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or to the executive head of one of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 1 above of which the said State is a member, who shall transmit such notice to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Such notice shall take effect at the end of the first session of the Commission which follows the date on which notice has been given, or, if notice has been given during the course of a session of the Commission, at the end of that session.

Article 3

1. The Commission shall be convened, as a rule, annually, except that other intervals between sessions may be determined by the Commission.

2. Each Member State shall have one vote and may send at its own expense such representatives, advisers and experts as are required to the sessions of the Commission.

3. The Commission shall determine its own rules of voting and procedure.

Article 4

1. The Commission shall consider and recommend international programmes for oceanographic investigation, together with the necessary steps for their execution which call for concerted action by its members. The Commission shall review the results of scientific investigation and define the basic problems requiring international co-operation.

2. The Commission shall also recommend, in accordance with the international programmes of oceanographic investigation referred to in paragraph 1 above, the nature, forms and methods of exchange of oceanographical data through world data centres, specialized data centres and by other means.

Article 5

1. The Commission may create, for the examination and execution of specific projects, committees composed of members interested in such projects.

2. The Commission may delegate to any such committee all or any of its powers with respect to the project for which the committee was created.

Article 6

1. During the course of each annual session the Commission shall elect a chairman and two vice-chairmen, who shall together constitute the Bureau of the Commission between sessions and throughout the following annual session. The term of office of the members of the Bureau shall commence at the end of the session during which they have been elected and expire at the end of the next annual

session. The Bureau may be convened, if necessary, between sessions at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or of one of the members of the Bureau.

2. During the interval between sessions the Bureau of the Commission shall perform such functions as may be assigned to it by the Commission.

Article 7

1. Representatives of Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations and other agencies of the United Nations system which are not members of the Commission may participate in meetings of the Commission without the right to vote.

2. Representatives of the Organizations mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1 above may participate in meetings of the Commission, without the right to vote.

3. The Commission shall determine the conditions under which other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations shall be invited to participate in meetings of the Commission without the right to vote.

Article 8

1. The secretariat of the Commission shall be provided, under the authority of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, by the Department of Natural Sciences of that Organization, which shall make available to the Commission such personnel and material as are necessary for its work. The secretariat shall be headed by the Director of the Unesco Office of Oceanography. Members of the staff of the Food and Agriculture Organization and other interested organizations listed in Article 2, paragraph 1 above, may be added to this personnel by agreement with these Organizations.

2. The secretariat shall be responsible for servicing the meetings of the Commission.

3. The secretariat shall ensure the day-to-day co-ordination of the international programmes of oceanographic investigations

recommended by the Commission; it shall also fix the date of the next session of the Commission, under instructions from the Bureau, and take the necessary steps for the convening of the session.

4. The secretariat shall collect from the Member States of the Commission and from various international organizations concerned suggestions for international programmes of oceanographic investigation and shall prepare them for consideration by the Commission.

5. In addition to its duties for the Commission, the secretariat shall co-operate actively with the Secretariats of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and other agencies mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1 above, which are engaged on the study of the oceans.

Article 9

The international programmes of oceanographic investigation recommended by the Commission to its Member States for their concerted action shall be carried out with the aid of the resources of participating Member States, in accordance with the obligations that each State is willing to assume. However, the Commission may also recommend to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1 above, activities related to the training of oceanographers, assistance to countries in promoting oceanographic investigation, exchange of experience, and expenditure entailed in connexion with the unification and standardization of means and methods of oceanographic research. These activities, if accepted by the said organizations, shall be financed by them in accordance with their respective constitutions and regulations.

Article 10

The Commission shall submit reports on its activities to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and shall request the Director-General of this Organization to transmit copies of these reports to all other interested organizations mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1, above.

2.32

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the other interested Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the competent international and regional scientific organizations and councils and on the advice of appropriate advisory bodies, to stimulate and assist study, research and training of research personnel in marine sciences, to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States which are pursuing these ends, and in particular :

(a) To assist and strengthen national and regional research and training institutions, especially in relation to the International Indian Ocean Expedition, which

is to be organized by the Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions and co-sponsored by Unesco;

- (b) To request the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to study the feasibility and advisability of the operation by Unesco of an international research and training vessel and to submit the recommendation of the Commission to the Executive Board for comments and for presentation to the General Conference at its twelfth session for decision;
- (c) To facilitate the training of personnel in the field of oceanography by providing scientific equipment, winches and wires for ships of countries which are prepared to undertake regional training programmes at sea.

2.4 Improvement of the teaching of the basic sciences in higher education

2.41 Member States are invited to develop and improve science teaching in their respective countries and to facilitate the international exchange of qualified personnel and information in this field.

2.42 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the competent international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote the development and improvement of science teaching at the university level, especially as regards the basic sciences :

- (a) By promoting the international exchange and dissemination of ideas in this field;
- (b) By co-operating with Member States, at their request, in training secondary school science teachers;
- (c) By assisting Member States, at their request, in the training of university professors;
- (d) By awarding the Kalinga Prize for outstanding work accomplished in the popularizing of science.

2.43 *The General Conference,*

Considering that one of the major problems confronting the development of higher scientific and technological education in the underdeveloped countries is the non-availability of reasonably priced books in various disciplines and that this obstructs and retards the advancement of scientific and technological knowledge in these countries,

Considering, further, that the prohibitive cost of scientific and technical books is mainly due to high production costs in the more advanced countries of the world and that this can be substantially reduced if these are freely allowed to be reprinted or translated by the underdeveloped country concerned,

Realizing that the development of a programme for cheap production of these books would involve the question of copyright and payment of royalty and that it would be necessary to undertake an examination of the terms on which the publishers could be persuaded to part with copyright of their books and the arrangements that could be made for the payment of royalty in the currency of the country concerned,

Authorizes the Director-General to undertake an early examination of these and allied problems in order to help in the formulation of suitable programmes for cheap production of scientific and technical books in the underdeveloped countries, on a national and a regional basis.

2.5 Advanced education and research in technological sciences

2.51 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To undertake, in co-operation with the Member States concerned and with competent international governmental and non-governmental organizations, surveys of the existing facilities for higher technological education and research and of the extent to which they meet the demand for scientists and engineers required for economic development;
- (b) To aid in the establishment and improvement of institutions for higher technological education and research, particularly through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in co-operation with the Special Fund.

2.6 Science Co-operation Offices

2.61 The Director-General is authorized to arrange for the co-ordinated operation of the four Science Co-operation Offices :

- (a) In Montevideo for Latin America;
- (b) In Cairo for the Middle East;
- (c) In New Delhi for South Asia;
- (d) In Djakarta for South-East Asia;

which have a special responsibility in the preparation and carrying out of the Organization's Natural Sciences programme in their respective regions, including Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects.

2.62 The Director-General is authorized to establish a post of science co-operation officer in Africa.

2.7 Directives for future programmes

2.71 *Ten-year programme*

The General Conference,

Having studied the Report on the Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of the Natural Sciences and the recommendations for future action, submitted by the Director-General in document 11 C/PRG/5, and being unanimous in recognizing its outstanding value,

Believing that more progress can be made by facilitating scientific inquiry as a whole, and by giving special encouragement to certain aspects of research, than by trying to organize it,

Judging the selection made in paragraph 43 of the Report, of the main guiding principles of Unesco's work in the field of science and technology, and the choice made in paragraph 69 of matters to be given priority in 1960-70, to be excellent,

Commends the Director-General on the ten-year programme proposed in his report and endorses the main lines of action as indicated therein.

2.72 *International co-operation in scientific research*

The General Conference,

Considering the limited resources available to Unesco as compared with the research expenditures of its Member States,

Recommends that, within the regular Natural Sciences programme of Unesco, the Director-General give first priority to the co-ordination of international research activities, the education and training of scientists and technicians and the pooling of international and of voluntary national resources, rather than to the direct financing of international co-operative research undertakings;
Further recommends that co-ordination and pooling of resources be carried out in close co-operation with the appropriate international scientific governmental and non-governmental organizations;
Finally recommends that the Director-General and Member States study the possibility of supporting significant international or regional research activities with the help of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Special Fund and any other possible source of funds.

2.73 *Scientific and technological conditions of industrialization*

The General Conference,

Considering that in the Regular programme of Unesco no provision has hitherto been made for the study of methods and processes of rapid industrialization,

Recalling that it was only at their own request and through the Technical Assistance programme that Member States could benefit from the help of Unesco in this connexion,

Noting that several countries are at present facing many difficulties connected with the industrialization process,

Considering that the industrialization of a community depends to a large extent on the existence of a large number of skilled engineers and technicians,

Considering that industrialization further requires the availability of a body of scientific, technical and empirical knowledge not only to design or to make, but above all to utilize processes, devices, apparatus, machines and commodities,

Considering further that the task of making the transition from scientific research to industrial technology constitutes a collective responsibility,

Noting with great satisfaction that the Director-General now proposes to assist Member States in the process of industrialization, through the dissemination and adaptation to local conditions of the technical and scientific knowledge acquired in industrially advanced regions,

Referring in this connexion to the relevant part of the Director-General's *Report on the Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of the Natural Sciences*,

Approves fully of the creation within the Department of Natural Sciences of a Division of Technological Sciences;

Recommends that the Director-General should undertake the necessary studies of the scientific and technological methods, processes and conditions of accelerated industrialization so as to lay the foundations and provide the detailed framework of the action to be undertaken by Unesco in this field as part of its Regular programme or as part of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

1.Doc. 11 C/PRG/5, paras. 115-23.

2.A Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands

2.81 *The General Conference,*

Considering that the improvement of living conditions in those Member States which have extensive arid areas depends largely upon the application of the results of scientific research,

Noting with approval the results achieved by the Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands which was established under resolution 2.61, adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session,

Invites Member States in the region extending from North Africa through the Middle East to South Asia, in co-operation with their national committees, to continue and increase their efforts :

- (i) To promote research programmes;
- (ii) To proceed with and take part in the implementation of more intensive programmes for the training of specialists and technicians;
- (iii) To strengthen the appropriate scientific institutions-including those specially designated in the region concerned-and, to this end,
- (iv) To allocate sufficient financial and technical resources to their national programmes;

Invites all Member States which, by reason of their scientific resources, could make a contribution towards the work carried out under the Major Project :

- (i) To increase their efforts to facilitate access to these resources by countries in the above-mentioned region, in particular by making available to them qualified research workers, fellowships or posts for the training of new scientific personnel, and specialized documentation,
- (ii) To participate to the fullest possible extent in Unesco's activities under the project;

Authorizes the Director-General, in co-operation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies concerned, to continue work on the Major Project by :

I

- (a) Seeking guidance and counsel from the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research with regard to decisions to be taken in connexion with the scientific programme of the Major Project and the distribution of budgetary allocations, including those of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (b) Stimulating, in the region covered by the project, the creation and work of national or local co-operating committees with a view to the application of the results of scientific research to the development of arid regions;
- (c) Co-operating with Member States, international non-governmental organizations, foundations and institutes which may wish to take part in the Major Project, and ensuring effective liaison with the appropriate governmental organizations;

II

- (d) Collecting and disseminating information concerning research on arid land problems;
- (e) Facilitating contacts between research workers by organizing congresses and other scientific meetings;
- (f) Assisting national or regional research programmes, and research projects

undertaken by specialists and competent institutes, and particularly by the designated institutes in the region;

- (g) Assisting in the training of research workers, technicians and laboratory personnel by organizing refresher courses and a fellowship programme.

2.82 *The General Conference,*

Recalling that with the adoption at its ninth session of a Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands it intended to provoke a mobilization of scientific effort and a realization of the importance of the problems of aridity;

Having studied the report presented by the Director-General (doc. 11 C/PRG/6) on the results obtained during the first four years of the Major Project and on the recommendations concerning the future course of the project, which report was based on the results and recommendations of the General Symposium on Arid Zone Problems and of the Special Review Session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research held in 1960;

Considering the permanent and universal nature of the problems of basic and applied research on arid lands and the development of international action to solve these problems;

I

Expresses its deep satisfaction with the results of the Major Project as described in the evaluation of the Advisory Committee and in the unanimous reports and statements of Member States particularly concerned, clearly showing the profound influence the project has had on their activities;

Congratulates the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat on the efficient and judicious manner in which they have fulfilled their task;

Believes that at the end of 1962 a decisive stage will have been reached due to the effects of the Major Project and that its undoubted success will require both the pursuit of its permanent objectives and a transformation and expansion of Unesco's work in this field;

II

Approves the outlines of the plan proposed by the Director-General for a continuation of work on arid zone problems after 1962 in the following manner :

- (a) Within the normal programme of the Organization and at a level comparable with the present, by international and long-term activities such as the organization of conferences and symposia, national or regional training courses, a planned fellowship programme, collection and dissemination of scientific information, stimulation of national co-ordinating committees and assistance to small-scale research projects of international character;
- (b) Within the framework of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and where applicable with the help of the United Nations Special Fund, by the development of national or regional activities for the creation or strengthening of research institutes, the execution of pilot projects in applied research and the training of specialists;
- (c) By the establishment of appropriate structures for co-operation in the execution of international projects for scientific research and study, co-ordinated by Unesco and financed by the interested Member States (with the assistance, where

applicable, of Technical Assistance funds, the United Nations Special Fund or other financial sources);

Decides that the plan defined above shall be applied in Member States without other geographical restrictions than those resulting from the nature of the subject, and shall be based on the advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which should be retained for this purpose;

III

Invites Member States, and in particular those directly affected by problems of aridity, to be prepared to maintain and develop after 1962 the effort asked of them in resolution 2.81 and at the same time to apply all the necessary means to ensure the success of the co-ordinated international research programmes defined above;

Invites the Director-General to take from 1961 onwards all measures necessary for the continuity of the work undertaken and for the effective preparation of the plan approved by this resolution, so as to ensure the success of future international action in research on arid lands.

3. Social Sciences

3.1 Co-operation with international organizations

3.11 Member States are invited to encourage the establishment of national associations specialized in the various branches of social sciences, to promote the affiliation of such associations with existing international non-governmental organizations and to facilitate their participation in the activities of those organizations.

3.12 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specialized in the social sciences, to further the co-ordination of their respective activities, and to grant them financial assistance and services as appropriate for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of the social sciences.

3.2 Improvement of social science documentation

3.21 Member States are invited to co-operate with the Secretariat in the exchange of information on social science teaching, research and documentation and to disseminate such information within their countries and among other Member States.

3.22 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To maintain a clearing house service for the exchange of information in the field of the social sciences to meet the needs of Member States and of relevant international non-governmental organizations, and to aid in the execution of Unesco's programme;
- (b) To continue to publish the *International Social Science Journal* as a quarterly interdisciplinary periodical;
- (c) To conduct international surveys on social science teaching and to publish or arrange for the publication of their results;

- (d) To prepare and publish or arrange for the publication in consultation with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology, of documentation for social science research, including bibliographies and trend reports.

3.3 Statistics relating to education, science, culture and mass communication

3.31 Member States are invited :

- (a) To supply periodically to the Director-General, at his request, statistical information on their activities and institutions in the field of education, science, culture and mass communication;
- (b) To give effect to the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958), and to report on the action they have taken in this respect.

3.32 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To collect, analyse and publish, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other competent international, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations, statistical information relevant to Unesco's programme, such as *Basic Facts and Figures*;
- (b) To study standards and criteria for the improvement of the international comparability and reporting of statistics in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication, and to assist Member States towards such improvement of their statistics;
- (c) To prepare, with the help of a committee of experts, a preliminary report concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to literary production.

3.33 *The General Conference,*

Noting that there is a growing need all over the world for the processing of large-scale statistical data, and that the facilities provided to process such data are essential for progress and development in all countries, particularly those, more and more numerous, which are quickly developing,

Considering that an international centre for processing statistical data would help to meet this urgent need; that such a centre would be in a position to fulfil various requirements from all other Specialized Agencies; and that it would also help in the training of specialists and in the promotion of methodological techniques through research,

Invites the Director-General to study the possibility of establishing an international centre for the large-scale processing of statistical data jointly with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested Specialized Agencies, and in close collaboration with the International Computation Centre.

3.4 Contribution to teaching and basic research in the social sciences

3.41 Member States are invited to co-operate with the Secretariat and one another in promoting the development and improvement of social science teaching and research.

- 3.42 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and appropriate international organizations, and through participation in Member States' activities, at their request :
- (a) To assist Member States in the development and improvement of social science teaching and research at the university level, particularly in the operation of national and regional social science centres, including the Latin American Social Science Faculty in Santiago de Chile;
 - (b) To promote social science teaching to non-specialists, in particular in Africa;
 - (c) To facilitate the study of basic theories and concepts, as well as of methods and techniques in cross-cultural social science research and to publish or arrange for the publication of the results;
 - (d) To continue the study of social science terminology.
- 3.43 *The General Conference,*
Having examined the project for the establishment of a centre of advanced economic studies submitted by the Government of Argentina,
Considering the importance attaching today to the achievement of balanced economic development in Latin America,
Considering the urgent need to promote the pursuit of basic research and the training of research workers in that field,
Being of opinion that this undertaking falls within the basic objectives determining Unesco's programme in the field of social sciences,
Invites the Director-General to study ways and means whereby Unesco might co-operate with the Government of Argentina in the establishment and operation of a centre of advanced economic studies.
- 3.5 Application of the social sciences to problems of social and economic development
- 3.51 Member States are invited :
- (a) To encourage basic studies and research by social scientists on problems of balanced social and economic development, the social implications of industrialization and technological change, the process of urbanization, and the problems of rural life, particularly in countries in process of development;
 - (b) To develop their social science resources and to co-operate with other Member States in research programmes for the above purpose;
 - (c) To promote the development of techniques of survey and evaluation;
 - (d) To encourage social scientists to investigate and undertake basic studies on the relationship between economic under-development and technical, industrial and cultural under-development.
- 3.52 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and competent non-governmental organizations :
- (a) To stimulate and initiate studies on the problems of rural life and the social implications of industrialization, on the basis of the survey of existing knowledge in this field carried out in 1959-60;
 - (b) To continue to promote the application of the social sciences to the problems of rural life, of balanced social and economic development, of urbanization, including housing, and of the social implications of technological change;

- (c) To continue to promote the development and application of techniques of survey and evaluation;
- (d) To participate in the activities of Member States, at their request, in the study of the above-mentioned problems, giving particular attention to the operation of the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia and the Latin American Social Science Research Centre in Rio de Janeiro.

3.6 Promotion of human rights

3.61 Member States are invited to take all possible measures to combat and eradicate discrimination based on sex, race, nationality, religion or economic or social conditions.

3.62 In order to contribute to the elimination of discrimination based on race and sex, the Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and the competent international governmental and non-governmental organizations :

- (a) To continue the study of race relations in all their different aspects and to communicate the results through suitable publications, in order to enlighten those responsible for public information and the education of the young on the forms and causes of racial discrimination;
- (b) To promote studies of differences in status between men and women and to issue books and pamphlets showing how such discrimination can be effectively combated;
- (c) To study, in conjunction with the competent international organizations, the contribution that Unesco might make towards the establishment of an international agency for the centralization of documentation and scientific studies on the problems of race relations.

3.7 Studies on problems of international understanding and peaceful co-operation

3.71 Member States are invited to promote and support studies concerning the ways and means of strengthening peaceful co-operation between nations.

3.72 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To continue, in collaboration with appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the scientific and objective study of the means of promoting international understanding and peaceful co-operation, in accordance with the aims set forth in the Constitution of Unesco and to disseminate, in a form suitable to each subject, the results of these studies;
- (b) To participate, at the request of Member States, in the planning and organization of international meetings in Member States relating to studies promoting international understanding and peaceful co-operation.

3.8 Social science field officers

3.81 The Director-General is authorized to maintain social science officers in Cairo and Addis Ababa in order to facilitate contact with Member States in the

respective regions and with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and to assist in the execution of Unesco's programme in the field of social sciences.

4. Cultural Activities

4.1 Humanistic studies

4.11 Member States are invited :

- (a) To encourage participation by specialists in the activities of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
- (b) To promote national research calculated to develop a better mutual understanding of their respective cultures.

4.12 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To develop international co-operation in the field of humanistic studies by facilitating, by means of subventions, the implementation of the programmes of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
- (b) To promote interdisciplinary collaboration in the various specialized branches of humanistic studies, through comparative studies of problems of common interest;
- (c) To assist in the organization of international round-table discussions for the study of subjects of broad human interest in the world today;
- (d) To encourage the study of cultures in South and South-East Asia and in Africa; and to draw up a similar programme, to be undertaken in 1963 and 1964, for the study of Arab culture; and to participate upon request in the activities of newly independent African Member States for the preservation and study of their cultures;
- (e) To make the necessary arrangements with the International Commission for the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind for the completion of the publication of the history;
- (f) To arrange for the publication of volumes, in as many languages as possible, and by agreement with the said International Commission, of articles from the *Journal of World History* chosen by that Commission.

4.13 *The General Conference,*

Believing that a nation's cultural heritage is a major factor in its life, and that better knowledge of that culture by other nations can enrich the whole world,
Considering the importance of establishing and equipping research institutes, national museums and other cultural centres in the various countries of Africa,
Invites Member States to make available to interested countries equipment useful to competent institutions and to take all possible measures to facilitate research work in these institutions;

Urges the Director-General to expand the programme for the study and presentation of the cultures of Africa and to co-operate closely with the competent African institutions, in particular in programmes of historical research, in the collection of oral and other traditions and in the presentation of all manifestations of national culture.

4.2 Arts and letters

4.211 Member States are invited :

- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations specializing in the various fields of arts and literature, to promote the affiliation of such associations with existing international non-governmental organizations, and to facilitate their co-operation in the programmes of these organizations;
- (b) To co-operate with Unesco in spreading knowledge of the masterpieces of world art and of works representative of the literatures of the various peoples, and in developing art education.

4.212 The Director-General is authorized to promote, through art education and the spreading of knowledge of the arts and literature, the cultural development of communities and mutual understanding between the peoples :

- (a) By assisting international organizations whose aim is to develop collaboration between specialists, documentation services and exchanges of information and persons, and by associating them with the work of Unesco;
- (b) By promoting the international dissemination of masterpieces of world art and encouraging, for that purpose, the use of reproductions of works of art and films on art, and particularly by the publication of Catalogues of Colour Reproductions of Paintings and of albums in the *Unesco World Art Series*, and by developing information and publicity on cultural films;
- (c) By making available to Member States equipment for the teaching of arts and crafts and by participating, at their request, in action taken by them to improve art education;
- (d) By promoting a wider knowledge of representative literary works, in particular :
 - (i) By publishing the *Index Translationum*;
 - (ii) By promoting the translation and publication of a selection of literary classics or works by contemporary authors that are not sufficiently well known;
 - (iii) By encouraging the publication and dissemination of low-priced editions of representative works of world literature;
- (e) By according fellowships for travel and study to writers, artists, and musicians.

4.22 *Promotion of reading materials*

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran and Pakistan and appropriate agencies, to promote a better provision of reading materials in the languages of the area to meet the needs of the growing reading public :

- (a) By encouraging the distribution of reading materials in the languages of the project area and promoting interest in reading;
- (b) By assisting in the preparation and production of such reading materials;
- (c) By operating a regional centre established at Karachi for these purposes.

4.3 Copyright

4.31 Member States are invited :

- (a) To become parties to the Universal Copyright Convention;

- (b) To participate in a diplomatic conference for the adoption of a convention concerning the protection of performers, makers of phonograms and broadcasters and, in the event of the adoption of such a convention, to become parties thereto.

4.32 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention, and in particular to continue to publish the *Copyright Bulletin*;
- (b) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities concerning the international and national protection of copyright;
- (c) To convene, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and in co-operation with a Member State, a diplomatic conference on the territory of that State, to draw up and adopt an international convention concerning the protection of performers, makers of phonograms and broadcasters, and to undertake, in collaboration with the organizations mentioned above, the necessary measures for the implementation of this convention.

4.4 Monuments and museums

4.41 *Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind*

4.411 Member States are invited :

- (a) To become parties to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
- (b) To become members of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, in Rome;
- (c) To conform to the recommendation on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations, adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session;
- (d) To take technical and legal steps for the protection, preservation and restoration of cultural property and for the protection of the beauty and character of the landscape and sites;
- (e) To collaborate in the organization of an international campaign for historical monuments.

4.412 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To ensure the functioning of the International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations;
- (b) To provide for the services necessary for the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, in particular by organizing a meeting of representatives of the High Contracting Parties ;
- (c) To assist in the operation of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, in Rome;
- (d) To prepare, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, and to submit to the General Conference at its twelfth session, a report on appropriate means of prohibiting the illicit export, import and sale of cultural

property, including the possibility of preparing an international instrument on this subject;

- (e) To encourage Member States to develop and improve the efficiency of technical and legal measures for the protection, preservation and restoration of cultural property and for the protection of the beauty and character of the landscape and of sites :
 - (i) By participating, at the request of Member States, in their activities to this effect;
 - (ii) By preparing for an international campaign for historical monuments to be launched in 1963.

4.413 *The General Conference,*

Noting the provisions of the Rules of Procedure governing recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

Having examined the report of the Director-General concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape (11 C/PRG/10),

Considers it desirable that an international instrument should be prepared on this subject;

Decides that this international instrument shall take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;

Decides that the recommendation in question shall cover the safeguarding of the beauty and character of sites as well as of the landscape;

Instructs the Director-General to prepare and submit to the General Conference, at its twelfth session, a draft recommendation to Member States concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape and of sites.

4.414 International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia

4.4141 *The General Conference,*

Considering that the building of the Aswan High Dam, an outstanding task undertaken by the United Arab Republic to ensure the economic development of the country and to increase the well-being of a hard-working population whose numbers are growing, is also likely to entail the disappearance, in the Province of Egypt and in the Sudan, of a number of monuments and sites which are among the noblest memorials of the history of mankind,

Considering the requests addressed to the Director-General in 1959 by the Governments of the United Arab Republic and of the Sudan, with a view to obtaining, through Unesco, international assistance for the safeguarding of these monuments and sites,

Welcoming the efforts made for this purpose as a result of the steps taken by Unesco in collaboration with the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan,

Noting with satisfaction that, in response to the Director-General's appeal, institutions in many countries have already provided appreciable assistance for the execution of the scientific work required for this purpose,

Recognizing the importance of contributions calculated to develop archaeological excavations and surveys,

Reaffirming the extreme urgency of the action undertaken to ensure that the relics of the past in Nubia, which form an essential part of the cultural heritage of all mankind, survive to be admired and treasured by future generations,

Invites Member States to intensify their efforts to encourage institutions, both public and private, as well as any individuals likely to be interested, to take an active part in this work of international co-operation;

Recommends that the Governments of Members States take all appropriate steps to ensure their own participation in this international action, in particular by means of financial contributions towards the execution of the major works required for the protection of the threatened monuments, by offers of equipment, material or technical and scientific staff, or by any other means which may prove effective.

4.4142 *The General Conference,*

Having considered the information contained in the Director-General's report on the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia (11 C/PRG/9), including his appeal for international co-operation in this cause launched, with the unanimous support of the Executive Board, on 8 March 1960,

Approves the steps taken by the Director-General and the Executive Board to organize the International Campaign;

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (a) To continue, in co-operation with the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, the appropriate authorities in Member States including in particular national committees set up for this purpose, and the international non-governmental organizations concerned, the international campaign inaugurated on 8 March 1960;
- (b) To enlist the collaboration of the International Action Committee set up to assist the Director-General in the development of this campaign;
- (c) To set up, in consultation with the International Action Committee, an Executive Committee to advise and comment on the allocation and employment of the moneys collected, and on the co-ordination and execution of the works;
- (d) To continue to receive offers of participation from governments, public or private institutions and individuals, and to transmit these offers to the Governments of the United Arab Republic or the Sudan, as specified;
- (e) To maintain and administer, in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Board, a trust fund for financial contributions;
- (f) To continue to give financial assistance to the work of the International Committee of Experts set up by the Government of the United Arab Republic and to the group of experts set up by the Government of the Sudan;
- (g) To maintain, out of the funds collected through the international campaign, and with the authorization of the Executive Board, the staff and services required to ensure the success of the campaign.

4.42 *Development of museums*

4.421 Member States are invited :

- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations specializing in museum

questions, to promote the affiliation of such associations with the International Council of Museums, and to facilitate their active collaboration in the latter's programme;

- (b) To foster the development of their museums as educational and cultural centres;
- (c) To apply the provisions of the recommendation on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).

4.422 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To assist the International Council of Museums, whose aim is to promote international co-operation between specialists, and the circulation and exchange of information, in the field of museum activities, and to associate it with Unesco's work :
 - (i) By granting it subventions and carrying out services on its behalf;
 - (ii) By assisting it, in fields where the need is apparent, to co-ordinate its programmes and activities with those of other international organizations;
 - (iii) By encouraging it to extend its sphere of activity to regions and countries seeking to develop co-operation with it;
- (b) To draw the attention of Member States to the recommendation on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960);
- (c) To provide the services necessary for international exchanges of information on the subject of museum development, e.g., by the publication of the quarterly review *Museum*;
- (d) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities in favour of the development of museums.

4.5 Libraries, archives, bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

4.51 *Development of libraries and archives*

4.511 Member States are invited :

- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations specialized in the field of libraries and archives and to promote the affiliation and co-operation of such associations with existing international non-governmental organizations;
- (b) To develop and improve their library and archive services.

4.512 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist Member States to develop and improve their library and archive services :

- (a) By assisting, through subventions and services, the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Council on Archives, and to associate them with the work of Unesco;
- (b) By maintaining clearing house services and by producing publications, in particular the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*;
- (c) By providing aid to countries in Africa in planning and developing their library services;
- (d) By participating, at their request, in the activities of Member States for the development of their libraries and archives.

- 4.513 *The General Conference,*
Desiring to contribute by every means at its disposal to the preservation of the books, prints and manuscripts in public and private libraries and archives,
Noting the ravages constantly caused in this invaluable cultural heritage by insects, fungoid growths and bacteria, particularly in tropical regions,
Wishing to encourage intensive research into methods of protection, and to take urgent steps for the preservation of the many books and documents which, in these regions, are threatened with destruction,
Authorizes the Director-General to co-operate with the Brazilian Government in the establishment and operation of a Tropical Institute of Book Preservation.
- 4.52 *Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications*
- 4.521 Member States are invited :
- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations specialized in the field of bibliography and documentation and to promote the affiliation and co-operation of such associations with existing international non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) To develop and improve their services of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications;
 - (c) To ratify or accept the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States, and to take the legislative and other measures required for implementation of these Conventions in the territories under their jurisdiction.
- 4.522 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist Member States to develop and improve their activities in the fields of bibliography, documentation and the exchange of publications, in particular :
- (a) By establishing an International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology (to replace the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography and the International Advisory Committee for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science) to advise him on matters of interest to Unesco in these fields;
 - (b) By assisting, through subventions and services, the International Federation for Documentation and associating it with the work of Unesco;
 - (c) By maintaining services necessary for the exchange of information relating to problems of bibliography, documentation and the exchange of publications, and participating, at their request, in the activities of Member States in these fields;
 - (d) By assisting the International Council on Archives in the collection and compilation of information on sources of history of Latin America.
- 4.6 Unesco Library and reference service
- 4.61 The Director-General is authorized to take the necessary steps to ensure the operation of the Unesco Library and reference service.
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4.A Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

4.71 *The General Conference,*

Referring to resolution 4.81, adopted at its ninth session (1956), authorizing, for a period of ten years beginning 1 January 1957, the implementation of a Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values,

I

Invites Member States to develop their participation in the carrying out of this project on various levels-basic studies and research, school and out-of-school education and cultural activities for the general public-and in particular :

- (i) *To continue or undertake intensive national or concerted programmes of action for this purpose (meetings and seminars, surveys, publications, pilot projects, publicity campaigns and activities, etc.) ;*
- (ii) *To make financial and technical contributions towards the implementation of the project in co-operation with other Member States;*
- (iii) *To organize, strengthen or maintain appropriate committees or bodies within their National Commissions or in liaison with them;*

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (i) *To participate, at the request of Member States, in activities being conducted by them in implementation of the Major Project;*
- (ii) *To afford Member States facilities for international co-operation, to assist them by means of technical advice, and to arrange for the necessary exchange of information for the development of their programmes;*

II

Authorizes the Director-General, in consultation with an international advisory committee, to continue to implement this Major Project with due regard to the extensive changes which have taken place, during the past years, in the economic, social and cultural life of the countries of the Orient, by carrying out a series of planned activities on three levels-basic studies and research, school and out-of-school education, and programmes for the general public-calculated to stimulate, facilitate or supplement at the international level the activities of Member States, and, in particular :

- (a) *To secure the co-operation of specialists in education, science and culture, and of appropriate non-governmental organizations, in studies and research likely to contribute to the development of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values :*
 - (i) *By assisting in the organization of international round-table discussions;*
 - (ii) *By conducting sociological studies on inter-cultural communication;*
 - (iii) *By encouraging the growth of and co-operation between institutions which, in Member States, contribute towards the study and presentation of Eastern and Western cultural values;*
 - (iv) *By granting fellowships for research on civilizations;*
- (b) *To promote, in close co-operation with Member States and qualified bodies-with particular reference to international non-governmental organizations-improved school and out-of-school teaching concerning Eastern and Western cultural values :*

- (i) By undertaking or encouraging the production and dissemination of suitable reading materials and other aids;
- (ii) By encouraging the revision of curricula and teaching methods and the improvement of textbooks through seminars, experimental activities, exchanges and consultations;
- (iii) By assisting out-of-school educational activities likely to make a direct contribution to the aims of the Major Project;
- (iv) By making available to the Member States participating in these activities study and travel grants for teachers, leaders of school education and organizers of out-of-school educational movements;
- (c) To help in developing, in the general public, mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, in co-operation with Member States and all qualified bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations :
 - (i) By undertaking or encouraging the publication and dissemination of handbooks on Eastern literature and translations of representative works of Eastern and Western literatures and by awarding fellowships to specialist translators;
 - (ii) By contributing, through the organization of travelling exhibitions of reproductions, the preparation of albums of recorded music, the dissemination of works by contemporary artists and musicians and encouragement for the building up of permanent art collections, to a better mutual knowledge of the plastic arts and music of the Orient and Occident;
 - (iii) By encouraging measures taken by international non-governmental organizations in the field of arts and letters to promote exchanges between the Orient and Occident;
 - (iv) By increasing exchanges of information and ideas between the Orient and Occident through modern media of communication and, in particular, by producing material calculated to contribute to the implementation of the Major Project and by encouraging its adaptation by Member States.

4.721 *The General Conference,*

Considering that, besides encouraging the development of school and out-of-school education under the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, it is also desirable, at the level of higher education, to promote the improvement of teaching in either area about the cultural values of the other,

Considering that, for the achievement of these ends, exchanges and mutual understanding between the States of Asia and Africa and those of Latin America should be facilitated,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Mexico has reported an offer of co-operation by the College of Mexico, a centre of higher education and research open to students from all the Latin American countries, through its Centre of International Studies,

Authorizes the Director-General to provide the aid required by Member States for the execution of programmes of exchanges of university-level teachers likely to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the Major Project.

4.722 *The General Conference,*

Considering that, because, of the diversity and complexity of the geographical,

historical, economic, social and cultural backgrounds of the Asian countries, the promotion of cultural exchange between the Eastern peoples of Unesco's membership is equally as important as between Eastern and Western peoples, *Considering further* resolution 4.10 on this same subject adopted by the 1960 Manila Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in Asia, *Invites* National Commissions to give due consideration to programmes for mutual understanding among Member States of the Orient, as a step towards the full implementation of the Major Project; *Authorizes* the Director-General to extend such assistance as may be sought by Member States undertaking programmes of this type within the framework of the Major Project.

- 4.723 *The General Conference,*
Considering that the twenty-fifth centenary of the founding of Iran will be celebrated in the years 1962 and 1963,
Considering that a High Consultative Committee and an Executive Committee were set up in Teheran in this connexion, in 1958, responsible for the preparation and execution of a programme for disseminating knowledge of the various aspects and the principal features of Iranian civilization and its links with other civilizations over a period of 25 centuries, especially by means of publications, translations, films, exhibitions, albums, concerts, lectures and demonstrations of folk art, and through the press, radio and television,
Considering that these activities, which are being financed by the Iranian Government, constitute a valuable contribution to the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, and noting with satisfaction that several Eastern and Western countries, aware of this fact, have already set up or are setting up National Committees to participate in this commemoration;
Recommends to Member States and interested non-governmental organizations that they associate themselves with the celebration of this event at the cultural level, in whatever way they deem most suitable;
Invites the Director-General to take appropriate measures to co-operate with the Iranian authorities in this commemoration, in particular by organizing international gatherings and round-tables and by disseminating information, within the limits of the activities and funds provided for in Unesco's programme and budget.

5. Mass Communication

5.1 Free flow of information and development of information media

5.11 *Free flow of information*

- 5.111 Member States are invited to promote the free flow of information and ideas by adhering to international agreements and arrangements in this field and by lending support to action taken by Unesco, in co-operation with the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and other competent international organizations.

- 5.112 The Director-General is authorized, in conformity with the Constitution of Unesco, to promote the free flow of information and ideas by :
- (a) Securing widespread and effective application of international agreements and arrangements in this field;
 - (b) Encouraging the application by Member States of practical suggestions approved by the General Conference;
 - (c) Co-operating with the United Nations in the field of freedom of information;
 - (d) Submitting proposals to international conferences convened by other organizations;
 - (e) Preparing and publishing studies.
- 5.113 *The General Conference,*
Expressing appreciation for the proposal by the Government of Cuba that an international conference to study ways of improving the international transmission of news be held in Havana,
Considering that the convening of a conference on this subject would be in accordance with the purposes of the Unesco Constitution and the United Nations Charter,
Considering that such a conference would contribute effectively towards clarifying many of the major problems raised by mass communication as one of the essential instruments available for promoting better understanding between the peoples,
Noting that the holding of such a conference would render more profitable the results of the regional conferences, once completed, which are already planned in that field,
Noting with thanks the Cuban Government's offer to meet the costs involved in convening, organizing and holding the conference,
Authorizes the Director-General to convene an international conference to examine the main technical aspects of the existing systems of news dissemination and to study possible improvements of news exchanges and news dissemination, taking into account the results of the regional conferences, and keeping in mind the generous proposals of the Cuban Government, the arrangements for the meeting to be decided by the twelfth session of the General Conference of Unesco.
- 5.12 *Development of information media*
- 5.121 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations and interested international and national organizations, to promote the development of information media :
- (a) By convening, preferably at the seats of the United Nations regional economic commissions, regional meetings for the formulation of development programmes for Latin America and Africa, as part of the survey requested by resolution 718/I (XXVII) of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) By assisting Member States, at their request, in their activities for the development of their information media.

5.13 *Use of mass communication techniques in education*

5.131 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with Member States and with national, regional and international organizations with a view to developing the use of mass communication techniques in education, by organizing seminars, technical experiments and pilot projects, by assisting and promoting regional co-operation in this field, in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and by convening a meeting of directors of broadcasting organizations and of directors of education in Africa.

5.132 *The General Conference,*

Considering that visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character-whether on film, video tape, kinescope or other forms of recording-have a special significance for the Unesco programme,

That these media provide new insights into the educational, scientific and cultural attainments of Member States,

That these media are an important and unique means of education for people of all ages, especially in schools and in fundamental and adult education,

That they are new instruments for scientific investigating and reporting,

That they are invaluable as a means of transmitting cultural elements across national and regional boundaries,

Invites the Director-General, as part of Unesco's action in the field of cataloguing, circulation, and production of audio-visual materials, and in co-operation with competent non-governmental organizations :

(a) To pay special attention to the overall problems of the removal of technical and procedural obstacles to the free international circulation of visual and auditory materials;

(b) To encourage the use of audio-visual materials in education, science and culture, as well as the international exchange of experience in this field;

(c) To continue to encourage Member States to catalogue their productions related to Unesco purposes and themes, which are available for use in other countries, and to adopt measures to encourage international circulation of films, television programmes and other audio-visual materials;

(d) To prepare a list or lists of catalogues of educational, scientific and cultural films available in Member States, while leaving it to the Member States to provide information regarding the availability of such material for international use.

5.14 *Documentation and research in mass communication*

5.141 Member States are invited to provide the Director-General with information on the development of their mass communication services and on the use of them for purposes related to the programme of Unesco; and to promote research on the techniques of these media and on their effects.

5.142 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and with appropriate national and international organizations :

(a) To collect and disseminate information on the development and improvement of the mass communication media and on their use in relation to the objectives of Unesco's programme;

- (b) To assist in the development of research on the techniques of the mass communication media and on the influence which they exert on the public.

5.2 Public information and promotion of international understanding

5.201 *The General Conference,*

Realizing the important contribution that can be made by mass communication media towards the establishment of relationships of trust and peaceful co-operation between the nations and towards bringing the public to understand and support the aims and activities of Unesco, of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

Realizing in particular, the opportunities offered by mass communication media for promoting in Member States a climate of opinion favourable to the fulfilment of the aims defined in the Resolution on General and Complete Disarmament adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1959,

Invites Member States to encourage the use of mass communication media for the purposes of education, science and culture and in the service of human welfare, international understanding and peace; and

Invites the Director-General to select, according to their contribution to the realization of these aims, those activities in Unesco's programme which should be given priority attention by the Secretariat's information services.

5.202 *The General Conference,*

Understanding the profound aspiration of all peoples to live constantly in peace and security,

Noting that the main purpose of Unesco is to contribute to international co-operation and mutual understanding,

Concerned to find that in spite of the unanimous condemnation as far back as 1947 of war propaganda by all Member States of the United Nations, instances of such propaganda still exist,

Realizing that war propaganda, enmity and hatred between peoples hinder the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence between States and tends to heighten suspicion in relations between them, thereby increasing the danger of war,

Considering that one of the main tasks of Unesco is to create a public opinion favourable to the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations resolutions on the condemnation of war propaganda (1947) and on general and complete disarmament (1959) as well as of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its fifty-fifth session on the 'contribution by Unesco to the action taken by the United Nations in favour of general and complete disarmament' and of the resolution adopted by the Board at its fifty-sixth session on the 'contribution by Unesco to international understanding and peaceful co-operation',

Noting that press and information agencies are largely responsible for the dissemination of information and can play a major role in establishing relations of confidence, mutual understanding and peaceful co-operation between States with different social and economic systems, thereby contributing effectively to the strengthening of peace,

1. *Strongly condemns*, in accordance with resolution 110 (II) of the United Nations General Assembly, propaganda under any form aimed at war, enmity and hatred between peoples, and considers such propaganda to be a crime against humanity;
2. Calls *upon* all Member States :
 - (a) To direct their efforts to the complete realization of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly of 3 November 1947 ' on the measures which should be taken against propaganda and inciters of a new war ';
 - (b) To encourage and support, in every way possible, utilization of the means of information as a contribution to better mutual understanding between peoples and thus to counteract any attempts to use press, radio, television, cinema and other means of information for propaganda which deliberately or insidiously incites violation of peace or acts of aggression;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to invite Member States to submit to a forthcoming session of the Executive Board information on the measures taken in their countries for the utilization of information media for the purpose of strengthening peace and of counteracting propaganda aimed at aggression and war, enmity and hatred between peoples;
4. *Entrusts* the Director-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that the activities of Unesco in the field of information, including the issue of special radio and television programmes, posters, films, organization of exhibitions and all available means of public relations, are directed towards peace, international co-operation and understanding, thus counteracting ideas leading to war, enmity and hatred between peoples.

5.21 *Press*

- 5.211 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and in particular with the information services of the United Nations :
- (a) To encourage and assist newspaper publishers, editors and writers to disseminate information about the aims and activities of Unesco;
 - (b) To produce and distribute press material, periodicals, including the *Unesco Chronicle* and the *Unesco Courier*, and booklets for the general public and specialized audiences designed to increase knowledge of Unesco, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and to promote international understanding.

5.22 *Radio and visual information*

- 5.221 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To encourage and assist individuals and organizations to disseminate radio and visual information materials about the aims and activities of Unesco and, in collaboration with appropriate national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and in particular with the information services of the United Nations, to produce and distribute :
 - (i) Radio programmes,
 - (ii) Television programmes,

- (iii) Films,
- (iv) Photographs, posters and filmstrips, designed to increase knowledge of Unesco, of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and to promote international understanding and peaceful co-operation through the United Nations, Unesco and other Specialized Agencies;
- (b) To award, with the help of an international jury, a prize to the director of the feature film, produced during 1961-62, judged to contribute most effectively to public appreciation of an outstanding achievement in education, science and culture resulting from international co-operation;
- (c) To organize an international competition for the selection of designs for one or more posters making a striking appeal on behalf of international understanding and co-operation.

5.23 *Public liaison*

5.231 Member States are invited to undertake activities designed to increase public knowledge and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and to promote international understanding, and in particular :

- (a) To reproduce, adapt and distribute information material to organizations, institutions and individuals ;
- (b) To encourage the establishment of Unesco Clubs;
- (c) To issue postage stamps featuring Unesco's programme or activities of Member States in the field of education, science, culture and mass communication.

5.232 The Director-General is authorized to assist and enlist the help of National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and other appropriate groups in developing knowledge and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and in promoting international understanding, in particular :

- (a) By supplying them with information material and encouraging and assisting them to adapt, reproduce and distribute such material and to arrange suitable manifestations and programmes with the financial participation of the Organization, if they so request;
- (b) By promoting the operation of the Gift Coupon programme;
- (c) By operating, subject to such regulations as are established for them in accordance with Article 6.7 of the Financial Regulations :
 - (i) The Coupon Schemes;
 - (ii) The Visitors' Service, including the Gift Shop.

5.24 *Anniversaries of great personalities*

5.241 Member States are invited :

- (a) To submit to the Director-General such names of great personalities and to call attention to such historic events as are of universal significance in the fields of education, science and culture, which they plan to commemorate; generally, in the case of personalities, limiting their proposals to the commemoration of the centenaries of their births;
- (b) To send him such proposals not later than 1 July of each year, in order to

enable him to consult the Executive Board, at its autumn session, on the list of anniversaries to be commemorated during the following year.

- 5.242 The Director-General is authorized to take one or more of the following measures :
- (a) Dispatch of circular letters to Member States, National Commissions and non-governmental organizations approved for consultative status, drawing their attention to the list of great personalities whose centenaries will be commemorated by Unesco and requesting them to organize such celebrations as they deem appropriate and to inform the Director-General of action taken by them in this respect;
 - (b) Publication of articles in the *Unesco Courier*, the *Unesco Chronicle*, *Unesco Features*, and other suitable periodicals;
 - (c) Production of filmstrips;
 - (d) Production and supply of photographs.

6. International Exchange Service

6.1 Clearing house and special studies

Member States are invited to communicate to the Director-General information concerning their activities in promoting, either by bilateral or by multilateral and to make studies on international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture, including the texts of agreements contracted between States and information concerning the programmes undertaken in implementation of such agreements and the structure and functions of national organizations or institutions having responsibilities for promoting such relations and exchanges.

- 6.12 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to maintain a clearing house service for collecting and disseminating information, and to make studies on international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture, particularly :
- (a) By issuing the following publications concerning the exchange of persons :
Study Abroad : International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchanges; Vacations Abroad : Courses, Study TOURS, Work Camps; Travel Abroad : Frontier Formalities;
 - (b) By compiling and issuing the following publications concerning cultural agreements and cultural relations services : *Index of Cultural Agreements; Directory of Cultural Relations Services;*
 - (c) By preparing, in accordance with resolution 803(XXX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council and for submission to the General Conference at its twelfth session :
 - (i) A study of further measures needed to promote effective co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes concerning international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture;
 - (ii) A draft of principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture.

- 6.2 Promotion of study, training and teaching abroad
- 6.21 Member States are invited to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes :
- (a) By increasing the number of fellowships and grants for study abroad;
 - (b) By promoting awards for Unesco sponsorship;
 - (c) By providing for the reception and orientation of persons studying abroad, in particular, specialists, teachers, workers and young people.
- 6.22 *The General Conference,*
Considering that countries which have recently gained independence urgently need their own technical leaders, especially in the sciences and technology, and that these leaders are essential to the economic development and stability of these countries,
Invites Member States :
- (a) To make available to interested countries, so far as they are able, a larger number of study grants and experts, in order to speed up the training of specialists in all branches of science and technology;
 - (b) To make available to the Organization, in consultation with the Director-General, study grants to facilitate the execution of those parts of the programme of Unesco which are designed to promote economic and social progress.
- 6.23 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to encourage the international exchange of persons and facilities for study and training abroad, in particular :
- (a) By providing, on request, technical advice to Member States and to national and international non-governmental organizations on the planning and administration of programmes for study and training abroad; and by attending meetings in Member States to discuss techniques for the development of such programmes;
 - (b) By stimulating the creation of more fellowships and grants for study abroad, particularly long-term fellowships for specialists in the basic sciences, with particular emphasis on the Major Projects and on higher scientific education;
 - (c) By ensuring continuing relations between the Secretariat and former holders of Unesco fellowships and travel grants, as a means of stimulating their interest and participation in Unesco's programme;
 - (d) By taking practical measures to develop opportunities for teaching abroad, in particular by furnishing advisory services to Member States, at their request, on the recruitment of teaching personnel from abroad.
- 6.3 Unesco fellowships
- 6.31 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To plan, award and administer, in co-operation with Member States, as well as the United Nations, the other Specialized Agencies and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, fellowships, study and travel grants, financed entirely or in part by Unesco in support of selected activities within its Regular programme;

- (b) To plan, award and administer fellowships, study and travel grants in projects authorized under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or the United Nations Special Fund;
- (c) To administer, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international or national organizations, governmental and non-governmental, and at their request, fellowships financed by them for study abroad in fields related to Unesco's programme.

6.4 Travel grants to workers, youth and women leaders for study abroad

6.41 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote opportunities for study abroad and, to this end, to issue travel grants :

- (a) To individuals and groups of manual and non-manual workers in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America;
- (b) To youth and student leaders;
- (c) To women leaders engaged in adult education for women outside Europe.

6.5 Briefing centre for international experts-Bois du Rocher

6.51 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency :

- (a) To establish and operate a residential centre at the Château du Bois du Rocher for briefing experts appointed to field assignments under the Regular, Technical Assistance and Special Fund programmes of the participating agencies, and for this purpose,
- (b) To establish, with effect from 1 January 1961, a fund to be entitled the Bois du Rocher Briefing Centre Fund (to replace the present Chateau du Bois du Rocher Fund), which shall be :
 - (i) Credited with income derived from the services provided by the Centre and with appropriations which the General Conference may make available to the Fund;
 - (ii) Debited with expenditures for the maintenance and operation of the Centre;
- (c) To include in the annual accounts of the Organization a detailed financial statement of the Fund.

7. Relations with Member States

7.1 Assistance to National Commissions

7.11 Member States are invited to give full effect to Article VII of the Constitution, by establishing National Commissions comprising representatives of their respective governments and of national groups concerned with the problems of education, science, culture and mass communication, and by providing these National Commissions with adequate staff and financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully.

- 7.12 The Director-General is authorized to assist National Commissions in order to facilitate and improve their functioning as bodies for co-operation between Member States or Associate Members and the Organization :
- (a) By affording the secretaries of National Commissions an opportunity of visiting the Headquarters of the Organization;
 - (b) By sending missions to National Commissions;
 - (c) By furnishing technical and financial help to regional or inter-regional conferences of National Commissions;
 - (d) By furnishing technical and financial help for the activities of National Commissions which are in process of development;
 - (e) By promoting, by means of contracts, the translation, adaptation and publication in languages other than English, French and Spanish, of Unesco publications and documents, on the responsibility of National Commissions;
 - (f) By publishing appropriate documentation for the information of National Commissions, including the *Directory of National Commissions*.
- 7.2 Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere
- 7.21 The Director-General is authorized to maintain the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of assisting Member States in the region to take part in the implementation of the Organization's programme, particularly with regard to the development of National Commissions, the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, and cultural activities.
- 7.3 Participation in the activities of Member States
- 7.31 The Director-General is authorized to participate in the activities of Member States at the national, regional or international level, in accordance with the following principles, criteria and conditions :
- A. *Principles*
- 1. Aid may be granted within the fields specified in the resolutions of the General Conference.
 - 2. Aid may be granted only upon a written request to the Director-General by a Member State or a group of Member States or by an intergovernmental organization.
 - 3. Aid may be granted to :
 - (a) Member States or Associate Members;
 - (b) Non-self-governing territories or trust territories upon the written request of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's international relations;
 - (c) National non-governmental institutions of an educational, scientific or cultural character, on condition that :
 - (i) The institution is located in a Member State or Associate Member or in a territory mentioned under sub-paragraph (b) above;
 - (ii) The institution is actively engaged in furthering the aims of Unesco;
 - (iii) The application is submitted to the Director-General on behalf of the institution by the government of the Member State concerned;

- (iv) The government of the Member State concerned assumes responsibility for fulfilling the conditions set forth in Section C below;
 - (d) International and regional non-governmental institutions of an educational, scientific or cultural character, on condition that :
 - (i) The institution is located in a Member State or Associate Member or in a territory mentioned under sub-paragraph (b) above;
 - (ii) The institution is actively engaged in furthering the aims of Unesco;
 - (iii) The application is submitted to the Director-General on behalf of the institution by the government of any Member State whose nationals or institutions, either public or private, participate in the activities of the institution;
 - (iv) The government of the Member State concerned assumes responsibility for fulfilling the conditions set forth in Section C below;
 - (c) Intergovernmental organizations, where the aid requested relates to activities of direct interest to several Member States and is closely connected with the programme of Unesco.
4. Aid will be extended only on the basis of a written agreement between Unesco and the government or governments or intergovernmental organization concerned. Such agreement will specify the form and manner of the aid, and will incorporate by reference the conditions of participation listed in Section C below.
5. Aid may take the form of the provision of specialists or of fellowships; it may also take the form of equipment and documentation which are not produced locally. It may be granted for the organization of national, regional or international seminars, meetings or conferences, in which case the agreement mentioned in paragraph 4 above will be supplemented by contracts with the responsible institutions.
6. In exceptional cases, aid may also be extended to limited and specific projects in the form of a financial participation, provided that :
- (a) The amount is not in excess of \$10,000, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference;
 - (b) The Director-General decides that such assistance is the most effective means of implementing Unesco's programme in the fields specified by the General Conference;
 - (c) Appropriate financial estimates of the proposed projects are supplied;
 - (d) A report and accounting for all funds are submitted to the Director-General at the close of the project and at such other times as the Director-General may determine;
 - (e) Any funds not used for project purposes shall be returned to Unesco.
- B. *Criteria*
7. In selecting the requests to be granted, the Director-General shall be guided by the following criteria :
- (a) The urgency of the need for the aid requested;
 - (b) The difficulty of finding locally the equivalent of the type of aid requested;
 - (c) The prospect that the aid provided by Unesco will play a significant part in the overall social progress of the Member State concerned (consideration will be given to the prospective integration of the aid into existing development plans, or the contribution it will make to the elaboration of

- such plans, its contribution to the growth of appropriate developmental institutions, and the degree of prior preparation for the project);
- (d) The ability of the Member State or other recipient to make effective and timely use of the aid provided, consideration being given in particular to the prospects for the training of local (counterpart) personnel when specialists are provided;
 - (e) The extent to which the project or its results, on account of their wider significance, can be applied to situations elsewhere. Special consideration will be given in this connexion to demonstration, pilot and training projects;
 - (f) The encouragement of international or interdisciplinary projects calling for the co-operation of specialists from different countries or in diverse fields of research and teaching;
 - (g) The desirability of achieving an equitable geographical distribution of aid, having regard to assistance given by Unesco under other programmes, including the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund.

C. Conditions

8. Aid will be granted upon acceptance of the following conditions by the Member State or organization concerned :
- (a) It shall assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes to which aid is rendered;
 - (b) It shall co-operate with Unesco and its Participation programme personnel in the project;
 - (c) It shall associate its technical staff with the work and assist the Unesco Participation programme personnel in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required for the performance of their duties;
 - (d) It shall provide secretarial, translation, interpretation and office services for Unesco Participation programme personnel and pay their telecommunication expenses, medical expenses and transportation costs for official travel within the country of duty;
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided herein, it shall make a contribution towards the costs of any approved project by paying to Unesco an amount equivalent to 8 per cent of the total costs incurred by Unesco in connexion therewith, as shown in the books of the Organization at the close of the year in which the activities take place. Unesco shall submit an invoice to the government stating the amount due, which amount shall be payable in local currency at the beginning of the following year. The Director-General may grant a temporary exemption from such contribution for limited periods upon being shown to his satisfaction that the current budget of the country is dislocated by extraordinary circumstances (such as natural calamities, civil disorders or foreign invasion), or that the country has a deficit budgetary situation due to abnormal circumstances, or that the amount of contribution to be paid constitutes, or is likely to constitute, a disproportionate charge on the national budget. In this connexion, the Director-General shall take into consideration any relevant decisions of the Technical Assistance Board. The 8 per cent contribution shall not be required for aid to projects which by their nature are clearly international or regional, i.e., projects the direct benefits of which are not confined to one Member State but are shown to the satisfaction of

the Director-General as accruing to several Member States. Aid under the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values would normally satisfy this criterion. Further, the 8 per cent contribution shall not be required for aid to international or regional projects when :

- (i) The request for aid is presented by more than one participant Member State or by an intergovernmental organization;
 - (ii) Or more than one Member State makes a financial contribution to the project;
 - (iii) Or the governing or executing body of the project includes representatives of more than one Member State;
 - (iv) Or the seminars, symposia and meetings or experts assisted include representatives of three or more Member States;
- (f) It shall pay, where aid is granted in the form of fellowships, the cost of passports, visas, medical examination and the salary of the fellow while he is abroad. It shall guarantee the employment of the fellow, upon his return, in the field for which he was trained;
- (g) It shall maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by Unesco from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery. Unless and until Unesco specifically agrees otherwise in writing, all such property shall remain the property of Unesco;
- (h) It shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against Unesco, against its personnel, or against other persons performing services under this resolution, and shall hold Unesco and the above-named persons harmless in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations under this resolution, except where it is agreed by Unesco and the Member State concerned that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons;
- (i) In all matters connected with the Unesco Participation programme, it shall apply to Unesco, its property, funds and assets and to its officials, whether or not they are engaged on any project which is the subject of a special agreement made in pursuance hereof, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;
- (j) It shall grant to Participation programme personnel appointed for more than three months and recognized as officials of Unesco, the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VIII of the above-mentioned Convention ;
- (k) It shall accord to Participation programme personnel appointed for three months or less, who are not officials of Unesco, the privileges and immunities provided for in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the above-mentioned Convention. Furthermore the remuneration of such personnel shall not be subject to taxation. They shall be immune from all immigration restrictions and alien registration.
9. Subject to any special agreements between Unesco and the Member State or organization concerned, Unesco shall pay :
- (a) The fees or salaries and allowances of its Participation programme personnel;
 - (b) The transportation and subsistence costs of such personnel during their travel to and return from the point of entry into the country of duty;
 - (c) The cost of any other travel of such personnel outside the country of duty;

- (d) Travel per diem allowances for personnel on official travel within the country of duty;
 - (e) Stipends, book allowances, travel costs and tuition fees of fellows;
 - (f) The purchase price of any equipment or supplies provided by Unesco, together with the cost of transportation to and from the point of entry into the country where they will be used.
10. It is understood that all aid offered under this programme is offered subject to such reasonable limits as may be imposed by recruitment problems, by the difficulties of procuring equipment or training facilities and by other factors over which Unesco has no control.

7.4 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

7.41 *The General Conference,*

Having considered the report on Unesco's activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance submitted by the Director-General pursuant to resolution 7.B.21, adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session,

Noting with satisfaction the contribution already made by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the improvement of living conditions in certain regions of the world,

Recognizing that Unesco must support this programme in all possible ways, in co-operation with the United Nations and other participating organizations,

Approving Unesco's continued participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolutions 222 A (IX), 433 A (XIV), 470 (XV), 521 C (XVII), 542 B.11 (XVIII), 623 B.II and III (XXII), 647 (XXIII), 735 (XXVIII) and 737 (XXVIII),

Noting the proposed biennial programme of Unesco's Technical Assistance activities planned in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 735 (XXVIII), and having reviewed in particular the proposed regional projects, together with the budget estimates for the eleventh and twelfth financial periods for the country programmes,

1. *Expresses* its satisfaction that the Technical Assistance programme has been placed on a two-year programme period beginning from 1961-62;
2. *Notes* with appreciation the recognition by the Economic and Social Council of the time needed by the participating organizations to implement its resolutions on overhead costs and its decision to expand by a corresponding amount the field programmes of those organizations which have transferred a part of the overhead costs of the Technical Assistance programme to their Regular budgets;
3. *Invites* Member States :
 - (a) To take all appropriate measures to ensure the most effective use of the technical assistance provided by Unesco, including the careful planning and preparation of projects, the provision of counterpart staff and necessary financial resources, adequate facilities for Unesco's specialists, the installation and full use of project equipment, the employment on the projects of the fellows trained by Unesco, and the continuation of the projects on termination of Unesco's assistance;
 - (b) To establish in their ministries of education or other appropriate government agencies, preferably in co-operation with the Unesco National Commis-

sions, machinery to co-ordinate all the requests made to Unesco for assistance under its various programmes;

- (c) To continue to take all steps necessary in conjunction with their national governmental and non-governmental agencies for the release, secondment or loan, without prejudice to their rights and privileges, of specialists needed for Unesco's programmes, and to assist in the training of Unesco's fellowship holders;

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (a) To continue to plan, in co-operation with Member States, Unesco's Regular programme and the Technical Assistance programme as parts of an integrated whole;
- (b) To submit to the Executive Board regular reports on the implementation of the Technical Assistance programme;
- (c) To submit to the General Conference at its twelfth session a report on Unesco's Technical Assistance activities.

7.5 Co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund

The General Conference,

Conscious of the urgent needs of Unesco's Member States for international aid in achieving accelerated development of their economic and social infrastructures, *Recognizing* that Unesco's activities, both under its Regular programme and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, have assisted the economic and social development of its Member States and have revealed needs which cannot be fully met by funds available from these sources,

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the Governing Council of the Special Fund to extend its aid, in certain conditions, to the field of general secondary education,

Desirous of ensuring the continuance of Unesco's collaboration in the work of the Special Fund on the lines laid down by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 1240 (XIII) and defined in the agreement concluded between the Organization and the Special Fund on 6 October 1959,

1. *Invites* Member States to examine, with the help of the Director-General, the fields of assistance and the types of projects eligible for assistance under the Special Fund, in relation to their needs and their own development plans;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General :
 - (a) To assist Member States in formulating those of their requests to the Special Fund which come within Unesco's purview, being guided by the principles and criteria set forth in the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations (1240 (XIII)) and by the directives and procedures laid down by the appropriate organs of the Special Fund;
 - (b) To co-operate with the organs of the Special Fund in the technical study of those requests;
 - (c) To agree to Unesco's assuming the responsibilities of an Executing Agency for projects approved by the Special Fund and coming within Unesco's purview, and to take all necessary steps for the discharge of those responsibilities, in close co-operation with the Member States concerned;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to ask the Managing Director of the Special Fund to widen the scope of its aid, as additional resources become available, to

include assistance not only for education in vocational and technical subjects and the training of teachers, but for secondary education generally, and for the providing of facilities for adults in developing countries to equip themselves with the education, skills and knowledge which may enable them to make a full economic and social contribution to their societies.

7.6 Co-operation with the International Development Association
and with the Inter-American Development Bank

7.61 *The General Conference*

1. *Invites* Member States which are members of the International Development Association to examine, with the help of the Director-General, in relation to their needs and their own development plans, the fields of assistance and the types of projects eligible for assistance from the International Development Association;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to collaborate with the International Development Association in promoting economic development, increasing productivity and raising standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included in the Association's membership :
 - (a) By advising Member States on projects which might suitably be presented to the International Development Association for loans;
 - (b) By advising the International Development Association on projects within the sphere of Unesco's competence, for which loans are being considered;
 - (c) By assisting Member States in the preparation and presentation of requests to the International Development Association.

7.62 *The General Conference*

1. *Welcomes* the arrangement announced by the Inter-American Development Bank to provide assistance to the countries of Latin America for general educational projects;
2. *Invites* Member States which are Members of the Inter-American Development Bank to examine, with the help of the Director-General, in relation to their needs and their own development plans, the fields of assistance and the types of projects eligible for assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to collaborate with the Inter-American Development Bank in contributing to the consolidation and extension of the educational bases of the process of economic development of members of the Bank, individually and collectively :
 - (a) By advising Member States on projects which might suitably be presented to the Inter-American Development Bank, as a basis for financial assistance, and by assisting them in the preparation and presentation of requests to the Inter-American Development Bank;
 - (b) By advising the Inter-American Development Bank on projects within the sphere of Unesco's competence, for which financial assistance is being requested;
 - (c) By making available to the Bank, for advisory purposes, the education specialists from the Unesco Regional Centre in Havana, or other consultants as the case may be.

7.7 Special Account for the implementation of the programme of Unesco

7.71 *The General Conference*

1. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary financial contributions so as to assist Unesco in meeting such urgent and special needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture as cannot be met by the Regular budget of Unesco and for which a request would not be eligible for participation in the United Nations Special Fund;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to receive voluntary financial contributions, from governmental or private sources in Member States, into a Special Account, subject to the following conditions :
 - (a) Contributions shall be made in easily usable currencies;
 - (b) Contributions shall be made without limitation as to use in a specific recipient country or for a specific activity;
 - (c) To the end that the multilateral character of the Organization shall be strictly respected, negotiations for the use of contributions shall not take place between contributing and receiving nations;
 - (d) In accordance with the provisions of Articles 6.6 and 11.3 of the Financial Regulations, contributions shall be the object of distinct accounting procedures and their receipt and utilization shall be reported separately in the annual report of the Director-General;
 - (e) The unexpended balance, at the end of a financial period, shall be carried forward to the following financial period;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to determine the utilization of the contributions to the Special Account in consultation with the Executive Board and subject to the resolutions of the General Conference.

8. General resolutions

8.1 Peaceful and neighbourly relations ¹

The General Conference,

Guided by the principles of Unesco's Constitution, which proclaims that the fundamental purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security,
Subscribing to the aims and principles set forth in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1236 (XII) 'Peaceful and neighbourly relations among States ' and 1301 (XIII) 'Measures aimed at the implementation and promotion of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States ' ,

Holding that the tasks of developing education, science and culture, improving the well-being of mankind and promoting international co-operation on a footing of equality and mutual advantage can be carried out only in conditions of peace and peaceful and neighbourly relations among States,

Calls upon Member States :

- (a) To be guided by the principles of peaceful and neighbourly relations in their dealings with one another;
- (b) To refrain from war propaganda in any form;
- (c) To include in their educational programmes provisions for bringing up the

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission : thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

rising generation in the spirit of peaceful and neighbourly relations, mutual international understanding and co-operation;

Instructs the Director-General in the carrying out, by all the Departments of the Secretariat, of their activities with respect to education, the training of the nations' skilled manpower, the eradication of illiteracy and the development of science and culture, to take as a basis the principles of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States with different social and economic systems.

8.2 The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples ¹

The General Conference,

Guided by the provisions of Unesco's Constitution and by the democratic principles of the equality of rights of nations and peoples and their right to self-determination,

Considering that only in conditions of freedom can man benefit to the full from education, science and culture, and that the maintenance of the colonial system prevents the free development of international co-operation, is incompatible with the ideals of peace and progress upheld by Unesco and impedes the expansion of forms of culture attuned to the dignity and the peculiar genius of the individual countries,

Faithful to the determination proclaimed by the nations of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom',

Recalling that one of Unesco's principal aims is to help to eliminate racial, social and international tensions and to promote the solidarity of mankind,

Recognizing that all dependent peoples aspire fervently to achieve their freedom, and desire and need to proceed rapidly with their economic, social and cultural development,

Convinced that the liberation of all nations is an irresistible and irreversible process everywhere in the world,

Welcoming the formation of newly independent States and their entry into Unesco,

Expressing its satisfaction at the efforts being made by the newly independent countries to achieve progress in education,

1. *Declares* :

- (a) That colonialism in all its forms and all its manifestations must be speedily abolished, and that accession to freedom and independence must not be delayed on the false pretext that a particular territory has not reached a sufficiently high standard in economic, social, educational and cultural matters;
- (b) That Unesco has a vital part to play in promoting the freedom and independence of colonial countries and peoples through its programmes in the fields of education, science and culture;
- (c) That one of Unesco's most urgent tasks is to help the newly independent countries, and those which are preparing for independence, to overcome any harmful after-effects of colonialism, such as economic, social and cultural underdevelopment, illiteracy, and the serious shortage of trained personnel;

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-seventh plenary meeting, 12 December 1960, on the report of a Working Party set up at the fourteenth plenary meeting, 23 November 1960.

2. *Instructs* the Director-General to make all possible efforts and to intensify the efforts already made in these fields, and to give them an increasingly prominent place in Unesco's activities;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to provide assistance in these fields to the newly independent countries, and those which are soon to achieve independence, both through Unesco and on a bilateral basis;
4. *Addresses* an urgent appeal to Member States to introduce or develop in their education programmes the teaching of the principles of racial and cultural fraternity and equality, with a view to strengthening an international solidarity which shall have as its concomitant, without restriction or reservation, the freedom of all peoples and their economic, social and cultural advancement in the interests of the progress of education, science and culture throughout the world.

8.3 Publications 1

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind that the main purpose of Unesco is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture,

Considering that Unesco publications and those of the international non-governmental organizations collaborating with it have an important part to play in the execution of this task,

Noting the steps already taken by the Director-General to this end,

Considering that it is essential that the Unesco publications provided for in the programme should, in addition to containing comprehensive and objective information about the scientific, cultural and educational achievements of States with different social and economic systems, also deal thoroughly and comprehensively with the most important problems of the present day mentioned in the general resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to see that the publications of Unesco contain the fullest and most objective information possible on the problems dealt with in resolutions adopted by the General Conference, on the solution of which the further progress of science, culture and education depends;
2. *Expresses the wish* that the Director-General should in future present, so far as possible, in conjunction with the publications plans included in the proposed programme and budget, some indication of future prospects, so that they may be studied by Member States in the same way as all other aspects of Unesco's programme;
3. *Instructs* the Director-General to take measures to ensure :
 - (a) That wide use is made of the services of authors belonging to States with different social systems and of nationals of newly independent countries;
 - (b) That the publications of Unesco are always in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to do all in their power to help the Unesco Secretariat

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Programme Commission : thirty-first plenary meeting, 15 December 1960.

in carrying out its publications policy, and to circulate widely Unesco publications on the most important problems of the present day.

8.4 Use of the Arabic language ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that the number of Arab States, members of Unesco, has reached eleven and that additional Arab States are expected to become members in the near future,

Considering the very large population of these countries,

Considering that the majority of the inhabitants of the Arabic-speaking countries know only their mother tongue,

Considering that the Unesco documents will have the most effective impact on the Arab and Arabic-speaking countries if they are circulated in the Arabic language,

Decides that Arabic shall have further recognition and use in the Organization;

Invites the Director-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the use of Arabic at regional conferences held in Arabic-speaking countries and the translation into Arabic of the main Unesco publications and documents by the Secretariat itself and through co-operation with National Commissions and regional centres in the Arab world.

8.5 Methods of preparing the Programme and Budget ²

8.51 *The General Conference,*

Having considered the report of the Working Party on Methods of Preparing the Programme and Budget (11 C/47, part II),

Decides that the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-64 shall, as an experiment, be prepared in accordance with the recommendations formulated in this connexion by the Executive Board and the Director-General (11 C/29 and Add.);

Invites the Executive Board and the Director-General to take into the fullest possible account the observations embodied in the report of the Working Party, particularly those concerning the amount of time required by Member States for their consideration of the proposed programme and budget, together with any addenda and corrigenda thereto, and the formulation of their proposals for amendments;

Invites Member States to send to the Director-General, not later than 15 May 1961, any suggestions or proposals of a general character concerning the Organization's future programmes which they may be led to make in the light of the work of the present session, the purpose of such suggestions and proposals being to assist the Director-General in preparing the first preliminary draft programme for the period 1963-64, which will be discussed by the Executive Board in the second half of 1961;

Further invites Member States to transmit to the Director-General within the above-mentioned time limit, any proposals or suggestions they may wish to formulate

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

2. Resolutions 8.51 to 8.53 adopted at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 15 December 1960, on the report of a Working Party set up at the twenty-first plenary meeting, 3 December 1960.

with regard to the questions discussed in the report of the Working Party on Methods of Preparing the Programme and Budget (11 C/47).

- 8.52 *The General Conference,*
Having considered the report of the Working Party on Methods of Preparing the Programme and Budget concerning the proposal of the Government of Brazil with regard to the approval of proposed programmes and budgets by the General Conference (11 C/47, part III),
Noting that this proposal raises a number of problems of the greatest importance in relation to the functioning of the Organization and the respective responsibilities of the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Director-General,
Transmits the proposal to the Executive Board for study and requests the Board to report to it on the subject at its twelfth session.
- 8.53 *The General Conference*
Notes with satisfaction the intention of the Executive Board to undertake a general study of the Organization's methods of work and of the functioning of its various organs, with a view to solving certain current problems;
Invites the Executive Board to include in its study the questions raised by the delegation of Iran, the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and the delegation of Switzerland in documents 11 C/DR/196, 194 and 197, and dealt with in the report of the Working Party on Methods of Preparing the Programme and Budget (11 C/47, part IV);
Invites the Director-General to transmit to the Executive Board not only the above-mentioned draft resolutions and the Report of the Working Party, but also all matters raised by delegations in plenary meeting or in subsidiary bodies relating directly or indirectly to the questions discussed in document 11 C/47;
Invites the Executive Board, in agreement with the Director-General, to submit to the General Conference at its twelfth session the results of its study, together with any proposals or recommendations it may deem appropriate.
- 8.6 Directives for future programmes ¹
- 8.61 *Major projects*

The General Conference,
Recalling the ' criteria for use in the selection of major projects and as a guide to their organization and execution ' adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session in 1956 at New Delhi,
Realizing that the scope and magnitude of the three major projects at present included in the Organization's programme are such that their final aim and object could not be achieved at the end of the period of time allotted to them by the General Conference or at any definite period of time,
Considering the limited means at Unesco's disposal and the urgent needs in all fields of Unesco's activities, and especially that of education in various parts of the world, which call for further concentration of efforts in order to advance

1. Resolutions 8.61 to 8.642 adopted on the report of the Programme Commission : thirty-first meeting, 15 December 1960.

the solution of the most pressing problems facing Unesco and its Member States, especially in Africa and Asia,

Calls *upon* the Director-General and the Executive Board :

- (a) To examine anew during 1961-62 the concept of major projects by evaluating the present major projects and considering whether major projects constitute the best or only method for concentrating the activities of Unesco, and to present their findings to the General Conference at its twelfth session;
- (b) To study during 1961-62 the various proposals mentioned for future major projects with a view to presenting to the General Conference at its twelfth session-should it be decided to pursue the policy of major projects-a plan indicating the eventual launching of such long-term major projects, in order of priority according to the urgency of the projects and to the possible means available for their implementation.

8.62 *The role of education in economic and social development*

The General Conference,

Considering the terms of Article 1.2(b) of the Constitution of Unesco,

Having regard to the duty to promote the achievement of the aims of Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Conscious that nearly half the world's children of school age do not attend a school of any kind,

Welcoming the accession to membership of Unesco of many new Member States, but noting that, as stated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report (E/3387), ' education and training . . . hold the key not only to the material welfare of the newly independent countries but also to the very stability of the new States ' ,

Recognizing that assistance in development and efforts in favour of economic development must often be ineffective if they are not matched by the development of primary, secondary, technical and higher education, and also of the out-of-school education of young people and adults,

Being of the opinion that the proportion of aid offered under the auspices of the United Nations and its agencies which is at present devoted to education is far too small in relation to the size and urgency of the demand for basic and technical education,

Being further of the opinion that, in addition to the direct social and economic advantages of educational progress, aid given through education advances the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples,

Instructs the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue to give priority to education in the preparation of future programmes;

Invites the Director-General to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the executive Heads of the appropriate financial bodies of the United Nations system, as well as of the Specialized Agencies, the considered view of this Organization that assistance to both general and technical educational projects should have the same consideration as aid offered for economic development to the less developed countries.

- 8.63 *World project for literacy and for the extension of primary and adult education in countries in the course of development*

The General Conference,

Considering the notable effort displayed in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 to promote regional education projects in Africa, Asia and the Arab countries and the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America,

Considering that the need is urgent for all peoples in all the great regions of the world concerned to benefit equally by Unesco's experience in the campaign against illiteracy, and for systematic and properly co-ordinated world-wide action to be taken to this end in the years ahead, in primary and adult education, which action should be closely associated with the economic and social development of the peoples and regions concerned,

Recommends the Director-General to study the possibility of grouping under a single head all the appropriations to be made in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-64 for the campaign against illiteracy and for the study of educational needs at the various levels of education in regions in the course of rapid development, such head to be called : ' World project for literacy and for the extension of primary and adult education in countries in the course of development '. This world project would, in addition to general studies, comprise four sections, each of which would develop at its own pace, yet simultaneously and harmoniously :

- (a) Africa;
- (b) Latin America (including other regions of the New World concerned) ;
- (c) The Arab countries;
- (d) Asia;

Requests the Director-General to continue to ensure that the administrative structure of the Secretariat can cope with this priority task of Unesco throughout the world and to keep the Executive Board informed of any possibility of extension which may arise from even closer co-operation with the other Specialized Agencies and with the United Nations Special Fund, or from co-operation now beginning with bodies such as the International Development Association, or from financial contributions by groups and individuals.

- 8.64 *Conferences and meetings*

- 8.641 *The General Conference,*

Considering that the conferences and other meetings of various kinds convened by Unesco represent one of the principal means whereby the Organization endeavours to attain its objectives and achieve the ends for which it was established,

Considering that it would be desirable to undertake a general classification of the various categories of meeting that may be convened by Unesco and, when required, to lay down rules of procedure suitable for each of the categories of meeting,

Recalling the rules adopted by the General Conference at its seventh session for the calling of international conferences of States and of non-governmental conferences,

Requests the Executive Board to undertake a general study of this question on the basis of the documentation submitted by the Director-General and in the light of the existing rules, and to submit to the General Conference at its next session a report on the result of the study together with any suggestions it may deem appropriate.

- 8.642 *The General Conference,*
Considering the need to promote world-wide participation in the activities of Unesco,
Recommends that the Director-General should :
(a) Study means whereby he could invite to meetings of a technical character organized by Unesco in the fields of education, science and culture, specialists chosen for their personal competence and not as representing some particular nationality;
(b) Study, in particular, the conditions in which the above recommendation could be applied so as to ensure that such meetings would be strictly limited to exchanges of a technical character in the fields of education, science and culture;
Authorizes the Director-General to report on the results of these studies at one of the forthcoming sessions of the Executive Board, which would thus be able to decide whether it is advisable to begin the experiment in the course of the 1961-62 period;
Invites the Director-General to communicate the results of these studies and of this experiment, if made, to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

9. Questions related to the Budget for 1961-62

9.1 Provisional Budget Ceilings for 1961-62 ¹

The General Conference,
Considering its resolution on the scale of contributions for the financial period 1961-62,
Decides that the Provisional Spending Level of the Organization for 1961-62 (not including the cost of any additional Headquarters building) be fixed at \$31,597,628 ;
Decides further that the Provisional Assessment Level on old Member States be fixed at \$29,712,389 and that the Provisional Assessments on new Member States be fixed at \$285,239.

9.2 Appropriation resolution for 1961-62 ²

The General Conference resolves that :

I. REGULAR PROGRAMME

- (a) For the financial period 1961-62, the amount of \$32,513,228 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table as follows :

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, ninth plenary meeting, 13 November 1960.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

<i>Appropriation line</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Annual estimates</i>	
		1961	1962
			\$
PART I. GENERAL POLICY			
1. General Conference	746 452	215 856	530 596
2. Executive Board	583 087	272 644	310 443
Total (Part I)	1329 539	488 500	841 039
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES			
1. Education	6 585 173	3 150 683	3 434 490
1.A Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America.	837 106	438 262	398 844
2. Natural Sciences	2 806 795	1 408 790	1398 005
2.A Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands	679 179	342 985	336 194
3. Social Sciences	2 441 408	1 260 893	1 180 515
4. Cultural Activities	3 410 049	1 723 523	1 686 526
4.A Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	997 367	519 328	478 039
5. Mass Communication	3 538 769	1 773 546	1 765 223
6. International Exchange Service	1002 840	495 815	507 025
7. Relations with Member States	1446 575	725 967	720 608
Total (Part II)	23 745 261	11 839 792	11 905 469
PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3 461 768	1 714 213	1 747 555
PART IV. COMMON SERVICES.	3 061 060	1 499 277	1561 783
Total (Parts I, II, III and IV)	31 597 628	15 541 782	16 055 846
PART V. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL HEADQUARTERS PREMISES AND RELATED EXPENSES	915 600	473 600	442 000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	32 513 228	16015382	16497846

- (b) The total appropriation voted by paragraph (a) above shall be financed by contributions from Member States, according to the scale of assessments determined by the General Conference, after taking into account the following adjustments :

	<i>Total</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Total appropriation ,	32 513 228	16 015 382	16 497 846
<i>Less</i>			
1. Miscellaneous income and contributions from new Member States. ¹	893 945	444 679	449 266
2. Contributions by the Economic and Social Council to Unesco Headquarters Costs of the Technical Assistance programme .	884 000	442 000	442 000
3. Estimated contributions from Member States' towards local costs for assistance provided under the Participation programme in 1960-61	116 000	58 000	58 000
Total assessments on old Member States for financing the 1961-62 appropriation . . .	30619283	15 070 703	15548580
1. These figures are estimated on the following basis :			
(a) Miscellaneous income :		1961	1962
Refund of previous years' expenditure		6 000	6 000
Reimbursement of staff services		500	500
Interest on investments		170 000	170 000
Sales of publications		15 000	15 000
Contributions from the Medical Benefits Fund		13 000	13 000
Service charge from the Coupon Fund in excess of direct expenditure		50 000	50 000
Other receipts		24 300	24 300
Contributions of Associate Members		11200	11200
		290 000	290 000
(b) Contributions from new Member States for 1959-60		10 000	10 000
(c) Contributions from new Member States for 1961-62		144 679	149 266
Total		444 679	449 266

- (c) The total assessment on old Member States for 1961-62 shall therefore be \$30,619,283.
- (d) Assessments on old Member States in respect of 1961 shall be \$15,070,703 and assessments in respect of 1962 shall be \$15,548,580.
- (e) Obligations may be incurred only in accordance with the appropriation table in paragraph (a) above, the programme resolutions for 1961-62 and other relevant resolutions and regulations of the General Conference.
- (f) Obligations may be incurred for 1961 to the extent of the total anticipated income for that year (\$16,015,382). Obligations may be incurred for 1962 to the extent of the total anticipated income for that year (\$16,497,846). The Director-General is, however, authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to obligate in 1962 any balance remaining from the above figure for 1961, which may be needed to carry out the programme approved by the General Conference for the financial period 1961-62, including any savings which may be realized in the course of 1962 in the liquidation of 1961 obligations.
- (g) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive

Board, to make transfers between appropriation lines. In urgent cases, and as an exception, the Director-General may nevertheless make such transfers, provided that he shall inform the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.

- (h) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of documents and publications services on the basis of actual needs. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization and the reasons therefor.
- (i) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to appropriate funds from donations for activities, designated by the donor, which fall within the programme.
- (j) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field, chargeable to the above appropriation, shall not exceed 1,154 for 1961 and 1,150 for 1962. ¹ The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond such totals, if he is satisfied that they are essential for the execution of the programme and for the good administration of the Organization, and do not require transfers of funds to be approved by the Executive Board. The creation of such posts shall be submitted for the approval of the Executive Board at its next session.

1. These totals are estimated on the following basis, as agreed by the Executive Board at its fifty-sixth session (56 EX/35 Add., Proposed Appropriation Resolution, paragraph 1) :

(i) <i>Number of established posts proposed in this document</i>	1961	1962
PART I. GENERAL POLICY		
Executive Board	4	4
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES		
Education	172	172
Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	10	10
Natural Sciences	71	71
Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands	6	6
Social Sciences	63	63
Cultural Activities	81	81
Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	7	7
Mass Communication	125	123
International Exchange Service	44	44
Bureau of Relations with Member States and Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere	73	70
Total, Part II	652	649
PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	249	248
PART IV. COMMON SERVICES	9	9
DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES	218	218
Total number of established posts proposed	1 132	1 128
(ii) <i>2 per cent of the number of established posts proposed, providing a margin for meeting programme requirements</i>	22	22
Grand total	1 154	1 150

It is to be noted that these figures do not include temporary posts, experts on mission, maintenance staff, or established posts chargeable to extra-budgetary funds, e.g., posts under the Headquarters costs of the United Nations Special Funds projects, Coupon Fund, etc., and that under this provision the Director-General may authorize the temporary substitution of one post for another which is vacant.

II. EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Director-General is authorized :

- (i) To receive moneys and other resources from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, allocated to Unesco by, or under the authority of, the General Assembly of the United Nations, for the purpose of financing the Unesco programme of Technical Assistance for 1961-62;
- (ii) To participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for carrying out projects within the framework of Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference at its eleventh session, in accordance with the directives of the Technical Assistance Committee, of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the decisions and procedures of the Technical Assistance Board;
- (iii) To incur obligations in 1961-62 for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations, including the system of salaries and allowances, which may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of Unesco as appropriate.

III. UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The Director-General is authorized :

- (i) To receive moneys and other resources which may be made available to Unesco by the United Nations Special Fund, for the purpose of participating, as executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (ii) To co-operate with the Special Fund in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the procedures and decisions of the competent organs of the Special Fund, and in particular to participate, as executing agency, or in co-operation with another executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (iii) To incur obligations for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Special Fund and of Unesco, as appropriate;
- (iv) To establish the necessary posts within the budgetary limits approved by the Executive Board concerning Headquarters costs for the projects.

IV. SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNESCO PROGRAMME

- (a) Member States are invited to make voluntary financial contributions to assist Unesco in meeting urgent and special needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture, which cannot be met by the Regular budget of Unesco or by the United Nations Special Fund.
- (b) The Director-General is authorized :
 - (i) To receive voluntary financial contributions from governments or private sources in Member States to the Special Account, subject to the conditions as set forth by the General Conference in paragraph 3 of resolution 7.B.41 adopted at its tenth session;
 - (ii) To undertake, with the approval of the Executive Board, activities within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference, which are not eligible for participation in the United Nations Special Fund and for

which voluntary financial contributions in addition to the Regular budget are desirable;

- (iii) To incur obligations for these activities in accordance with the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization, as appropriate.

V. OTHER FUNDS

The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from Member States, international, regional or national governmental or non-governmental organizations, to pay, at their request, salaries and allowances of personnel, fellowships, grants, equipment and other related expenses, for carrying out certain activities falling within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference.

III. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ¹

10. Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations

The General Conference

Approves the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations set out in document 11 C/48, as follows :

CONTENTS

- I. Conditions to be fulfilled by international non-governmental organizations with which Unesco maintains the relations defined by the present Directives.
- II. Different categories of Unesco relations with international non-governmental organizations.
- III. Obligations of international non-governmental organizations.
- IV. Advantages granted to international non-governmental organizations.
- V. Conference of international non-governmental organizations.
- VI. Subventions granted to international non-governmental organizations.
- VII. Contracts concluded with international non-governmental organizations.
- VIII. Periodical review of Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

PREAMBLE

1. In implementation of the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution, the following Directives set out the principles and procedures under which Unesco may make arrangements for consultation and co-operation with international non-governmental organizations conducting activities in fields that are within its competence.
2. Arrangements for consultation and co-operation will be made, on the one hand,

1. Resolution adopted on the proposal of the Executive Board, third plenary meeting : 15 November 1960. See also 13 December 1960.

for the purpose of enabling Unesco to secure documentation, advice and technical co-operation from international non-governmental organizations and, on the other, for that of enabling organizations which represent important sections of public opinion to express the views of their members.

3. Any arrangements made under these Directives shall be designed to advance the purposes of Unesco by securing the maximum co-operation from international non-governmental organizations in the preparation and in the execution of its programme, and thus increasing international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture.
4. The conditions under which international non-governmental organizations may take part in the work of Unesco shall be defined by the following arrangements :

I

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH UNESCO MAINTAINS THE RELATIONS DEFINED BY THE PRESENT DIRECTIVES

- 1.1 An international organization shall qualify as an international non-governmental organization with which Unesco may maintain the relations defined by the present Directives provided it has not been established by intergovernmental agreement, that its purposes and functions are non-governmental in character, and that it fulfils the following conditions :
 - (a) That it conducts activities in fields that are within the competence of Unesco and that it is able and willing to make an effective contribution to the achievements of Unesco's objectives in conformity with the principles proclaimed in Unesco's Constitution;
 - (b) That its membership includes a substantial proportion of the groups or persons interested in one or more of the activities falling within Unesco's competence; and that it has regular members in a sufficiently large number and variety of countries to permit it to act, as far as possible, as a valid representative of different cultural regions of the world;
 - (c) In the case of a regional organization, in the geographical or cultural sense of this word, that it has a sufficiently large membership to permit it to act as a valid representative of the whole of the region concerned;
 - (d) That it has a permanent directing body of international composition, as well as duly authorized representatives, and procedures and machinery enabling it to communicate regularly with its members in various countries.

II

DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF UNESCO RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- II.1 Relations between Unesco and the international non-governmental organizations shall be divided into three different categories, according to the nature of the co-operation between these organizations and Unesco. The terms of admission to each of these categories and the resultant obligations and advantages are laid down in the present Directives. Moreover, the Director-General may, when he considers it appropriate for the carrying out of the objectives of Unesco, maintain informal relations with international non-governmental organizations not included in one of the categories of relationship discussed in this Section II.
- II.2 Any international non-governmental organization fulfilling the conditions defined in Section I above and wishing to co-operate with Unesco may be admitted by the Director-General, should he deem its admission useful for the achievement of Unesco's objectives, to a category called ' mutual information relationship ' (category C). The Director-General shall apprise the Executive Board, in his periodic reports, of the international non-governmental organizations he has placed in the mutual information category (category C) and of those he has rejected.

- II.3 Where an organization in category C has given Unesco effective assistance for a minimum period of two years within the framework defined in sub-paragraph III.l(a) below, the Executive Board may decide, either on the proposal of the Director-General or at the request of the organization itself, to admit the organization to a smaller 'information and consultative' category of relationship (category B).ⁱⁱⁱ In exceptional cases, the two-year period may be reduced. To be included in category B, organizations must have given proof of their ability to supply Unesco, at its request, with advice on questions coming within their purview, and to contribute effectively by their activities to the implementation of Unesco's programme. Applications presented by non-governmental organizations direct, and rejected by the Executive Board, may not be submitted to the Board again until at least two years have elapsed since the first decision was made.
- II.4 Before placing an organization in category B, the Executive Board shall apply the following principles :
- (a) Where an organization's primary objectives are related to those of another Specialized Agency, that agency must be consulted;
 - (b) Admission to category B shall not be granted on an individual basis to organizations belonging to a larger body already admitted and authorized to represent these organizations in respect of the whole of their functions;
 - (c) Where a number of separate organizations exist in any particular field of Unesco's activity, their admission to category B on an individual basis may be deferred with the object of encouraging the establishment of federations, councils or co-ordinating bodies combining all of these organizations and better able to further Unesco's aims. The application of this principle shall not, however, deprive Unesco of the direct co-operation of organizations whose assistance in one of the fields that are within its competence would be especially desirable.
- II.5 A restricted number of international non-governmental organizations which are broadly international in membership and of proven competence in an important field of education, science or culture and which have a record of regular major contributions to Unesco's work may be placed by the Executive Board, on the Director-General's proposal, in another category of 'consultative and associate relations' (category A). In addition to the co-operation referred to in paragraph 3 above, close and continuous working relations shall be maintained with these organizations, which will be invited by the Director-General to advise him regularly on the preparation and execution of Unesco's programme and to participate in Unesco's activities.
- II.6 As an exception, the Executive Board may, if it considers this to be conducive to the achievement of Unesco's aims and the execution of its programme, admit an international non-governmental organization directly to category A or B.
- II.7 The Director-General shall acquaint each organization admitted to one of the different categories of relationship with the obligations and privileges attaching to its admission. Unesco's relations with these organizations shall not become effective until the competent body of the organization concerned has signified its agreement.
- II.8 Where the Director-General considers that circumstances have made it necessary to transfer an organization from category A to category B, or from category B to category C, he shall refer the matter to the Executive Board for decision. Before doing so, he shall inform the organization concerned of the grounds for his proposal and shall communicate any observations which the organization may wish to make to the Executive Board before any final decision is taken. The same provisions shall apply if the Director-General deems it necessary to terminate Unesco's relations with one of the international non-governmental organizations.

III

OBLIGATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- III.1 The obligations to be assumed by organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship are defined below :
- (a) *Mutual information relationship* (category C)
 - (i) To keep the Director-General informed of those of their activities which are relevant to Unesco's programme and of the assistance given in achieving Unesco's objectives;
 - (ii) To acquaint their members, by all the means at their command, with those Unesco programme activities and achievements which are likely to interest them.
 - (b) *Information and consultative relations* (category B)

In addition to the obligation to fulfil the conditions described in paragraph (a) above, organizations in category B are required :

 - (i) At the Director-General's request, to give advice and provide assistance in connexion with Unesco inquiries, studies or publications falling within their competence ;
 - (ii) To contribute, by their activities, to the execution of certain parts of Unesco's programme and, so far as possible, to include in the agenda of their meetings items relating to Unesco's programme;
 - (iii) To invite Unesco to be represented at those of their meetings whose agenda is of interest from the point of view of Unesco's programme;
 - (iv) To submit to the Director-General periodical reports on their activities and on the assistance they have given to Unesco's programme.
 - (c) *Consultative and associate relations* (category A)

In addition to the obligations to fulfil the conditions described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, organizations in category A are required :

 - (i) To undertake to collaborate closely with Unesco in expanding those of their own activities which are of special interest to Unesco;
 - (ii) To assist Unesco in its efforts to promote international co-ordination of the activities of non-governmental organizations working in a common field.

IV

ADVANTAGES GRANTED TO INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- IV.1 In accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 13 of the Constitution, the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may invite representatives of organizations admitted to category C as observers at specified sessions of the conference or of its commissions. Requests from these organizations, indicating the items of the conference's agenda in the examination of which their representatives would like to take part, must reach the Director-General at least one month before the opening of the General Conference.
- IV.2 In accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 14, of the Constitution, organizations in categories A and B shall be invited by the Director-General to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its commissions. Both these observers and those admitted in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 13, of the Constitution may make statements on matters within their respective competence in the commissions, committees and subsidiary bodies of the General Conference, with the consent of the presiding officer. They may address plenary meetings of the conference on matters within their competence, subject to the approval of the General Committee.
- IV.3 Organizations in categories A and B may, under the authority of their governing body, submit written statements to the Director-General in one of Unesco's working

languages on programme matters coming within their respective competence. The Director-General shall communicate the substance of these statements to the Executive Board, and, if deemed appropriate, to the General Conference.

IV.4 In addition, the following advantages shall be granted to organizations in the various categories within the ambit of their collaboration with the Secretariat :

- (a) *Mutual information relationship* (category C)
 - (i) The Director-General shall take all necessary steps to ensure an exchange of information and documentation with these organizations on matters of common interest;
 - (ii) They may be invited to send observers to certain meetings convened by Unesco, if the Director-General is satisfied that they can make a significant contribution to the work of such meetings.
- (b) *Information and consultative relations* (category B)
 - (i) These organizations shall receive, after agreement with the Secretariat, all appropriate documentation relating to the programme activities corresponding to the aims proclaimed in their constitutions;
 - (ii) They shall be consulted by the Director-General on Unesco's proposed programme;
 - (iii) They may be invited by the Director-General to send observers to meetings organized by Unesco on matters within their competence; if unable to be represented at those meetings, they may forward their views in writing;
 - (iv) They may receive subventions from Unesco under the provisions of Section VI of the present Directives;
 - (v) They shall be invited to attend periodical conferences of non-governmental organizations.
- (c) *Consultative and associate relations* (category A)
 - (i) The organizations shall enjoy all the advantages described in paragraph 4 (b) above. As a general principle, they shall be associated as closely and regularly as possible with the various stages of the planning and execution of Unesco activities coming within their own particular field.
 - (ii) Unesco shall strive as far as possible to provide office accommodation on the most favourable terms for those organizations in this category with which it is particularly necessary for the Secretariat to keep in constant touch.

V

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- V.1 International non-governmental organizations admitted to categories A and B may, with the approval of the Director-General, hold a conference every two years at Unesco's Headquarters, with a view to examining the problems arising out of their co-operation with Unesco and facilitating co-operation between organizations having common interests. Collective consultations on the draft programme and budget, designed to obtain advice and suggestions on the main lines of Unesco's programme, may be held in conjunction with those conferences.
- V.2 The Conference of International Non-governmental Organizations may set up a standing committee, the main function of which will be to co-operate with the Director-General between successive meetings of the conference and to prepare the agenda of the following meeting, in consultation with the Director-General. The premises and secretariat facilities necessary for the meetings of the conference and the committee shall be provided free of charge by the Director-General.

VI

SUBVENTIONS GRANTED TO INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- VI.1 In accordance with the conditions and for the purposes defined below, Unesco may grant financial aid in the form of subventions to a restricted number of

- international non-governmental organizations in categories A and B which, by their own activities, make a particularly valuable contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives as defined in its Constitution and to the implementation of an important part of its programme.
- VI.2 The subventions may be granted for the following purposes :
- (a) Contribution to the travel and living expenses of a limited number of specialists attending international meetings such as conferences, congresses, symposia, committees of experts and sessions of general assemblies, with a view to extending the geographical distribution of the participants;
 - (b) Contribution to the travel and living expenses of members of the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, to enable them to attend meetings of those bodies;
 - (c) Contribution to the organizational expenses of important international or regional meetings, particularly expenses entailed by the preparation of working papers, the renting of conference halls and the provision of interpreting services;
 - (d) Contribution to the normal operational expenses of a limited number of laboratories or study and research centres of international standing;
 - (e) Contribution to the cost of compiling and printing works prepared under the auspices of a given organization and having outstanding international significance in one of the fields covered by Unesco;
 - (f) Contribution to the expenses occasioned by the setting up of new national sections affiliated to one of the organizations concerned or of appropriate liaison groups, in cases where the need for establishing such bodies is apparent;
 - (g) Contribution to the expenses of other activities of acknowledged importance for the development of international co-operation in one of Unesco's fields of work.
- VI.3 Subventions may also be granted to organizations created at Unesco's instance or carrying out activities which would otherwise devolve upon Unesco, to cover administrative expenses (such as staff salaries, renting of premises, office supplies and communications) recognized as essential for the smooth functioning of the organization concerned in cases where it is unable to meet them from its own resources.
- VI.4 Subventions shall not be granted individually to organizations forming part of larger bodies already receiving subventions from Unesco.
- VI.5 Subventions may be granted for a biennial financial period, or less. Unesco shall aim as far as possible, however, at so directing its policy of subventions as to ensure the necessary continuity of the beneficiary organizations whenever their activities are of special significance for the achievement of Unesco's objectives and the execution of its programme.
- VI.6 Except in the case of new organizations set up pursuant to a resolution of the General Conference, subventions shall only be made to supplement funds from other sources, and only when it is clear that such supplementary funds are not available to the organization from other sources. The organizations concerned must provide proper justification for claims on this score. Beneficiary organizations shall make every effort gradually to increase their own share in the financing of the activities for which Unesco has granted a subvention.
- VI.7 The General Conference shall determine, for each programme chapter, the total sum of appropriations for subventions to international non-governmental organizations and give the Executive Board general directives concerning their use.
- VI.8 In determining the amounts to be devoted to subventions in the budget estimates of the various departments, the General Conference shall take account of the development of international co-operation in the different fields within Unesco's competence. In general, Unesco shall endeavour to pursue a policy of concentration and integration in fields where the existence of many international non-governmental organizations may result in a dispersal of effort.
- VI.9 The Executive Board shall give attention, within the general limits of the budgetary allocations for subventions voted by the General Conference, to the proposals for subventions submitted by the Director-General and shall determine the amount

of each subvention and the purposes for which it is to be granted. The Director-General's proposals shall in every case specify the amounts to be used : (a) for programme activities; (b) where appropriate, to cover part of the administrative expenses.

VI.10 The categories of expenditure, submitted for information purposes, shall correspond to the objects defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. Further, the proposals for subventions shall contain information on the contribution which the beneficiary organization can furnish from its own resources towards each of the subventioned activities.

VI.11 In deciding upon each individual case, the Executive Board shall be guided by the following considerations :

- (a) Progress achieved by the beneficiary organizations as a result of previous subventions, in regard both to the scope and international character of its work;
- (b) Need to avoid overlapping between the activities of two subventioned organizations, while at the same time endeavouring to secure a satisfactory balance between organizations representing different trends of thought;
- (c) Need for wide geographical representation in subventioned organizations and activities ;
- (d) Nature of the contribution which organizations are able to make to the activities for which subventions are requested.

VI.12 The Executive Board may attach special conditions to subventions where it deems it appropriate.

VI.13 The conditions under which subventions are to be utilized shall be the subject of a special agreement between the Director-General and the beneficiary organization. This agreement shall conform with the decisions of the Executive Board and with the administrative rules approved by the Director-General to this end. It shall specify, on the basis of the proposal submitted by the beneficiary organization, the purposes for which the sums granted by Unesco are to be used. It shall also indicate in what form and within what period the beneficiary organization must submit its -report to the Director-General on the use it has made of the subvention.

VI.14 No portion of a Unesco subvention is to be used for any purpose other than those specified by the Executive Board at the time of allocation, without the prior approval of the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director-General. In exceptional circumstances the Director-General may grant such authorization and report the matter to the Executive Board at its next session.

VI.15 Any application for an increase in the sums intended to defray administrative expenses shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval. The Director-General may, however, authorize an increase in such sums up to the equivalent of \$100.

VI.16 The beneficiary organization shall, as soon as possible after the end of its financial period, submit to the Director-General a detailed report on its activities during that financial period. This report, drawn up in a form specified by the Secretariat, shall state the use that has been made of the subventions and the results achieved. At the same time it shall report any part of the subvention remaining unspent, together with an indication of the purposes for which it is intended to use this balance, subject to authorization by the Director-General, in the subsequent financial period. In submitting this report, the beneficiary organization shall forward to the Director-General certified accounts setting forth the way in which the funds granted by Unesco have been spent. In cases where the amount of the subvention is greater than the equivalent of \$2,500, the accounts shall be certified by an independent auditor. The Director-General may, when he deems it necessary, request that the accounts relating to the use made of the subvention be submitted to examination by an auditor nominated by Unesco.

VII

CONTRACTS CONCLUDED WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Director-General, whenever he deems it necessary for the proper execution of Unesco's programme, may conclude contracts with any specially qualified international non-governmental organization with a view to the execution of activities featuring in the programme adopted by the General Conference.

VIII

PERIODICAL REVIEW OF UNESCO'S RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- VIII.1 The Director-General shall include, in his annual reports, information on the relations established between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations.
- VIII.2 At each regular session of the General Conference, the Director-General shall present a concise report on any changes which have taken place, by decision of the Executive Board, in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco. This report will also contain the list of organizations which have submitted requests for admission to the different kinds of relations and whose requests have not been accepted.
- VIII.3 The General Conference shall receive, every six years, a report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by organizations in the categories of consultative and associate relationship (category A) and information and consultative relationship (category B). The report shall include an evaluation of the results obtained through subventions to organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI of the present Directives.

- 11. Transitional measures pending the entry into force of the new Directives
The General Conference,

I

*Referring to resolution 12 (II), adopted at its tenth session,
Having approved the new Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations,
Decides that these Directives shall enter into force on 1 January 1962, subject to the terms of paragraph II(b) and (c) below;*

II

*Considering that it is necessary to ensure continuity in the relations between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations,
Approves the following measures :*

- (a) The provisions of the Directives approved by the General Conference at its ninth session, concerning Unesco's co-operation with international non-governmental organizations under consultative arrangements, formal agreements and informal relations, shall remain in force until 31 December 1961, and shall apply to organizations with which such arrangements or agreements existed at 31 December 1960;
- (b) During the session of the Executive Board scheduled for the autumn of 1961, the Director-General shall submit proposals to the Board concerning the

classification of organizations which have already made a real contribution to Unesco's work. In the light of these proposals, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the revised Directives, the Executive Board shall classify the organizations in category A (consultative and associate relations) and category B (information and consultative relations) ;

- (c) At the same time, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph II.2 of the revised Directives, appropriate measures shall be taken with a view to placing in category C (mutual information relationship) other organizations which fulfil the conditions laid down in Section I of the revised Directives and which are desirous of co-operating with Unesco.

12. Renewal of formal agreements concluded with international non-governmental organizations

The General Conference,

Having examined document 11 C/23,

Approves the renewal until 31 December 1961 of the formal agreements concluded with the following international non-governmental organizations :

International Council of Scientific Unions;

World Federation of United Nations Associations;

International Council of Museums;

International Theatre Institute;

Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences;

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;

International Music Council;

International Association of Universities;

International Social Science Council;

International Association of Plastic Arts.

13. Geographical extension of international non-governmental organizations

The General Conference

Decides that the conclusions and recommendations of the report on this subject (11 C/21) shall be publicized and used as a guide for practical action by the non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as by the Secretariat, National Commissions and Member States.

14. Admission of international non-governmental organizations to consultative arrangements

The General Conference,

Having adopted the new directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations,

Having approved transitional measures pending the entry into force of the new directives,

Noting that appropriate measures will be taken by the Executive Board at its sixtieth session with a view to placing in categories A and B the organizations fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Directives,

Decides not to examine at its present session the applications of non-governmental organizations listed in document 11 C/22.

IV. LEGAL QUESTIONS

15. Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference concerning new documents requested during sessions of the General Conference in the course of debate ¹

The General Conference

Resolves to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows :

Add to Rule 10A the following paragraph :

‘ 3. When, during plenary meetings of the General Conference or meetings of its subsidiary bodies, documents additional to those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Rule are requested, the Director-General shall, before a decision is taken thereon, submit an estimate of the cost of their production.’

16. Amendments to Rules 55, 58 and 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference ¹

The General Conference

Resolves to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows :

Replace Rules 55, 58 and 59 by the following :

‘Rule 55 : Use of working languages

‘ 1. All documents and the verbatim records of the plenary meetings, as well as the *Journal of the General Conference*, shall be issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish editions.

‘ 2. Summary records of meetings of commissions and committees shall summarize speeches in the working languages used by the speakers. ’

‘Rule 58 : Verbatim and summary records

‘ 1. Verbatim records shall be drawn up of all plenary meetings of the General Conference.

‘ 2. Summary records alone shall be drawn up of meetings of commissions and committees, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference. ’

‘Rule 59 : Circulation of records

‘ 1. The verbatim and summary records provided for in the preceding Rule shall be circulated to delegations as soon as possible, to enable them to send in their corrections to the Secretariat within forty-eight hours.

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

- ‘ 2. At the end of the session, the verbatim records, duly corrected, shall be distributed to all Member States and Associate Members, as well as to non-Member States and organizations invited to the session, in the working languages employed at that session.
- ‘ 3. A corrected master copy of the summary records of meetings of commissions and committees of the General Conference shall be kept in the archives of the Organization, where it may be consulted if necessary. Upon request a Member State or Associate Member may obtain one copy. ’

17. Amendment to Rules 25(I), 30(I) 34(1) and 38(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference: Number of Vice-Presidents of the General Conference ¹

The General Conference

Resolves to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows :

In Rules 25(I), 30(I), 34(I) and 38(I) replace ‘ twelve ’ by ‘ fifteen ’.

V. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

18. Scale of contributions of Member States for 1961-62 ²

The General Conference,

Considering that the scale of contributions for Member States of Unesco has been based in the past upon the scale of contributions of the United Nations, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations,

Noting that resolution 1137(X11) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the scale of contributions of the United Nations provides, *inter alia*, that, in principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total,

Noting further that the scale of contributions of the United Nations recognizes the principle that the *per capita* contribution of any one Member State should not exceed the *per capita* contribution of the Member State which bears the highest assessment, and that full effect has been given to this principle in the United Nations scale of assessments,

Noting further that the United Nations does not propose to revise its scale of assessments for the year 1961 as the result of the admission of new Member States, but that it intends to include the assessments of these new Member States as Miscellaneous Income,

1. Resolution adopted on the proposal of the Executive Board, third plenary meeting, 15 November 1960. See also resolution 0.41.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : sixth plenary meeting, 18 November 1960.

Resolves that :

- (a) The scale of contributions for 1961-62 for those Member States of Unesco which were included in the scale of contributions for the financial period 1959-60 shall remain unchanged (subject to the revision in respect of China set forth in resolution 20.2 below);
- (b) The percentage contribution to be paid for 1961-62 by those States which are members of Unesco on 1 January 1961, but which were not included in the scale of contributions for the financial period 1959-60, shall be based upon the percentage contribution recommended for them by the United Nations Committee on Contributions for 1961, suitably adjusted, where necessary, on the same lines as were used to determine the Unesco scale for 1959-60;
- (c) The contributions arising from the assessments of these new Member States, as provided for in paragraph (b) of this resolution, shall be brought to account as Miscellaneous Income, and utilized to reduce the amounts which would otherwise be assessed against Member States;
- (d) New members depositing instruments of ratification after 1 January 1961 shall be assessed for the years 1961 and 1962 as follows :
 - (i) In the case of members included in the United Nations scale of assessments for 1959-61 on the basis of their percentage contribution in that scale, subject to adjustment in accordance with paragraph (b);
 - (ii) In the case of members not included in the United Nations scale of assessments for 1959-61, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentage contribution, as proposed by the United Nations Committee on Contributions subject to adjustment in accordance with paragraph (b);
 - (iii) The contributions of new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date upon which they become members, in accordance with the following formula :
 - 100 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the first quarter of a year;
 - 80 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter of a year;
 - 60 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter of a year;
 - 40 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter of a year;
- (e) The contributions of Associate Members shall be assessed at 60 per cent of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States and these contributions shall be accounted for as Miscellaneous Income;
- (f) All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals.

19. Currency of contributions ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6 advances to the Working Capital Fund and annual contributions shall be assessed in United

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : sixth plenary meeting, 18 November 1960.

States dollars and paid in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference,

Considering that it is desirable that Member States should, to the widest possible extent, enjoy the privilege of paying their contributions in a currency of their choice,

Having in mind the estimated needs of the Organization in different currencies for the years 1961-62,

Resolves that for the years 1961 and 1962 :

- (a) The contributions of Canada and the United States of America shall be payable in United States dollars;
- (b) The contributions of other Member States shall be payable at their choice in United States dollars, or in pounds sterling, or in French francs;
- (c) The Director-General is authorized to accept payment from any Member State other than Canada and the United States of America in the national currency of a Member State where Unesco maintains an office, or where the next session of the General Conference is to take place or where the Director-General considers that there is a foreseeable need of a substantial amount in that currency;
- (d) The rate of exchange to be used for the conversion of contributions shall not be less than the best rate available for the United States dollar on the day of payment;
- (e) The Director-General, in consultation with the Member States concerned, shall determine that part of the contributions which can be accepted in the national currencies mentioned in (c) above;
- (f) In accepting such payment, the Director-General shall give preference to the Member State whose national currency will be needed and then to any other Member State which expresses a wish to pay in that currency;
- (g) In order to ensure that contributions payable in national currencies shall be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time limit for the payment after which the contribution would become payable in one of the currencies mentioned in (b) above.

20. Collection of contributions ¹

20.1 *The General Conference,*

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the payment of the instalments due in 1959 and 1960 in respect of the arrears of contributions from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland,

Resolves that, for the years 1961 and 1962 the annual instalments due shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the payment of contributions to the budget of 1961-62.

20.2 *The General Conference,*

Considering that the Government of the Republic of China has drawn attention to the exceptional financial difficulties with which it is faced and expressed its sincere desire to find an acceptable solution to the problem of its financial contributions to the Organization,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : sixth plenary meeting, 18 November 1960.

Recalling that successive sessions of the General Conference have recognized that these difficulties have been due to conditions beyond that Government's control, *Considering* sympathetically the desire of the Government of the Republic of China :

- (a) That special arrangements should be made to consolidate the arrears of contributions due from it for the period 1948-58 inclusive, with facilities for the payment of such consolidated arrears by annual instalments over a period of years;
- (b) That the debt due from it in respect of the financial period 1959-60 be reduced to \$641,595 payable in 1960;
- (c) That its assessment percentage for future years be reduced to a flat rate of 2.5 per cent until such time as its financial situation has improved;

Having examined the report of the Executive Board on this question,

1. *Decides* to consolidate the debt of China for the period 1948-58 inclusive (\$5,690,541) in an amount of \$2,500,000 to be paid in fifty equal annual instalments commencing in 1961, such payments being credited in the books of account of the Organization to the following years in the following amounts :

	\$		
1948	nil	1953	236 262
1949	180 978	1954	261 798
1950	189 897	1955	237 011
1951	226 894	1956	290 773
1952	241 227	1957-58	635 160

2. *Decides* that the debt due from China for the financial period 1959-60 shall be reduced to an amount of \$641,595 and that the corresponding sum, in full settlement of that debt, shall be payable in 1960;
3. *Takes note* that, as a result of the above decisions, the amount of the contributions due from China at the present time does not exceed the total amount of contributions payable by it for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year, and that China consequently has full voting rights at the present session of the General Conference;
4. *Decides*, in fixing the scale of contributions for 1961-62, to establish a special assessment percentage for China at a flat rate of 2.5 per cent;
5. *Decides* that the difference between China's present advance to the Working Capital Fund (\$142,000) and its advance calculated on the basis of its 1961-62 percentage shall be transferred to the credit of those Member States whose advances to the Working Capital Fund will be increased as a result of China's reduced percentage.

21. Reports of the Director-General and of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the financial period ended 31 December 1958 and for the year ended 31 December 1959, and comments of the Executive Board thereon¹

The General Conference,

Receives and accepts the financial Reports and Statements of the Director-General and the Reports of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the two-year financial period ending 31 December 1958 and for the year ended 31 December 1959 (11 C/ADM/1 and 11 C/ADM/2).

22. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: Financial Statements for 1953 and 1959 and Report of the External Auditor ¹

- 22.1 *The General Conference,*

Noting that the Executive Board has approved the Auditor's Report (11 C/ADM/3) relating to the expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the eighth financial period (1958) and that, in accordance with the request of the Executive Board, the Director-General has transmitted the report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Receives and accepts this report.

- 22.2 *The General Conference*

Receives and approves the Auditor's Report (11 C/ADM/4) relating to the expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the ninth financial period (1959) ;

Notes that the Director-General has already transmitted this report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

- 22.3 *The General Conference*

Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the External Auditor's report on the statement showing the status of allocations to Unesco as at 31 December 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; *Requests* the Director-General to transmit this report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

23. Administration of the Working Capital Fund¹

The General Conference

Resolves that :

- (a) The authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1961-62 is fixed at \$3,000,000 and the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to percentages attributed to them in the scale of contributions for 1961-62. The advances of new Member States who have not been included

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

in the one hundred per cent scale for 1961-62 shall be calculated by applying their percentage rates of assessment for 1961-62 to the authorized level of the Fund. These advances from new Member States will be additional to the authorized level of the Fund.

- (b) The Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.1, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose.
- (c) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1961-62 from the Working Capital Fund, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, sums not exceeding \$1,100,000 to meet unforeseen, extraordinary and unpredictable expenses for which no sums have been provided in the budget and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible in respect of :
 - (i) Requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security;
 - (ii) Salary and allowance adjustments, including contributions by the Organization to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with decisions of the General Conference;
 - (iii) Awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal;
 - (iv) Urgent requests for co-operative or joint programmes addressed to Unesco by the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations and their subsidiary organs, and the governing bodies of other Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Director-General shall include in his reports on the activities of the Organization to be submitted to the General Conference, a report concerning all advances made under this clause and the circumstances relating thereto. At the same time he shall submit proposals in the proposed programme and budget for the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of such advances.

- (d) The Director-General is authorized to advance sums not exceeding \$950,000 in late 1960 and in 1961 to cover expenditure for the completion of the construction of the permanent Headquarters, pending the receipt of loans agreed to by the French Government.
- (e) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Headquarters Committee and the Executive Board, to advance sums not exceeding \$250,000 for the purpose of providing temporary accommodation pending the construction of additional premises for the Organization.
- (f) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1961-62 from the Working Capital Fund, sums not exceeding \$250,000¹ to establish funds to finance self-liquidating expenditures.
- (g) The Fund shall continue to be held in United States dollars, provided that the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such

1. The increase of \$100,000 over the existing provision under this clause is intended to cover emergency repair work on the Headquarters Buildings and/or equipment and fixtures attached thereto, which may result from an accident, and the cost of which will be covered by, and reimbursed from, insurance.

proportions and in such manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund.

- (h) Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income of the Organization.

24. Administration of the Publications and Visual Material Fund ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that the Publications Fund was established with effect from 1 January 1949,

Considering that the Fund was retitled the Publications and Visual Material Fund with effect from 1 January 1959,

Noting that, in accordance with Financial Regulations 6.6 and 6.7, Trust Funds, Reserve and Special Accounts may be established by the Director-General and reported to the Executive Board, and that the purpose and limit of each Trust Fund, Reserve and Special Account shall be clearly defined by the appropriate authority,

Decides that the General Conference shall no longer concern itself with the regulations governing the operation of the Publications and Visual Material Fund;

Authorizes the Director-General to make modifications as he deems appropriate to the regulations of the Publications and Visual Material Fund and, in pursuance of Financial Regulations 6.6 and 6.7, to report such changes to the Executive Board.

VI. STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

25. Geographical distribution ¹

The General Conference,

Having examined the Director-General's report on the geographical distribution of posts in the Unesco Secretariat,

Considering that more measures, both substantial and speedy, need to be taken to constitute the permanent Secretariat of the Organization as a body more fully representative of various cultures and countries of the world,

Recommends that the Director-General when recruiting staff should take all possible measures urgently and effectively to bring about a more representative set-up in the Secretariat of the Organization and present a preliminary report to the Executive Board in 1961 and a final report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

26. Recruitment and promotion of staff¹

The General Conference,

Noting the comments and recommendations of the Management Survey Committee contained in its report, 50 EX/27 Appendix, paragraphs 150-66, and the proposals submitted by the Director-General in document 11 C/ADM/17 on principles of recruitment and promotion of professional staff, as well as the comments made by the Staff Association in document 11 C/ADM/17 Add.,

Having considered the general outline of the plan for staff recruitment and promotion set out in the above-mentioned documents,

Taking into account the necessity of ensuring an equitable geographical representation, especially with respect to non- or under-represented Member States, and the need to ensure continuity and efficiency in the administrative services of the Secretariat,

Authorizes the Director-General on a provisional and experimental basis during the years 1961-62 :

- (a) To appoint a specialist consultant to assist him in working out the details of the plan and in establishing the organization, staffing and definition of duties of the proposed Training and Welfare Division of the Bureau of Personnel;
- (b) To prepare and conduct appropriate tests for entrants to the Secretariat at P-1 level;
- (c) To select on the basis of an equitable geographical representation an appropriate number of the successful candidates for appointment to the Secretariat as probationers with the intention of absorbing into permanent employment those who successfully conclude a period of probation of not less than one year;
- (d) To organize suitable training for the probationers both within the Secretariat and in appropriate educational institutions;
- (e) To examine the recruitment, promotion, training and conditions of service of the staff in the General Service category and prepare proposals for their improvement;
- (f) To develop a system of in-service training for all staff;

Requests the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the results of the experiment and, taking into account comments of Member States, to present to the General Conference at its twelfth session his proposals concerning the recruitment, appointment, training and promotion of staff.

27. Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (OPEX) ²

The General Conference,

Recognizing the great importance in economic and social progress of the efficient organization and administration of systems and institutions of all kinds and at all levels,

Noting the action taken by the United Nations to provide operational and executive personnel (OPEX) to governments of Member States, and the consultations

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to extend this provision to cover Unesco's programmes,

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (a) To supply on request to governments, on conditions identical with the United Nations OPEX programme, the temporary services of specialists (teachers, professors, heads of institutions and other technical personnel) in Unesco's fields of competence, recruited on an international basis, who will perform duties of an operational or executive character defined by the requesting governments, as servants of those governments, in projects for which the Director-General is satisfied that such services are required to ensure, within the financial resources available, the effective attainment of the objectives of the projects as approved by the General Conference or by the authority for which the Organization is acting as Executing Agency;
- (b) To assist the governments concerned to meet the cost of the employment of such specialists;
- (c) To arrange with the governments and the specialists the terms and conditions of employment of the latter;
- (d) To ensure by agreement with the governments that the duties of the specialists provided under this scheme shall normally include the training of national personnel to take over the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally recruited specialists;
- (e) To co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the operation of the United Nations OPEX programme in meeting requests for high-level administrative staff required in governmental ministries dealing with Unesco fields;

Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its twelfth session on the operation of the scheme.

28. Salaries, allowances and related benefits ¹

28.1 Salaries of staff in the General Service category

The General Conference,

Having noted the results of the survey of best prevailing rates conducted by the Director-General in May 1960,

Having considered the Director-General's proposals concerning the methods of calculating adjustments to the salaries of staff in the General Service category and of incorporating such adjustments into the base scales,

Authorizes the Director-General to revise the base salary scales of staff in the General Service category effective 1 January 1961 by increasing these scales by 15 per cent representing part of the cost-of-living adjustments granted prior to that date, rounding to the nearest 1 NF as appropriate; the balance, equivalent to 5 per cent of the revised scales, to continue to be paid on a non-pensionable basis ;

Further authorizes the Director-General to make, during the two-year period beginning 1 January 1961, such further non-pensionable adjustments as may be

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

necessary as a result of movements in the cost of living in Paris, in accordance with the following principles :

- (a) The cost-of-living index corresponding to the new base scales to be 100 from the date of the last adjustment, i.e., 1 September 1960;
- (b) Five per cent cost-of-living adjustments calculated on the new base scale to be made when the cost-of-living index has varied five points averaged over a period of nine months;
- (c) The first adjustment to be made on the first day of the month following that in which the index calculated according to paragraphs (a) and (b) becomes 105 or 95;

Requests the Director-General to report to the Executive Board any adjustments made;

Requests the Director-General to conduct, prior to the twelfth session of the General Conference, a survey of best prevailing rates in order that the General Conference may decide whether and to what extent the General Service salary scale should be modified in the light of cost-of-living adjustments made by the Director-General in the intermediate period.

28.2 Salaries of staff in the Professional category and above

The General Conference,

Having noted that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, has made arrangements for a comprehensive study of the adequacy of existing salary scales for staff in the Professional and higher levels,

Aware that this study may lead to recommendations for an adjustment of the base salary of the officials of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which adhere to the common system of salaries and allowances,

Authorizes the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, to adopt for Unesco such measures as may be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

28.3 Allowances

The General Conference,

Having noted that the Secretary-General has submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations proposals for eliminating certain anomalies in the system of education grants paid to staff members with dependent children,

Authorizes the Director-General to adopt for Unesco the same changes in the system as are approved by the General Assembly, with effect from the beginning of the current school year.

28.4 Salaries of certain staff members recruited for projects financed from the Special Fund

The General Conference,

Aware of the need to recruit for service in projects financed by the Special Fund certain types of specialized personnel not normally required for service in Unesco,

Expresses the hope that the Director-General can achieve this by the appointment of consultants;

Authorizes the Director-General exceptionally to appoint a limited number of staff members to serve in projects at salaries in excess of those approved by the General Conference at its sixth session;

Invites the Director-General in the exercise of this authority to act in consultation and co-ordination with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies.

29. Administrative costs and staff utilization ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that the vastly increased complexity of the demands made upon the Organization has created a new situation necessitating a fresh inquiry,

Considering that the Member States must be assured that the contributions which they make are administered as economically and efficiently as possible, so as to ensure the maximum funds for the implementation of the programme,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on administrative costs and staff utilization (11 C/ADM/11), drawn up in pursuance of resolution 41 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session,

Considering that sound administration rests upon continuing analysis of operations, *Reaffirms* its wish that Unesco's operations be carried out efficiently and economically,

Requests the Director-General to continue the management survey of the Secretariat begun in 1957, utilizing the help of experts when the Executive Board so recommends, and to prepare recommendations on administrative questions for the Executive Board, bearing in mind the following purposes :

1. To develop more efficient methods of handling the work of the Secretariat;
2. To make manpower utilization surveys, workload studies and method studies to cover the principal aspects not only of the administrative areas but of the programme areas as well;

Requests the Director-General :

1. To present a report with recommendations to the Executive Board at its session in autumn 1961, and to the General Conference at its twelfth session;
2. To complete this work six months before the twelfth session of the General Conference in order that it may be circulated to all Member States, so that they may have ample opportunity to study it and prepare their comments before that session;
3. To allocate to general activities of the programme, preferably those which concern development of education in Africa, Asia and Latin America, all savings which may result from the measures taken as a result of these studies.

30. Administrative Tribunal ¹

The General Conference,

Instructs the Director-General to arrange for the extension of the jurisdiction of

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in respect of cases arising in the period from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1962.

31. Medical Benefits Fund¹

31.1 Extension of the Medical Benefits Fund to cover retired staff members (Associate Participants)

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Medical Benefits Fund, *Recognizing* the need to provide health insurance protection to staff members and their families when the staff member is separated on retirement, on disability or on death in service,

Authorizes the Director-General to extend the Medical Benefits Fund, on a trial basis, to cover retired staff members and their dependants, the dependants of disabled staff members, and the wives and dependent children of staff members who die in service, in accordance with special rules on the basis of the principles contained in document 11 C/ADM/12;

Instructs the Director-General to maintain separate records in order to know the financial incidence of this measure on the Fund;

Requests the Director-General to review the situation in 1962, and to submit a report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

31.2 Administrative expenses of the Medical Benefits Fund

The General Conference,

Decides that, for the years 1961 and 1962, the annual sum to be paid by the Medical Benefits Fund for administrative expenses shall be fixed at the equivalent of \$13,000, provided that the payment of this amount shall not reduce the reserve of the Fund below a figure equivalent to 50 per cent of the benefits paid out in the previous year.

32. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ¹

32.1 Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The General Conference,

Takes note of the report submitted by the Director-General on the operations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

32.2 Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Comprehensive Review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the recommendations arising therefrom, which have been submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifteenth session,

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service within the member organizations of the Fund,

Authorizes the Director-General to apply the same measures regarding the pensionable remuneration of the staff of Unesco as those adopted by the United Nations and to put these measures into effect on the same dates as the United Nations ;

Requests the Director-General to continue to study, in co-operation with the United Nations and the other member organizations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, the desirability of introducing a form of staff assessment plan and to report thereon to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

32.3 Election of representatives of Member States to serve on the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1961-62

The General Conference

Elects to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1961 and 1962 the representatives of the following Member States : As members : 1. Costa Rica; 2. Federal Republic of Germany; 3. Turkey. As alternates : 1. Cambodia; 2. Poland; 3. Spain.

VII. PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF UNESCO

33. Completion and financial status of the Headquarters project ¹

33.1 Acceptance of loans for the completion of the Headquarters construction

The General Conference,

Having taken note of paragraphs 1 to 15 of the report of the Headquarters Committee (11 C/ADM/14 of 12 November 1960) and the recommendation which it made at its thirtieth session that the Director-General accept the offer of the Government of France to guarantee the loan of 4,598,801.80 NF contracted by the Organization with the Caisse des Depots et Consignations for the purpose of providing for the financing and completion of the three Headquarters buildings,

Having farther noted that this offer by the Government of France relates to two separate loans, namely :

- (a) 2,648,801.80 NF reimbursable over a period of 30 years free of interest;
- (b) 1,950,000.00 NF reimbursable over a period of 30 years with interest payable by the Organization,

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

Approves the Director-General's provisional acceptance of this offer;
Authorizes the Director-General to make the appropriate budgetary provisions for reimbursement of the above-mentioned capital sums and interest.

33.2 Submission of final statement of Headquarters expenditures

The General Conference,

Having noted the financial statement relating to expenditures incurred as of 31 December 1959 in connexion with the construction and equipment of the Organization's permanent Headquarters, submitted in the Headquarters Committee's report to the eleventh session of the General Conference,

Having further noted that the final statement of Headquarters expenditures will not be available before the end of 1960 and that the Director-General has therefore been unable to submit this statement to the General Conference at its eleventh session in accordance with resolution 43 adopted at its tenth session,

Requests the Director-General, as soon as he is in a position to do so, to submit such a final statement to the Headquarters Committee and to the Executive Board and to include that statement, with such further information as he may deem appropriate, in his regular financial report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

34. Additional Headquarters premises required by the Organization ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that it decided, by resolution 28 adopted at its sixth session, that the permanent Headquarters of the Organization should be built in Paris,

Considering that by a contract dated 25 June 1954 the French Government granted to the Organization for this purpose the use of the ground required for the establishment of its permanent Headquarters and the erection of its buildings,

Considering that the offices available in the three existing buildings are no longer sufficient and that the construction of a fourth building is necessary and urgent,

Considering that interim measures are essential to provide the extra premises required, pending the construction of the said building,

Having taken note on the one hand of the proposals formulated by the Director-General, together with the reports, plans and preliminary estimates appended thereto, submitted by the architects, with a view to the construction of a fourth building on the site of the permanent Headquarters of the Organization (11 C/ADM/18 and Add. 1 and 2), and on the other hand of the report of the Headquarters Committee (11 C/ADM/14 and Add. 1) and of the recommendations put forward by that Committee at its thirty-first session,

Having been informed by the Director-General that the French authorities regard it as impossible, for reasons connected principally with the protection of the site, to contemplate a new building at the junction of Avenue de Lowendal and Avenue de Suffren,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

Recalling that, by letter of 21 November 1957, the Minister of Reconstruction and Housing drew the Director-General's attention to the fact that, according to the opinion expressed by the Sites Commission of the Department of the Seine at its plenary meeting of 18 September 1957, no elevation of the buildings authorized and no new construction whatever could be permitted in future on the Place de Fontenoy site,

Considering the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Organization under the Agreement it concluded with the French Government on 2 July 1954, and particularly Articles 15 and 16 of that Agreement, put into force, for the construction of Unesco's permanent Headquarters, by a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic dated 14 October 1954,

Considering that the French Government is prepared to guarantee loans which the Organization could contract for the purpose of constructing and equipping a fourth building, though that guarantee would not cover changes in the exchange rates,

I

1. *Approves* in principle the construction of a fourth building;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to make further representations to the French Government to induce it to reconsider the question of the site of a new building to meet the Organization's urgent need for additional premises;
3. *Expresses the hope* that the French Government will authorize the Organization to erect a fourth building on the site of the permanent Headquarters, on the understanding that in the preparation and implementation of the project allowance will be made for the concern of the French authorities to protect the site;

II

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General so soon as he has secured permission to build from the French authorities, to commission the architect or architects appointed by him after consultation with the Headquarters Committee to prepare, on the basis of the statement of requirements given in document 11 C/ADM/18 (Annex I) and revised as shown in document 11 C/ADM/14 Add. 1, paragraph 10, a preliminary project and an estimate for the construction of a fourth building and an underground garage for 400 cars, the total cost of which, including equipment, administrative expenses and architect's fees, shall not exceed \$3,535,000;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to submit the preliminary project and estimate to the Headquarters Committee for an opinion and to the Executive Board for approval, and authorizes him subsequently to have the final project drawn up by the architect or architects and to proceed with the construction of the fourth building and underground garage at a total cost not exceeding the amount of the estimate approved by the Executive Board within the ceiling figure stipulated in the previous paragraph;
6. *Authorizes* the Director-General to appoint, after consultation with the Headquarters Committee, the architect or architects to be responsible for the erection of the building, and to negotiate and conclude with him or them any contract required for that purpose;

III

7. *Authorizes* the Director-General, pending the completion of the fourth building :
- (a) To have fitted up as offices, as from 1 January 1961, the premises indicated in paragraph 18 of document 11 C/ADM/14 Add. 1 at a total cost not exceeding \$31,600;
 - (b) To rent, as from 1 January 1961, storage space amounting to 500 square metres;
 - (c) To adopt if necessary, with the approval of the Headquarters Committee and the Executive Board, other solutions, both inside the Headquarters buildings and outside, with due regard to their financial implications, and also to advance from the Working Capital Fund with the prior approval of the Executive Board the sums necessary to finance such solutions, which should not as far as possible envisage the removal of the Permanent Delegates from the offices in the third building;

IV

8. *Authorizes* the Director-General :
- (a) To accept the offer of the French Government to guarantee loans contracted by the Organization for the purpose of constructing and equipping the fourth building and the underground garage;
 - (b) To include in the budget of the Organization, within the limits indicated in paragraphs 4 and 7(a) of this resolution, the estimated cost of these operations, plus interest charges, spread over four financial periods beginning with the period 1961-62;
 - (c) To open for this purpose a separate account into which the funds authorized in the budget shall be paid and against which the expenditure specified in paragraphs 4 and 7(a) above shall be charged;
 - (d) To make use, in order to cover this expenditure, as freely as is compatible with sound financial management, of the Organization's resources, including the Working Capital Fund;
 - (e) To supplement the resources of the Organization by means of short-term credit financing, guaranteed, if need be, by the French Government, to an amount not exceeding the total cost of the project given in paragraphs 4 and 7(a) above;
 - (f) To negotiate and contract these loans with such lenders as he may select, having due regard, in settling the terms thereof, to the necessity of reducing interest to a minimum, and to the amount of the budgetary appropriations for the building;
9. *Invites* the Director-General :
- (a) To report to the Headquarters Committee and to the Executive Board on the operations defined above;
 - (b) To give an account to the General Conference, at its twelfth session, on the progress of the said operations and to put before it the financial situation as of 1 July 1962.

35. Future of the Headquarters Committee ¹

Having noted the Director-General's desire to have the continued advice of the Headquarters Committee on questions concerning the Organization's permanent Headquarters,

Decides to extend the mandate of the Headquarters Committee until its twelfth session and to raise the Committee's membership to fifteen.²

VIII. R E P O R T S O F M E M B E R S T A T E S
A N D O F T H E D I R E C T O R - G E N E R A L

36. Assessment of Unesco's work in 1958-59

The General Conference,

Having considered the reports of Member States for the years 1958-59, the reports of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization for the same period, the parallel analytical summary of the two series of reports and the assessment of the work achieved prepared by the Director-General,

Having before it a resolution of the Executive Board transmitting to it the reports of the Director-General for the years 1958-59,

Having before it the report of its Reports Committee,

Recognizing :

- (a) That in the course of a brief session preceding the General Conference a Reports Committee cannot make an analysis of such a large body of documents;
- (b) That the Committee was therefore unable to submit a report 'on the implementation of the programme, analysing in particular the way in which it takes account of the interests and needs of Member States ';
- (c) That on the basis of the study which it has been able to make, the Reports Committee nevertheless considers that Unesco's programme was satisfactorily implemented in 1958 and 1959;
- (d) That certain delegations expressed reservations in regard to this statement, being of opinion that the needs and interests of certain Member States had not been fully taken into account in the execution of the programme,

Having noted the specific observations of the Reports Committee with regard to the assessment prepared by the Director-General, which was to attach particular importance to the implementation of those projects on which the General Conference had decided to concentrate its attention,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

2. The General Conference at its twenty-ninth plenary meeting also noted the Director-General's desire to be able to continue to avail himself of the counsels of the present three art advisers, if they were willing to continue to serve in that capacity, as regards the preservation of the architecture and works of art of the Headquarters, acceptance of further offers and related matters (11 C/51, para. 18).

3. Resolution adopted on the report of the Reports Committee : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

Regretting that the number of reports from Member States and their lack of uniformity prevented a detailed comparison and a complete assessment of activities,

Notes that, for reasons stated in the report of the Reports Committee, the Director-General has not been able to comply fully with the wish expressed by the General Conference at its tenth session in Resolution 49(5)(a);

Notes also that the development of the activities of the Organization in the years 1958 and 1959, as reflected in the assessment prepared by the Director-General, is likely to have a strong influence on the future trend of the Organization's work; amongst the factors in this development are :

- (a) The initiation of large programmes of action financed from extra-budgetary resources;
- (b) A strong tendency towards regionalization;
- (c) The increased need to maintain and consolidate the general activities of the Organization, which form the basis of all field work.

37. Special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth and tenth sessions ¹

The General Conference,

Having considered the special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth and tenth sessions (11 C/8 and 11 C/8 Add.),

Having noted the part of the report of the Reports Committee relating to the said special reports,

Recalling that under Rule 18 of the 'Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution ' the General Conference, after considering the special reports, ' shall embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports, which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate ' ,

Recalling the terms of resolution 50, adopted at its tenth session,

Adopts the General Report (11 C/11, Annex II) embodying its comments on the action taken by Member States upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth and tenth sessions;

Decides that the said General Report shall be transmitted to Member States, to the United Nations and to National Commissions, in conformity with Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure above mentioned;

Instructs the Director-General to submit to it, at its twelfth session, the analysis provided for in paragraph 16 of the General Report.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Reports Committee : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

38. Form and content of the reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that the reports on the activities of the Organization for 1960-61 should furnish :

- (a) A general view of the implementation of the programme by Member States and by the Secretariat;
 - (b) An evaluation of the Organization's work during the period in question, based on a comparative study of both categories of reports,
1. *Reminds* Member States that they should, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, report periodically to the Organization in the manner to be determined by the General Conference;
 2. *Invites* Member States to take all the necessary steps to fulfil that constitutional obligation;
 3. *Considers* that both the reports of Member States and the Director-General's reports should, as far as possible, be prepared according to a uniform plan;
 4. *invites* Member States to see that their reports for 1960-61 include principally information on :
 - (a) The main features of their collaboration with Unesco and the difficulties they have encountered, together with comments on the results achieved, this first part forming a general introduction to their reports;
 - (b) The measures taken by them to give effect to the resolutions of the General Conference with special attention to the following topics :
 - (i) Significant examples of activities undertaken as a result of international co-operation which have contributed to the development of education, science and culture in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session;
 - (ii) Developments in adult education, following upon the international conference held in Montreal in August 1960, in particular, experiments in the use of the mass media for educational purposes, and production of reading materials and of audiovisual aids for educational purposes;
 - (iii) Progress of primary education, notably in countries in process of rapid economic and social development;
 - (iv) Progress in scientific research on arid lands;
 - (v) Examples of effective means of fostering mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values;
 - (vi) Such other topics as the Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, might select at its sixtieth session as indicative of the progress of Unesco's work;
 - (c) The measures taken for instituting, developing or assisting their National Commissions in the fields of education, science and culture, the main activities of the commissions and the measures taken by them for the purpose of associating other bodies, institutions or associations active in the fields of education, science and culture with the work of the National Commissions;
 - (d) Steps taken by them to develop interest in Unesco's activities among bodies

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Reports Committee : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

and institutions active in the fields of Unesco's competence, and to stimulate the interest and support of the general public for Unesco's objectives;

- (e) The progress made by them in respect of those articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which come within Unesco's purview, i.e., Articles 19, 26 and 27, such information being distinct from the periodic reports prepared by Member States for the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 624 B(XXII) of the Economic and Social Council;

5. *instructs* the Director-General :

- (a) To submit to the General Conference at its twelfth session :

- (i) A general evaluation of the main developments which have occurred in the execution of Unesco's programmes in 1960 and 1961 and of those which are likely to take place in 1962;

- (ii) A detailed analysis, based on the reports of Member States and his own reports, of the results achieved in the sectors listed in paragraph -l(b) above;

- (b) To continue to issue annual reports on the activities of the Organization, together with such interim reports as the Executive Board may direct, while expanding the introduction to his annual reports in such a manner as to provide Member States with an overall picture of the progress achieved and the major lines of development which have *emerged* in the preceding year;

- (c) To take all the necessary steps to secure that the reports of Member States, prepared according to a plan based on the above directives, shall reach the Secretariat by 30 April 1962 at latest.

39. Special reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session on action taken by Member States upon the convention and the recommendations adopted at the eleventh session ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution provides that Member States shall report periodically to the Organization ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article I\', paragraph 4' of the Constitution,

Considering that, under the terms of Article 16 of the ' Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution ', such periodical reports are special reports additional to the general reports and that an initial special report relating to any convention or recommendation adopted should be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted,

Recalling the terms of resolution 50, adopted at its tenth session,

Noting that the General Conference at its eleventh session has adopted a convention and a recommendation against discrimination in education and a

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

recommendation on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone,

Invites Member States to forward to it, not less than two months before the opening of its twelfth session, initial special reports on the action taken by them upon the convention and recommendations aforesaid and to include in such reports information on the points set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session.

40. Terms of reference and membership of the Reports Committee ¹

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of its Reports Committee,

1. *Notes* that the system of reporting introduced by the General Conference at its ninth session has continued to yield valuable results but that it calls for further improvement in line with resolution 38 above;
2. *Decides* that the Reports Committee which is to meet at the twelfth session of the General Conference shall consist of 30 members with the following terms of reference :
 - (a) *To examine* :
 - (i) The Director-General's reports on the activities of the Organization and, if appropriate, the Executive Board's comments thereon;
 - (ii) The reports of Member States;
 - (iii) The Director-General's assessment of the work accomplished by Unesco during the period under consideration, based upon an analysis of the two series of reports under (i) and (ii), which analysis should concentrate upon the subjects selected for detailed treatment as defined in resolution 38, paragraph 4(b);
 - (b) *To submit* to the General Conference a report :
 - (i) On the implementation of the programme by Member States and the Secretariat;
 - (ii) On the further development of Member States' participation in the execution of the programme with appropriate recommendations aimed at the improvement of such participation;
 - (iii) On the subjects on which the attention of the General Conference should be concentrated at the following session;
3. *Decides* that the Reports Committee shall meet one week prior to the opening of the twelfth session so that its observations and recommendations may be submitted in good time to the General Conference in plenary meeting;
4. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to replace delegations unable to serve on this committee by other delegations.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

IX. TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

41. Place and date of the twelfth session ¹

The General Conference,

Having regard to Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference,

Having regard to the report by the Director-General on the place and date of meeting of the General Conference and to the recommendation of the Executive Board thereon,

Decides to hold its twelfth session in Paris at the Headquarters of the Organization;

Decides that this session shall open early in November 1962.

42. Inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Conference of an item concerning the amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board) ²

The General Conference,

Decides to place on the agenda of its twelfth session the following item :

'Amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board) .'

43. Membership of committees of the twelfth session

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its thirty-first plenary meeting on 15 December 1960, took the following decisions :

43.1 Headquarters Committee

The following Member States were elected to serve on the Headquarters Committee up to the close of the twelfth session of the General Conference : Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America.

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-first plenary meeting, 3 December 1960.

2. Resolution adopted at the twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960, on the report of the Working Party on methods of preparing the Programme and Budget, set up by the General Conference on the recommendation of the General Committee at the twenty-first plenary meeting, 3 December 1960.

43.2 Reports Committee

The following Member States were elected to serve on the Reports Committee at the twelfth session of the General Conference : Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Burma, Cameroun, Ceylon, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Guinea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Haiti, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Mali, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam.

43.3 Legal Committee

The following Member States were elected to serve on the Legal Committee at the twelfth session of the General Conference : Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Denmark, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

B. CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

I. CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 14 November to 15 December 1960, at its eleventh session,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that every person has the right to education,

Considering that discrimination in education is a violation of rights enunciated in that Declaration, Considering that, under the terms of its Constitution, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has the purpose of instituting collaboration among the nations with a view to furthering for all universal respect for human rights and equality of educational opportunity,

Recognizing that, consequently, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, while respecting the diversity of national educational systems, has the duty not only to proscribe any form of discrimination in education but also to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all in education,

Having before it proposals concerning the different aspects of discrimination in education, constituting item 17.1.4 of the agenda of the session,

Having decided at its tenth session that this question should be made the subject of an international convention as well as of recommendations to Member States,

Adopts this Convention on the fourteenth day of December 1960.

ARTICLE 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term 'discrimination' includes any distinction, exclusion, limitation or preference which, being based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic condition or birth, has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in education and in particular :

a. Of depriving any person or group of persons of access to education of any type or at any level;

b. Of limiting any person or group of persons to education of an inferior standard;

c. Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of this Convention, of establishing or maintaining separate educational systems or institutions for persons or groups of persons; or

d. Of inflicting on any person or group of persons conditions which are incompatible with the dignity of man.

2. For the purposes of this Convention, the term 'education' refers to all types and levels of education, and includes access to education, the standard and quality of education, and the conditions under which it is given.

ARTICLE 2

When permitted in a State, the following situations shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination, within the meaning of Article 1 of this Convention :

- a. The establishment or maintenance of separate educational systems or institutions for pupils of the two sexes, if these systems or institutions offer equivalent access to education, provide a teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard as well as school premises and equipment of the same quality, and afford the opportunity to take the same or equivalent courses of study;
- b. The establishment or maintenance, for religious or linguistic reasons, of separate educational systems or institutions offering an education which is in keeping with the wishes of the pupil's parents or legal guardians, if participation in such systems or attendance at such institutions is optional and if the education provided conforms to such standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities, in particular for education of the same level;
- c. The establishment or maintenance of private educational institutions, if the object of the institutions is not to secure the exclusion of any group but to provide educational facilities in addition to those provided by the public authorities, if the institutions are conducted in accordance with that

1. As adopted at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

object, and if the education provided conforms with such standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities, in particular for education of the same level.

ARTICLE 3

In order to eliminate and prevent discrimination within the meaning of this Convention, the States Parties thereto undertake :

11. To abrogate any statutory provisions and any administrative instructions and to discontinue any administrative practices which involve discrimination in education;
- b. To ensure, by legislation where necessary, that there is no discrimination in the admission of pupils to educational institutions;
- c. Not to allow any differences of treatment by the public authorities between nationals, except on the basis of merit or need, in the matter of school fees and the grant of scholarships or other forms of assistance to pupils and necessary permits and facilities for the pursuit of studies in foreign countries;
- d. Not to allow, in any form of assistance granted by the public authorities to educational institutions, any restrictions or preference based solely on the ground that pupils belong to a particular group;
- e. To give foreign nationals resident within their territory the same access to education as that given to their own nationals.

ARTICLE 4

The States Parties to this Convention undertake furthermore to formulate, develop and apply a national policy which, by methods appropriate to the circumstances and to national usage, will tend to promote equality of opportunity and of treatment in the matter of education and in particular :

- a. To make primary education free and compulsory; make secondary education in its different forms generally available and accessible to all; make higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity; assure compliance by all with the obligation to attend school prescribed by law;
- b. To ensure that the standards of education are equivalent in all public educational institutions of the same level, and that the conditions relating to the quality of the education provided are also equivalent;
- c. To encourage and intensify by appropriate methods the education of persons who have not received any primary education or who have not completed the entire primary education course and the continuation of their education on the basis of individual capacity;
- d. To provide training for the teaching profession without discrimination.

ARTICLE 5

1. The States Parties to this Convention agree that :
 - a. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote un-

derstanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;

- b. It is essential to respect the liberty of parents and, where applicable, of legal guardians, firstly to choose for their children institutions other than those maintained by the public authorities but conforming to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities and, secondly, to ensure in a manner consistent with the procedures followed in the State for the application of its legislation, the religious and moral education of the children in conformity with their own convictions; and no person or group of persons should be compelled to receive religious instruction inconsistent with his or their convictions;
- c. It is essential to recognize the right of members of national minorities to carry on their own educational activities, including the maintenance of schools and, depending on the educational policy of each State, the use or the teaching of their own language, provided however :
 - (i) That this right is not exercised in a manner which prevents the members of these minorities from understanding the culture and language of the community as a whole and from participating in its activities, or which prejudices national sovereignty;
 - (ii) That the standard of education is not lower than the general standard laid down or approved by the competent authorities; and
 - (iii) That attendance at such schools is optional.

2. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to take all necessary measures to ensure the application of the principles enunciated in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 6

In the application of this Convention, the States Parties to it undertake to pay the greatest attention to any recommendations hereafter adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization defining the measures to be taken against the different forms of discrimination in education and for the purpose of ensuring equality of opportunity and treatment in education.

ARTICLE 7

The States Parties to this Convention shall in their periodic reports submitted to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, including that taken for the formulation and the development of the national policy defined in Article 4 as well as the results achieved and the obstacles encountered in the application of that policy.

ARTICLE 8

Any dispute which may arise between any two or more States Parties to this Convention concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation shall at the request of the parties to the dispute be referred, failing other means of settling the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

ARTICLE 9

Reservations to this Convention shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE 10

This Convention shall not have the effect of diminishing the rights which individuals or groups may enjoy by virtue of agreements concluded between two or more States, where such rights are not contrary to the letter or spirit of this Convention.

ARTICLE 11

This Convention is drawn up in English, French, Russian and Spanish, the four texts being equally authoritative.

ARTICLE 12

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE 13

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited to do so by the Executive Board of the Organization.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE 14

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

ARTICLE 15

The States Parties to this Convention recognize that the Convention is applicable not only to their metropolitan territory but also to all non-self-governing, trust, colonial and other territories for the international relations of which they are responsible; they undertake to consult, if necessary, the governments

or other competent authorities of these territories on or before ratification, acceptance or accession with a view to securing the application of the Convention to those territories, and to notify the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the territories to which it is accordingly applied, the notification to take effect three months after the date of its receipt.

ARTICLE 16

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention on its own behalf or on behalf of any territory for whose international relations it is responsible.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation.

ARTICLE 17

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States Members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 13, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance and accession provided for in Articles 12 and 13, and of the notifications and denunciations provided for in Articles 15 and 16 respectively.

ARTICLE 18

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.

2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 19

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this fifteenth day of December 1960, in two authentic copies bearing the signatures of the President of the eleventh session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 12 and 13 as well as to the United Nations.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION
AT THE THIRTIETH PLENARY MEETING, 14 DECEMBER 1960 :

The General Conference,

Considering that Article 8 of the convention against discrimination in education stipulates that :

‘Any dispute which may arise between any two or more States Parties to this convention concerning the interpretation or application of this convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of the parties to the dispute be referred, failing other means of settling the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision’,

Requests the Director-General to prepare a draft protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices committee competent to seek a settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties concerning the application or interpretation of the convention;

Decides to convene an *ad hoc* committee, consisting of governmental experts from Member States, to consider the above-mentioned draft protocol;

Instructs this *ad hoc* committee to report to the General Conference at its next session.

II. RECOMMENDATION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION ¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 14 November to 15 December 1960, at its eleventh session,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that every person has the right to education,

Considering that discrimination in education is a violation of rights enunciated in that Declaration, Considering that, under the terms of its Constitution, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has the purpose of instituting collaboration among the nations with a view to furthering for all universal respect for human rights and equality of educational opportunity,

Recognizing that, consequently, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, while respecting the diversity of the national educational systems, has the duty not only to proscribe any form of discrimination in education but also to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all in education,

Having before it proposals concerning the different aspects of discrimination in education, constituting item 17.1.4 of the agenda of the session,

Having decided at its tenth session that this question should be made the subject of an international convention as well as of recommendations to Member States,

Adopts this Recommendation on the fourteenth day of December 1960.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles set forth in this Recommendation.

I

1. For the purposes of this Recommendation, the term 'discrimination' includes any distinction, exclusion, limitation or preference which, being based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic condition or birth, has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in education and in particular :

- a. Of depriving any person or group of persons of access to education of any type or at any level;
- b. Of limiting any person or group of persons to education of an inferior standard;
- c. Subject to the provisions of section II of this Recommendation, of establishing or maintaining separate educational systems or institutions for persons or groups of persons; or

d. Of inflicting on any person or group of persons conditions which are incompatible with the dignity of man.

2. For the purposes of this Recommendation, the term "education" refers to all types and levels of education, and includes access to education, the standard and quality of education, and the conditions under which it is given.

II

When permitted in a State, the following situations shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination, within the meaning of section I of this Recommendation :

- a. The establishment or maintenance of separate educational systems or institutions for pupils of the two sexes, if these systems or institutions offer equivalent access to education, provide a teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard as well as school premises and equipment of the same quality, and afford the opportunity to take the same or equivalent courses of study;
- b. The establishment or maintenance, for religious or linguistic reasons, of separate educational systems or institutions offering an education which is in keeping with the wishes of the pupil's parents or legal guardians, if participation in such systems or attendance at such institutions is optional and if the education provided conforms to such standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities, in particular for education of the same level;
- c. The establishment or maintenance of private educational institutions, if the object of the institutions is not to secure the exclusion of any group but to provide educational facilities in addition to those provided by the public authorities, if the institutions are conducted in accordance with that object, and if the education provided conforms with such standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities, in particular for education of the same level.

III

In order to eliminate and prevent discrimination within the meaning of this Recommendation, Member States should :

- a. Abrogate any statutory provisions and any administrative instructions and discontinue any administrative practices which involve discrimination in education;
- b. Ensure, by legislation where necessary, that there is no discrimination in the admission of pupils to educational institutions;

1. As adopted at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

- c. Not allow any differences of treatment by the public authorities between nationals, except on the basis of merit or need, in the matter of school fees and the grant of scholarships or other forms of assistance to pupils and necessary permits and facilities for the pursuit of studies in foreign countries;
- d. Not allow, in any form of assistance granted by the public authorities to educational institutions, any restriction or preference based solely on the ground that pupils belong to a particular group;
- e. Give foreign nationals resident within their territory the same access to education as that given to their own nationals.

ii'

Member States should furthermore formulate, develop and apply a national policy which, by methods appropriate to the circumstances and to national usage, will tend to promote equality of opportunity and of treatment in the matter of education and in particular :

- a. To make primary education free and compulsory; make secondary education in its different forms generally available and accessible to all; make higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity; assure compliance by all with the obligation to attend school prescribed by law;
- b. To ensure that the standards of education are equivalent in all public educational institutions of the same level, and that the conditions relating to the quality of the education provided are also equivalent;
- c. To encourage and intensify by appropriate methods the education of persons who have not received any primary education or who have not completed the entire primary education course and the continuation of their education on the basis of individual capacity;
- d. To provide training for the teaching profession without discrimination.

v

Member States should take all necessary measures to ensure the application of the following principles :

- ii. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;
- b. It is essential to respect the liberty of parents and, where applicable, of legal guardians firstly to choose for their children institutions other than those maintained by the public authorities but

conforming to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities and, secondly, to ensure, in a manner consistent with the procedures followed in the State for the application of its legislation, the religious and moral education of the children in conformity with their own convictions; and no person or group of persons should be compelled to receive religious instruction inconsistent with his or their convictions;

- c. It is essential to recognize the right of members of national minorities to carry on their own educational activities, including the maintenance of schools and, depending on the educational policy of each State, the use or the teaching of their own language, provided however :

- (i) That this right is not exercised in a manner which prevents the members of these minorities from understanding the culture and language of the community as a whole and from participating in its activities, or which prejudices national sovereignty;

- (ii) That the standard of education is not lower than the general standard laid down or approved by the competent authorities; and

- (iii) That attendance at such schools is optional.

VI

In the application of this Recommendation, Member States should pay the greatest attention to any recommendations hereafter adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization defining the measures to be taken against the different forms of discrimination in education and for the purpose of ensuring equality of opportunity and of treatment in education.

VII

Member States should in their periodic reports submitted to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Recommendation, including that taken for the formulation and the development of the national policy defined in section Iv as well as the results achieved and the obstacles encountered in the application of that policy.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Recommendation duly adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during its eleventh session, which was held in Paris and declared closed the fifteenth day of December 1960.

III. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF RENDERING MUSEUMS ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 14 November to 15 December 1960, at its eleventh session,

Considering that one of the functions of the Organization, as laid down in its Constitution, is to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual understanding of peoples by instituting collaboration among them to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social, and to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge,

Considering that museums can effectively contribute towards accomplishing these tasks,

Considering that museums of all kinds are a source of enjoyment and instruction,

Considering also that museums, by preserving works of art and scientific material and presenting them to the public, help to disseminate a knowledge of the various cultures and thus promote mutual understanding among nations,

Considering in consequence that every effort should be made to encourage all sections of the population, and especially the working classes, to visit museums,

Considering that with the progress in the industrial organization of the world, people have more leisure, and that such leisure should be used for the benefit and the cultural advancement of all,

Recognizing the new social conditions and needs which the museums must take into account in order to carry out their permanent educational mission and satisfy the cultural aspirations of the workers,

Having before it proposals concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone, constituting item 17.4.1. of the agenda of the session,

Having decided at its tenth session that proposals on the question should be the subject of international regulation by way of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts this Recommendation on the fourteenth day of December 1960.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms set forth in this Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and bodies concerned with museums, and of the museums themselves.

The General Conference recommends that Member

States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to this Recommendation.

I. DEFINITION

1. For the purposes of this Recommendation, the term 'museum' shall be taken to mean any permanent establishment administered in the general interest for the purpose of preserving, studying, enhancing by various means and, in particular, exhibiting to the public for its delectation and instruction, groups of objects and specimens of cultural value : artistic, historical, scientific and technological collections, botanical and zoological gardens and aquariums.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. Member States should take all appropriate steps to ensure that the museums on their territory are accessible to all without regard to economic or social status.

3. To that end, account should be taken, in selecting the measures to be applied, of the different forms of museum administration that may exist in individual Member States. The measures might vary, for example, according to whether museums are owned and administered by the State or whether, even if not State owned, they receive regular or occasional financial assistance from the State, or whether the State participates in their management in a scientific, technical or administrative capacity.

III. MATERIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AND ADMISSION TO MUSEUMS

4. The collections should be made easy for all types of people to appreciate by a clear form of presentation, by the systematic placing of notices or labels giving concise information, by the publication of guide books and folders which provide visitors with such explanations as they require and by the organization of regular guided visits accompanied by a commentary adapted to the various categories of visitors; the guides should be properly qualified persons, preferably appointed through the agency of the bodies referred to in paragraph 16 of this Recommendation; discreet use may be made of apparatus for the reproduction of recorded commentaries.

5. Museums should be open every day and at hours convenient for all categories of visitors, particular account being taken of workers' leisure time. They should be provided with a sufficiently large supervisory staff to permit of a rota system so that the museum can remain open every day without inter-

1. As adopted at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

ruption-subject to local conditions and customs-as well as every evening after working hours. They should be installed with the necessary equipment for lighting, heating, etc.

6. Museums should be easily accessible, and should be made as attractive as possible, with a measure of comfort. Provided that the character of the establishment is respected and that visits to the collections are not disturbed thereby, lounges, restaurants, cafés and the like should be provided for the public, preferably within the precincts of the museum (in gardens, on terraces, in suitable basements, etc.) or in the immediate vicinity.

7. Admission should be free whenever possible. In cases where admission is not always free and where it is considered necessary to maintain a small admission fee, even if only a token charge, admission to every museum should be free during at least one day a week, or for an equivalent period.

8. Where an admission fee is charged, it should be waived for persons in low-income groups and for members of large families in those countries in which there exist official methods of identifying these groups,

9. Special facilities should be provided to encourage regular visits, such as reduced subscription fees for a given period entitling the subscriber to an unlimited number of entries to a particular museum or group of museums.

10. Free admission should whenever possible be granted to organized parties-whether of school-children or adults-taking part in educational and cultural programmes, and also to members of the museum or of the associations mentioned in paragraph 17 of this Recommendation.

IV. PUBLICITY FOR MUSEUMS

11. Member States should through the intermediary of either the local authorities or of their own cultural relations or tourist services, and in the context of national education and international relations, do everything in their power to encourage increased visits to museums and to exhibitions arranged therein.

12. a. Member States should urge national or regional tourist agencies to make it one of their main objectives to encourage increased visits to museums and to devote part of their activities and resources to that end.

b. Museums should be invited to make regular use of the services of those agencies and to associate them with their own efforts to extend their social and cultural influence.

V. PLACE AND ROLE OF MUSEUMS IN THE COMMUNITY

13. Museums should serve as intellectual and cultural centres in their own localities. They should therefore contribute to the intellectual and cultural life of the community, which in turn should be given the opportunity of taking part in the activities and development of the museums. This should apply in particular to museums situated in small towns and villages and whose importance is often out of proportion to their size.

14. Close cultural relations should be established between museums and groups in the community, such as professional organizations, trade unions, and social services in industrial and business enterprises.

15. Co-operation between museums and radio and television services and undertakings should also be established or improved so that museum exhibits can be used for the purposes of adult and school education with the maximum safety precautions.

16. The contribution which museums can make to school and adult education should be recognized and encouraged. It should furthermore be systematized by the establishment of appropriate bodies responsible for establishing official and regular liaison between local educational leaders and museums which, owing to the nature of their collections, are of particular interest to schools. This co-operation might take the following forms :

- a. Each museum might have on its staff educational specialists, to organize, under the curator's supervision, the use of the museum for educational purposes;
- b. Museums might set up educational departments which would call on the services of teachers;
- c. Joint committees of curators and teachers might be established at local, regional or provincial level to ensure that the best use is made of museums for educational purposes;
- d. Any other measures which would co-ordinate the demands of education and the resources of museums.

17. Member States should promote (in particular by granting legal facilities) the establishment and development of associations of friends of the museum or similar associations able to lend their moral and material support to museums. These associations should be granted such powers and privileges as they require to fulfil their purpose.

18. Member States should encourage the development of museum clubs to encourage young people to take part in various museum activities.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Recommendation duly adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during its eleventh session, which was held in Paris and declared closed the fifteenth day of December 1960.

C. ACTION TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES UPON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ¹

GENERAL REPORT ON THE INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO AT ITS NINTH AND TENTH SESSIONS ²

Introduction

1. Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4'. That Article stipulates that each of the Member States shall submit the recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

2. Article 16 of the ' Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution ' states that the periodical reports called for by the Constitution shall be special reports, additional to the general reports, and that initial reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or

convention was adopted. These Rules of Procedure also stipulate that at that session the General Conference shall consider these special reports and embody its comments in one or more general reports which it shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.

3. In application of the foregoing provisions, the General Conference was called upon to consider at its tenth session (1958) the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them on the two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956) (10 C/15 and Add.).

4. On the recommendation of the Reports Committee, instructed by the General Conference to consider these first special reports, the General Conference decided, at its tenth session, to defer the preparation of the general report embodying its comments. The resolution adopted by the Conference (10 C/Resolution 50) is in the following terms :

SPECIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS NINTH SESSION

The General Conference,

Having considered the special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (10 C/15 and Add.),

1. Report adopted on the report of the Reports Committee, twenty-eighth plenary meeting, 13 December 1960.

2. Report drawn up by the General Conference at its eleventh session, in pursuance of Article 18 of the 'Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 1, of the Constitution '.

Having noted the part of the report of the Reports Committee relating to the said documents.

1. *Decides* to defer the preparation of the general report in which, under Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions, it must, at such time as it may deem appropriate, embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of the two recommendations which it adopted at its ninth session;
2. *Expresses* the hope that Member States which have not submitted special reports on these two recommendations will be able to do so before the next session of the General Conference;
3. *Expresses* the further hope that States which have been able only to submit incomplete reports will supplement them;
4. *Invites* Member States, when submitting initial special reports relating to conventions or recommendations adopted by the General Conference, to include in these reports, as far as possible, information on the following :
 - (a) Whether the convention or recommendation has been submitted to the competent national authority or authorities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and Article I of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions;
 - (b) The name of the competent authority or authorities in the reporting State;
 - (c) Whether such authority or authorities have taken any steps to give effect to the convention or recommendation;
 - (d) The nature of such steps.

5. The General Conference is consequently asked to consider, at its present session, the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them to give effect to the following instruments :

Instruments adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956)

Recommendation on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations;
Recommendation concerning International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning.

Instruments adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1960)

Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications;
Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States;
Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics.

These special reports are reproduced in documents 11 C/8 and Add.

6. Owing, further, to the decision taken at its tenth session to defer the preparation of its general report, the present session is the first occasion on which the General Conference has been required to formulate comments on the action taken by Member States upon conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference.

7. As on the occasion of its tenth session, the General Conference has entrusted the Reports Committee with the task of considering the special reports received from Member States. At the present session this Committee set up a Sub-Committee for the specific purpose of considering these reports and formulating suggestions as to the comments which the General Conference might see fit to embody in the present general report.

8. The Sub-Committee was composed as follows :

Japan, Mr. Y. Muto
Mexico, Mr. S. Zavala
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. G. N. Meladze
United States of America, Mr. I. A. Minnich
Yugoslavia, Mr. M. Matic

The Sub-Committee elected the representative of Yugoslavia as its Chairman.

9. Acting on the report of this Sub-Committee, approved by the Reports Committee in its report to the General Conference, dated 9 December 1960 (11 C/11), the General Conference, pursuant to Article 18 of the 'Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution', has embodied in this general report the comments given hereunder.

Comments of the General Conference

10. The General Conference thinks it desirable in the first place, to emphasize the high importance it attaches to the twofold duty laid on Member States by the Constitution with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference: first, the obligation incumbent on each Member State to submit such conventions and recommendations to 'its competent authorities' within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which the instruments were adopted; and, second, the obligation to report periodically on the action taken by it to give effect to such conventions and recommendations. Essentially indeed it is the operation of these two provisions of the Constitution which, on the one hand ensures the widest possible implementation and application of the instruments adopted and on the other hand, enables the General Conference-and hence Member States themselves-to assess the effectiveness of the Organization's regulatory action in the past and to determine the direction of its future regulatory action. At the time when Unesco is embarking on a long-term programme of regulatory action to combat discrimination in education, the reports procedure is bound to play a decisive part in the supervision of the application of the standards thus established.

11. The total number of special reports received on action taken upon the instruments adopted in 1956 and in 1958 is between 38 and 47 for each of them. This result shows progress in comparison with the number of reports received in 1956, which was about 30 for each of the two recommendations. In its report to the General Conference in 1958 the Reports Committee expressed the view that, having regard to the fact that that was the first occasion on which Member States had been invited to submit such reports, 'the number of reports received was considerable and... there was reason to believe that in the future an increasing number of States will fulfil their constitutional obligations in this regard' (10 C/Resolutions, Report of the Reports Committee, par. 36).

12. While recording its satisfaction at the increase in the number of reports received, the General Conference is bound nevertheless to remark that a considerable number of Member States have not transmitted the reports requested to the Organization. Consequently, as far as those States are concerned the General Conference is not in a position to determine how far they have fulfilled the first of their constitutional obligations, namely, that of submitting the instruments to their competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

13. In its report to the General Conference at the tenth session, the Reports Committee expressed the view that the initial reports received did not contain the information necessary to enable the General Conference to comment usefully on the action taken

to give effect to the instruments adopted in 1956 (10 C/Resolutions, Report of the Reports Committee para. 39). Accordingly, in paragraph 4 of 10C/Resolution 50, quoted in paragraph 4 above, the General Conference indicated the points which should be covered by initial special reports. In the circular letter whereby he requested Member States to send him these initial special reports (CL/1402 of 4 January 1960), the Director-General took the opportunity of reminding Member States of the wishes expressed by the General Conference at its tenth session.

14. The General Conference has found that the reports received subsequently to the adoption of 10 C/Resolution 50 do not contain all the information asked for in that resolution. Some of the reports give no indication of the name of the competent authority or authorities to which the instruments adopted should have been submitted or of any measures taken by such authority or authorities. Furthermore the particulars given in some of the other reports suggest that the reporting States have taken differing views of the purport of the constitutional provision according to which they are to submit any convention or recommendation adopted by the General Conference to their 'competent authorities'.

15. A legal question of a particularly complex character is involved, the importance of which cannot be disregarded by the General Conference. The Constitution of Unesco does not itself give any guidance on this matter, and the 'Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and International Conventions' give only limited indications. The General Conference considers it advisable that the Governments of Member States should in each instance and in respect of each convention or recommendation, specify the authorities they deem competent.

16. Further, the General Conference has instructed the Director-General to submit to it at its next session an analysis of the available information concerning the manner in which the provisions of the Constitution have been understood and implemented in respect of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference, together with information concerning the preparatory work which led up to their formulation and any analogous provisions of a Constitution or of Rules of Procedure applicable to other Specialized Agencies.

17. In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the 'Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution', the present general report will be transmitted, by the Director-General of Unesco to the Member States of Unesco, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

Paris, 13 December 1960.

D. ANNEXES

I. REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

NOTES. The report, as reproduced in the following pages, has been edited as authorized by the Commission. As the resolutions are reproduced in their entirety earlier in this document, they have been deleted from the report below. The numbers of the resolutions, however, remain and provide an easy means of reference to the texts.

The Programme Commission received reports from the 10 working parties which it established. These are reproduced, for information, in Annex VI.

In the following pages projects are given their original numbers as shown in document 11 C/5 and its addenda. Where the project number has since been changed, this is shown in brackets immediately after the original number. References to resolutions, on the other hand, are to the definitive numbers as given in Part A of this volume.

Introduction

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The Programme Commission at the eleventh session of the General Conference held 51 meetings from 14 November to 13 December 1960.

2. The Commission was required to consider and pronounce upon the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62, submitted by the Director-General (11 C/5). It was also called upon to acquaint itself with many other documents, supplementing the programme in the fields of education, science and cultural activities, which were prepared by the Director-General in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session, and further, to consider and decide upon some 200 draft resolutions submitted by Member States. To all these documents were added the reports produced during the General Conference by the various working parties.

3. The Programme Commission at the eleventh session of the General Conference was thus required to study and adopt resolutions relating to the fullest and most complex programme ever yet submitted for its consideration.

4. The work of the Programme Commission was pursued simultaneously on two levels - in the Commission itself, and in the working parties. The meetings of the Commission dealt with the resolutions and work plans submitted by the Director-General in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62

for each Department and Service of the Organization. At each stage of its work the Commission was able to hear a statement on the chapter of the programme under consideration, presented, according to circumstances, by the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, an Assistant Director-General, or the Director of the Department concerned. These explanations were very helpful in guiding the Commission's discussions and in the adoption of the various resolutions and corresponding budget estimates.

5. The various delegations took part in the discussions with keen interest and showed their familiarity with the different subjects in the programme. A friendly and cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the work.

6. The working parties concentrated on the study of the questions treated in the supplementary documents prepared by the Director-General on specific aspects of the programme. Ten working parties were appointed, to consider subjects of an educational character, such as the desirability of elaborating international principles for technical and vocational education; subjects pertaining to science, such as the future programmes of research on arid lands and in the marine sciences; and projects of cultural importance, such as the recommendation on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone.

7. The working parties made it possible to meet the

special interest of individual delegations and to make full use of the experts attending the Conference, and were thus able to make a really thorough study of the subjects submitted for their consideration. This manner of working also facilitated more effective participation by the representatives of the different countries and promoted more direct and personal contact between them; and this will undoubtedly favour international co-operation in the fields concerned.

8. The Programme Commission was thus able to benefit by the knowledge and experience of a number of distinguished men who participated in the working parties, and who helped decisively in guiding Unesco's activities, sometimes altering their course, but always for the better.

9. It may be helpful and interesting to mention certain features of the programme approved by the Commission which reflect the tendencies displayed by our Organization as it develops.

10. The most striking feature is the expansion of the entire programme of the Organization, and the consequent increase in its budget. That expansion is particularly evident in the field of education, which has gradually become the focal point of Unesco's activities.

11. The dominant factor in this situation is, undoubtedly, the general conviction which has grown in recent years, that education has a fundamental part to play in the economic and social development of nations. The limited educational opportunities available over a large part of the world, and the access to political independence of numerous African States where education is very backward, are sufficient to account for the increasing importance of education in the work of the Organization.

12. Because the requests received from Member States or the United Nations for Unesco's help in connexion with advice on educational matters and co-operation in the organization of instruction are usually urgent, the Organization is increasingly often obliged to embark on programmes of direct and speedy action.

13. Thus the preponderance of action is another feature of the programme the Commission approved, as exemplified in the projects for help to the Congo (capital Leopoldville) as part of the Civilian Operations of the United Nations, and in the plans for the development of education in Tropical Africa, in Asia and in the Arab States. Nevertheless this stress on action does not exclude the careful investigation of the facts, and it is satisfactory to note that the projects named have been based on investigation of all the constituents of each of the educational situations it is sought to change.

14. The planning approach is another feature of the programme. One aspect of it is the organizing of Unesco's tasks and the concentration of energy and

resources on a limited number of priority targets or major projects. Another is the planning of education systems as essential elements in sound government and the co-ordination of these plans with those for general economic and social development.

15. The programme proposed for 1961 and 1962 is also notable for its trend towards greater integration, evinced in the improved co-ordination between departments and, in some instances, in the joint execution of projects by two or more departments. There is also a visible effort to link up the general objects of Unesco with the specific problems arising in connexion with particular situations in education, thereby maintaining the essential unity of the Organization's programme.

16. Yet another feature of the programme just approved is the importance accorded to the natural sciences, both pure and applied. In this connexion, attention should be drawn to the work of co-ordination Unesco is carrying on with Member States, the United Nations and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. The noteworthy survey on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences is an example of the co-ordinating services Unesco is affording with increasing effectiveness.

17. Another facet of the programme worthy of mention is the increase of international collaboration through the programme of assistance to international scientific or cultural non-governmental organizations, which give Unesco access to the very fountainhead of creative work in the spheres of philosophy, science, literature and the arts. This collaboration, which is basic to Unesco's work, is further increased in the programme for the next two-year period.

18. Another feature to be noted is the increasing importance given to international exchanges as a means of promoting mutual knowledge and understanding between peoples and providing opportunities abroad for advanced professional training.

19. Mention should be made of one point which is of particular importance alike for the programme Unesco intends to carry out in education for the satisfaction of Member States' desires for the improvement of their own situation in that sphere, and which is another distinguishing mark of the programme, namely, Unesco's collaboration with international finance bodies over the provision of assistance and loans to finance education projects in countries which are in process of development. This collaboration, whereby substantial financial resources are canalized and co-ordinated for educational ends on Unesco's technical advice, places the Organization at the nerve centre of the community of international agencies, and so increases both its prestige and its powers of action.

20. The spirit of co-operation and cordiality which marked the meetings was shown by Member States particularly when the Commission reached the thank-

less and difficult task of balancing the budget by their voluntary surrender, in the name of international concord and fellowship of some of the financial benefits conceded to them. The representatives of Africa, Asia and the Arab States for which Increased appropriations had been accorded spontaneously offered to accept appreciable reductions which would allow Unesco's budget to be b]

A like spirit of good will was shown by the countries of Latin America. Better still however, delegations which had secured the approval of resolutions with budgetary implications benefiting their nations volunteered to withdraw them or postpone them until the next two-year period.

21. It was in that splendid spirit of international understanding and co-operation that the Commission's work culminated,

NOTE ON THE COMMISSION'S WORK AND THE REPORT

2. The Programme Commission at the eleventh session of the General Conference held 51 meetings from 14 November to 13 December 1960. It elected the following officers : chairman : Mr. Louis Franco (France), vice-chairmen : Mr. Mohammad Anas (Afghanistan) Mr. F. I. Ajumogobia (Nigeria) and Mr Tudor Vianu (Rumania); rapporteur : Miss Im, Salas (Chile).

23. The Programme Commission considered its report on 12 December 1960.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

24. The work of the Programme Commission was based on the recommendations of the Executive Board as Set out in document 11 C/3 which the commission reviewed and agreed to at its first meeting. In addition the Commission agreed to hold general debates on appraisal of the programmes of the Organization, the development of Unesco's activities in Tropical Africa, Unesco aid to the Congo (capital Leopoldville) within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations, and Unesco publications policy. The debate on the appraisal of the programmes of the Organization was taken in two Parts. The Commission discussed the proposed programme for 1961-62 at its first meetings and the development of the Organization's programme in 1963-64 at its last meetings.

25. The Commission adopted the procedure recommended by the Executive Board of having a general debate on each chapter of Part II of the Proposed Programme and Budget followed by a study project by project, of the chapter 1 along with draft resolutions proposed by Member States relating to these. The 26 meetings scheduled in document 11 C/i proved inadequate for the work of the Commission which found it necessary to devote 51 meetings to the examination of its agenda, as contained in document 11 C/Inf/9.

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF WORKING PARTIES

26. In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board the Commission set up working Parties to make detailed studies of certain items of Its agenda. The working parties were limited in membership. Their terms of reference, officers and Composition are listed below .

(i) Working Party on the 'Draft Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education : chairman, H. E. Mr. C. Daoud Ammoun (Lebanon); vice-chairman, Mr. L. V. J Roy (Canada)-rapporteur, Mr. P. Juvigny (France).

Participants : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, 'Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America

(ii) Advisability of Establishing in International Instrument concerning Technical and Vocational Education : chairman, Mr. H. Bokkari (Morocco). vice-chairman, Mr. O. Mendez Napoles (Mexico); rapporteur, Mrs. M. Guey (Republic of Senegal).

Participants : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Mexico, Niger, Rumania, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America,

Consideration of Recommendations arising from the Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Fields of the Natural Sciences . Chairman Academician S.U Sissakian (USSR) . Dr. J. B. Platt (USA); Dr. A. F. Ismail (UAR); rapporteur : Dr. J. H. Bannier (Netherlands).

Participants : Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet-Nam.

(iv) New Programme in the Field of the Oceanographic Sciences : chairman, Dr. G. Deacon (United Kingdom); vice-chairman, Mr. M. Florkin (Belgium); rapporteur, Professor Mahadevan (India).

Participants : Australia, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Viet-Nam

(V) Future Programme in the Field of Scientific Research on Arid Lands : chairman : Professor Aubert (France); vice-chairman Mr. G. Edgar (Australia); rapporteur : Mr. M. L. Osman (Tunisia).

Participants : Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Denmark, France, Guinea, Iran, Israel, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, 'United States of America.

(vi) Draft Recommendation to Member States concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums accessible to Everyone : chairman, Dr. Gysin (Switzerland); vice-chairman, H.E. S. Okamoto (Japan); rapporteur, Miss M. Woodall (United Kingdom).

Participants : Australia, Bulgaria, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Niger, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay.

(vii) Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind : chairman, Mr. C. C. Berg (Netherlands); vice-chairman, Mr. M. Awad (UAR); rapporteur, Mr. M. Athena (Iran).

Participants : Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federation of the West Indies, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

(viii) International campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia : chairman, H.E. Mr. P. E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil); rapporteur, Dr. R. Uvalic (Yugoslavia).

Participants : Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

(ix) Consideration of Measures taken by the Director-General to Implement 10 C/Resolution 5.51 concerning the Distinction to be made between the Two Basic Functions of the Department of Mass Communication : chairman, Dr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia); vice-chairman, Mr. Harold Kaplan (USA); rapporteur, Mr. Juan Perez (Philippines).

Participants : Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

(x) Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa : chairman, Mr. M. Elmanjra (Morocco); vice-chairman, Mr. A. Hampate Ba (Mali); rapporteur, Dr. C. Aikman (New Zealand).

Participants : Brazil, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Israel, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers : Central African Republic, Congo (ca-

pital Brazzaville), Liberia, Mauritius, Niger, Poland, Upper Volta.

27. The reports of these working parties were considered along with the related projects and considerably assisted in the work of the Commission. They are reproduced in Annex VI to this document.

28. Finally the Commission set up an ad hoc negotiating group to consider the implementation of the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation (11 G/DR/170) concerning an emergency programme of financial aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa, made up of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

DOCUMENTS UNDER DISCUSSION

29. The basic document of the Commission was the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 (11 C/5, Part II, Chapters 1 to 7), together with 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II and Supplement. In addition, the following documents were taken into consideration or referred to working parties in so far as they pertained to particular items before the Commission :

Comments of the Executive Board on the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 (11 C/5 Add. I). Comments by the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and international organizations on the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 (11 C/5 Add. II).

Draft resolutions submitted by Member States concerning the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 (11 C/DR/I to 11 G/DR/197).

Report of the Reports Committee (11 C/11).

Appraisal of the Programmes of the Organization (11 C/12).

Documents 11 C/9, 13, 15, 16, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 52; and 11 C/PRG/I to 38.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

30. The present report consists of an introduction and summaries of the general debates described in paragraph 25 above, together with summaries of the Commission's decisions on Chapters 1-7 of Part II of the Proposed Programme and Budget.

31. The Draft International Convention and Draft Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, as well as the Draft Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone, were examined and sent forward to the General Conference.¹

1. See above para. (26) (i) and (vi).

Appraisal of the Programmes of the Organization

1961.62

INTRODUCTION

32. The Programme Commission considered item 14 of the agenda : appraisal of Unesco's programmes (1969-64). It had before it documents 11 C/11 (Report of the Reports Committee), 11 C/12 (Appraisal of Unesco's programmes for the Economic and Social Council), 11 C/13 (Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the consolidated report on the appraisals of programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies (1960-64)) and, for purposes of information, documents E/3347 and E/3347 Corr. of the Economic and Social Council (General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic social and human rights programmes and activities' of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies as a whole).

PRESENTATION OF DOCUMENTS

33. Mr. René Maheu, Deputy Director-General, presented to the Commission the two sets of documents originating, respectively, from the Unesco Secretariat and the Economic and Social Council.

34. Having drawn attention to the ambiguity of the term 'appraisal' which, in this context, referred not only to work done in the past but also to planning for the future, the Deputy Director-General suggested that the Commission might consider the retrospective part of document 11 C/12 as a starting point only the essential task being to study that document from the angle of future prospects. In that connexion the Commission would have to envisage, on the one hand the immediate future, that is to say the years 1961-62 for which it had before it the Director-General's Proposed Programme and Budget, and on the other hand, the more distant future-the years 1963-64 for which no precise proposals yet existed, but which were covered by the forecast contained in the appraisal.

35. For that reason, the Executive Board had recommended that the discussion should be divided into two stages. In the first, a general discussion might usefully serve as an introduction to the examination of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62. In the second stage, which would follow completion of that examination, the Commission might, in the light of it, formulate directives for the preparation of the programme for 1963-64.

36. Mr. Maheu recalled that the appraisal report dealt with the following : (a) principal needs to be met; (b) possibilities of action; (c) past efforts; (d) future prospects, accompanied by a budgetary appraisal.

37. He explained that the very approximate budgetary estimates drawn up in 1959 needed to be revised

in the light of developments which had taken place in 1960 pointing to a considerable increase in the responsibilities and the resources of international action. Thus the Regular budget for 1961-62, for which an increase of 11 per cent had originally been contemplated, had finally been increased by 19.09 per cent, whilst the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had been considerably enlarged in recent months and the Special Fund had proved to be an important source of further funds.

38. The second half of 1960 had witnessed a spectacular speeding up of international action. In the Deputy Director-General's view, that trend was likely to continue, so much so that a rapid and indeed almost complete transformation of the Organization was to be expected. This however, was a general phenomenon affecting, in different degrees and forms, all the organizations of the United Nations family.

39. Analysing the conclusions of document 11 C/12, Mr. Maheu emphasized that the 12 chapters of the appraisal report were not all on the same plane. The first three chapters-development of National Commissions, development of international co-operation among specialists, and improvement of documentation-were general and permanent activities, forming the sub-structure of Unesco's programme, for which about 10 per cent of the Organization's resources was set aside. Those basic activities scarcely changed. It was therefore desirable that the General Conference should concentrate its attention on the rest of the programme, i.e. the programme of action, which was in full process of development and renewal.

40. That programme included activities dominated by the concept of assistance to the underdeveloped countries, which absorbed three-quarters of the Organization's resources, and activities dominated by the concept of exchange and communications.

41. Mr. Maheu stressed the importance of this action programme, especially in the field of education, and the increasing extra-budgetary resources available, which are likely to grow as large as the Organization's budget, if not larger-a situation which raises major problems in relation to the overall balance of Unesco's work.

42. In view of the directives issued at the tenth session of the General Conference, the Director-General put forward no new major project, judging it wiser to develop existing activities rather than undertake new ones. In practice, however, the development of the Organization's activities in different fields or regions in turn has run into difficulties which especially require the co-operation of Member States.

43. Lastly, the Deputy Director-General related how the Economic and Social Council had accepted the appraisal submitted to it by Unesco and the

use the Council had made of it. This document, together with the corresponding reports submitted by the United Nations itself and by four other Specialized Agencies, had served as a basis for the preparation of a consolidated report (E/3347 and Corr.), discussion of which had led to the adoption of the resolution annexed to document 11 C/13. Mr. Maheu emphasized the importance of the close relationship that should exist between Unesco and these organizations. Unesco's programme, indeed, is an integral part of the United Nations activities. Education, for example, should be seen against the background of economic, social and even political developments. The consolidated report prepared for the Economic and Social Council is therefore of vital importance to an intelligent discussion of the appraisal of Unesco's programme.

44. The Commission then heard Mrs. Kaminska (Poland), the chairman of the Reports Committee, who presented that part of the Committee's report (document 11 C/11) which deals with some of the 12 priority fields covered by the appraisal.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

45. A general discussion followed, in which members of the following delegations took part : Spain, United States of America, Peru, New Zealand, Viet-Nam, France, Lebanon, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Japan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Guinea and Venezuela.

46. The Commission stressed the importance and the high standard of the appraisal prepared for the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It expressed satisfaction that the 1961-62 programme conformed basically with the conclusions in that report. Most delegations stressed the fact that the year 1960, in which many countries had achieved independence, was a turning point in the Organization's life.

47. The Commission approved the Director-General's effort to relate the general activities with the aid programmes, including those which receive assistance from other sources, and to achieve a balance between them. Most of the delegations emphasized that these two aspects of Unesco's work could not be separated without a serious threat to its very spirit.

48. It was generally agreed that it was essential that the Organization's programme should as far as possible meet the new needs which were making themselves felt, and should be adapted to an ever more rapidly changing situation. In this connexion, it was thought desirable that the Member States, and especially the National Commissions, should be still more closely associated with the preparation and execution of the Organization's programmes.

49. Some delegations were of opinion that, in view of the changes currently taking place in Unesco's

mission, the Organization's structures should be reviewed and adjusted.

50. One delegation uttered a warning against the danger of regionalization, and stated that it was opposed to any idea of permanent representation of the Secretariat in the Member States.

51. The Commission acknowledged the vital importance of the general continuing activities, while expressing its satisfaction at the development of the action programme. It was especially pleased to note that the importance of the development of education as a factor in economic development was being increasingly recognized by States and by international and regional agencies providing assistance to underdeveloped countries. It expressed particular satisfaction with the inquiries into needs and the Director-General's proposals relating to the three new regional programmes for the development of education in Africa, Asia and the Arab States.

52. The Commission considered that, in general, the proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 was well planned and better balanced than its predecessors; while some delegations urged that priority should be given to the aid programme, the majority of delegations considered the balance between the continuing general activities and the action programme to be a fair one.

53. One delegation wished to see a policy of budgetary austerity adopted and was of opinion that certain projects were not calculated to meet the most urgent collective needs. Several delegations expressed the hope that the increase in the Organization's resources would not give rise to a top-heavy administration.

54. Some delegations thought it important to develop activities relating to international understanding, the campaign for peace, understanding between peoples and peaceful co-existence between States. They also thought that the Organization should undertake to study the effects of colonialism.

55. Other delegations considered that Unesco's programme still contained too many small activities, and that this dispersal of effort should be avoided.

56. Several members of the Commission referred to the importance of the report on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences. One delegation hoped that similar studies would be carried out in the sphere of the social and human sciences.

57. In regard to the appraisal of activities, some delegations expressed the hope that an effort would be made in future to enlist the co-operation of the policy-making bodies of the Organization and the Member States.

58. One delegation was of opinion that there should be a pooling of experience at the highest level, to

enable the aid programmes to be worked out afresh and that, in general, Unesco should give priority to a certain number of large projects, the methods of which would be better adapted to the requirements of educational planning in relation to planning for economic and social progress in general; and also that the idea of aid should gradually be replaced by that of co-operation through the blending of material and moral factors.

59. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Deputy Director-General emphasized the great importance which the Secretariat attached to the work of the National Commissions, and went on to note with satisfaction that several delegations had approved the Secretariat's concern to bring the Organization increasingly into contact with current events. This concern formed the dominant note of the proposed programme and was the reason for the addenda which had appeared in recent months and weeks.

60. The Deputy Director-General emphasized, however, that the move to keep abreast of present-day events was not made at the expense of the Organization's permanent aims. He noted with satisfaction in that context that no one had revived the erroneous idea of an opposition between special activities and permanent activities, of which so much had been said at Montevideo, but that the delegations had tended rather to emphasize the need to fit the pursuit of the Organization's permanent objectives into the setting of present-day problems.

61. It had been unanimously recognized that the action programme had become increasingly important and that this irreversible tendency was further accentuated by the increase in extra-budgetary funds. The essential thing was to link this action programme as closely as possible with the general and permanent activities. In that connexion, the Deputy Director-General welcomed the trend to which several delegates had aptly drawn attention, namely, the steady permeation of the programme of assistance by a spirit of exchange. For what was involved was the establishment of mutual human relations on a basis of give and take. Thus the very concept of international aid was taking on a new meaning that Unesco must be among the first to champion.

62. The dispersion of activities was not a new problem and had, to a certain extent, become a secondary consideration. What was important from now on was to achieve balance rather than concentration; the Secretariat had nonetheless endeavoured to lessen dispersion of activities in the projects for 1961-62.

63. The Deputy Director-General further stressed the importance for Unesco of the problem of its representation in Member States. He assured the Commission that the Director-General had no intention of increasing the number of the Secretariat bodies in the different States, except in Asia, where it was proposed to set up a Bureau in Bangkok, to

co-ordinate the implementation of the regional programme for the development of education in Asia. Nothing had yet been envisaged for Africa, although the question was still under consideration. Unesco's policy was not to decentralize its apparatus by multiplying its ramifications, but rather to maintain and strengthen contacts between the Secretariat and Member States, for, without such contacts, the Organization was condemned to become a mere institutional abstraction and a vague ideal instead of a living reality and a useful instrument of practical co-operation.

64. Lastly, with regard to the expansion of the Secretariat, the Deputy Director-General assured the Commission that when examining in detail the different chapters of the programme, it would see that the requests for staff were not disproportionate to the extension of the programme and the increase in the number of Member States.

1963-64

65. The Commission considered draft resolution 11 C/DR/182 Rev., submitted by the delegations of India and the United Kingdom, concerning the priority to be given to education in Unesco's future programmes and in United Nations economic development projects. This resolution, to which several amendments were made, was approved unanimously (see resolution 8.62).

66. The Deputy Director-General said that Unesco hoped the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would play a large part in the implementation of this resolution. He also assured the Commission that the Secretariat would take particular care to bring the resolution to the knowledge of the International Development Association (IDA).

67. The Commission unanimously approved, with several amendments, draft resolution 11 C/DR/84 Rev., submitted by the delegations of Belgium, Morocco and Mexico, concerning a world project for literacy and the extension of primary and adult education in countries in the course of development (see resolution 8.63).

68. The Commission also approved, with one amendment, draft resolution 11 C/DR/3 Rev., submitted by the delegation of Israel, concerning the concept and future of major projects (see resolution 8.6).

69. The delegate of Iran, who had submitted draft resolution 11 C/DR/196, informed the Commission that the part of the resolution the effect of which would be a 15 per cent increase in the budget for 1963-64 had been referred to the working party on methods of preparing the programme and budget. As the Programme Commission no longer had time for a detailed examination of the rest of the draft resolution, the delegate of Iran stated that he would not ask the Commission to take a decision on it.

He said, however, that he hoped the Director-General would take draft resolution 11 C/DR/196 into account when preparing the programme for 1963-64.

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

70. The Programme Commission considered Unesco's policy on publications at its afternoon meetings on 9 and 13 December.

71. At the meeting on 9 December, the delegate of France referred to a draft resolution calling for an increase in the size of the editions of the various Unesco publications supplied free of charge to teachers in all Member States and an intensification of the efforts made to prepare adaptations of Unesco's information material in non-official languages (11 C/DR/85). The delegate of France subsequently withdrew this draft resolution in order not to throw the budget out of balance, but at the same time expressed the hope that the proposal would be taken into account during the preparation of the draft budget for 1963-64.

72. The Commission then examined the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic and the Sudan concerning the use of Arabic at regional conferences and the translation into Arabic of documents and publications (11 C/DR/35 rev. 3). Several delegations took part in the discussion and stressed the important role which Arabic had played through the centuries and is still playing today. The delegations concerned accepted the Secretariat's proposal that \$25,000 should be allocated in 1961 and 1962 for the purposes mentioned in the draft resolution, it being understood that this sum would be used for specific practical projects. They also

accepted an amendment suggested by the representative of the Director-General, and the Commission finally approved resolution 8.4.

73. The Commission resumed this discussion on 13 December, in connexion with the draft resolution on the 'basic principles and criteria of Unesco's publications policy', submitted by the delegations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Republic of Guinea and the People's Republic of Bulgaria (11 C/DR/131 Rev. 2). In addition to the above-named delegations, the delegates of France, United Kingdom, Madagascar, Jordan, Switzerland, United States of America, Australia, Viet-Nam, Thailand, Lebanon and Turkey took part in the discussion. Various delegates stressed the great importance of Unesco's publications as a means of achieving the Organization's aims, and expressed the wish that they should contain information about all Unesco's activities, and include some sort of discussion between writers belonging to countries with different social systems. Many delegates praised the methods and principles the Organization had so far adopted with regard to publications. On the question of the possibility of submitting the various departments' publications plans to Member States for consideration several years in advance, Mr. R. Maheu, Deputy Director-General, explained the difficulties such a procedure would entail. Nevertheless, he said that the Secretariat would be prepared, in future, so far as possible, to accompany the publications plans set out in the programme and budget, by some information about future prospects.

74. Various amendments were made in the course of the discussion, at the close of which the Commission approved resolution 8.3.

Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62

Aid to African States

75. At its meetings on 17 November (afternoon) and 18 November (morning and afternoon), the Programme Commission discussed item 15.5 of the agenda-Assistance to the New Countries of Africa-which had been proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

76. Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, introduced this item by presenting a survey of the most urgent needs of Tropical Africa (11 C/PRG/13). This survey started with the definition of the geographical limits of the region designated by 'Tropical Africa'. There followed a summary of Unesco's activities in that region to date, and on the basis of all available documentation-notably the recommendations of the meeting of Ministers or Directors of Education of Tropical Africa held in Addis Ababa in February 1960-education emerged as the vital and urgent need of the region. The

quantitative and qualitative analysis of needs based on the available statistical data was discussed, together with the criteria followed by Unesco in the preparation of the draft programme for Tropical Africa for 1961-62. The Assistant Director-General also surveyed the further perspectives in the educational field of Tropical Africa requiring capital investment and financial aid, perspectives not covered in the Director-General's proposed programme, but placed before the General Conference for such action as it may deem appropriate.

77. In the course of the debate, the delegate of the Soviet Union emphasized the urgency and gravity of the educational needs and situation in Tropical Africa at all levels and stated that the underlying causes for this state of affairs needed to be brought to light. The United States delegate said that his Government's intention, in proposing that the

General Conference increase the spending budget of the Organization for 1961-62 by one million dollars, had in mind that this sum should be earmarked in addition to the one million dollars proposed by the Director-General, to meet the educational needs of Tropical Africa. The delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany welcomed the clear presentation of the urgent needs of Tropical Africa and stated that his government would be willing to contribute one million marks to aid the programme of school buildings so urgently needed in the region. The delegates of Ghana, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Somalia, Liberia, Nigeria and Dahomey severally described the educational problems arising in their countries and some of the needs requiring attention at once or in due course. Reference was made to the immensity of the task confronting Unesco and the disproportion between the needs to be met and the means available. In that connexion, speakers were emphatic on the need for close co-ordination of the aid to be provided by Unesco, by the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies and under bilateral assistance programmes. The delegates of France and the United Kingdom referred to the extensive bilateral aid for education in the region being provided by their countries and the plans for expansion of this aid now being developed. The delegates of India and Poland emphasized the need for training of African personnel and the fellowship facilities which their countries would offer to Africa in this matter.

78. The review and debate on education in Africa represented a great moment in the work of the Commission. All countries and delegations were united in recognizing the urgency of the needs and the importance of Unesco's and other direct action to be undertaken to meet these needs. It was agreed that education was the urgent need in the region and that educational development should be a part of the planned economic and social development of the region. It was also agreed that the African countries had primary responsibility in establishing a clear inventory of their needs and a programme to meet those needs. In this connexion, it was noted that the United Nations had this matter under debate in the General Assembly and it was hoped that a Conference of African States called by Unesco in 1961 would be sponsored by the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. There was general endorsement of the conspectus of needs of Tropical Africa and the means of action to meet them as set forth in document 11 C/PRG/13. The Commission decided to set up a working party to examine further Unesco's proposed programme in Tropical Africa.

79. The Working Party's report (11 C/PRG/29) was presented to the Programme Commission on the morning of 6 December. The chairman of this Working Party, Mr. Mehdi Elmanjra (Morocco), drew attention to the main needs which had emerged : adult education, training of primary and secondary school teachers, school buildings, training of administrative staff. He pointed out that the

programme drawn up constituted a whole and that it would be very difficult to isolate the various items; the programme would, moreover, have to be supplemented by moneys drawn from sources other than the normal budget. He mentioned that the Working Party, unlike the Addis Ababa Conference, had concentrated mainly on the short-term measures to be taken during the next two years and, while recognizing the importance of studies and surveys, had expressed a preference for action with a greater practical impact. It had noted the interest taken in the question of spreading a better knowledge of African cultures.

80. The various speakers emphasized the importance of the Working Party's proceedings and expressed satisfaction with Unesco's African programme, as outlined in the document concerned. In particular, they drew attention to the significance of the resolution contained in paragraph 47 of the report, which was truly a 'charter of Unesco's work in Africa'. They recognized the fundamental unity of the programme and the very great difficulty of establishing priorities among needs which were equally urgent and which should be met simultaneously if sufficient financial resources were available. They urged the Secretariat to avoid rigidity in interpreting the priorities established, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a proper balance between the different sectors of educational development. They hoped there would be close co-operation with bilateral programmes. They agreed in recognizing the desirability of a thorough study and a wide knowledge of African cultures.

81. Referring to draft resolution 11 C/DR/95 presented by his country and approved by the Programme Commission, the delegate of France said he considered it more logical and economical to make the additional activities suggested in items 11 and 14 of Annex III to document 11 C/PRG/29 universal in scope, in accordance with the spirit of that resolution. It was decided that item 14, 'Expert meetings on adult literacy', should be withdrawn from the list given in Annex III and that a project 1.16, providing for a conference of experts prepared jointly by the Department of Education and the Department of Mass Communication, with a budget of \$30,000, should be added to section 1.1 of the Education chapter : 'International co-operation for the study and advancement of education'.

82. The delegate of Madagascar then pointed out that it would also be desirable to draw the attention of Member States in general, and of the African States in particular, to the importance and urgency of raising the status of the teaching profession by improving the material conditions of teachers and their professional training.

83. The Director-General's representative assured the Programme Commission that the valuable information about African needs supplied by the Working Party would be used, and that the difficulty of choosing between equally urgent needs would be

taken into account. He drew the Commission's attention to the comprehensive concept of education which had been used for the first time in Unesco in connexion with Tropical Africa. He mentioned that, in addition to the programme proposed in document 11 C/PRG/29, the following measures for meeting other needs would be considered under the terms of resolution 11 C/DR/170 : providing governments with the services of 100 teachers (cost \$1 million), establishment of a central school building unit (cost \$250,000) and of a centre for the publication of school books (cost \$500,000), and the carrying out of three surveys on educational systems (cost \$500,000).

84. The Programme Commission unanimously approved the report of the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa (11 C/PRG/29) together with the recommendations contained therein, and resolution 1.2322.

85. Following the general debate on the needs of Tropical Africa and the adoption of a programme for that region, the Commission turned its attention on 8 December to the consideration of 'The emergency programme of additional aid for the Development of education in Africa' (11 C/PRG/32 Corr.) sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The delegate of Yugoslavia, introducing the resolution on behalf of the co-sponsors, said that this programme was intended to meet the financial and capital needs for the development of education in Africa, needs which, as the Assistant Director-General pointed out in his survey (11 C/PRG/13), could not be met from Unesco's budgetary and extra-budgetary resources. The programme provided for voluntary financial contributions for the four purposes set forth in the resolution as well as the operation of a clearing house to publicize financial and investment needs of the African countries as a means of promoting multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation among Member States. The sponsors of this resolution hoped that all Member States would join together in a great spirit of solidarity to aid the priority region today which was Africa, in a manner similar to the aid being extended to other regions.

86. The Chairman of the Executive Board reported to the Commission that the Board had considered the original draft resolution on this matter submitted by Yugoslavia and was pleased to report that the present draft complied with all the requests made

by the Board for clarification; he was glad to inform the Commission of the Board's willingness to take whatever part the Conference required of it in implementing the resolution.

87. The delegates of Nigeria, United Kingdom, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, France, Madagascar, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India participated in the debate, expressing their full support of the resolution and the principles underlying it.

88. The Assistant Director-General expressed the Director-General's appreciation of the initiative taken by Yugoslavia to give practical effect to the unanimous desire of the Conference to aid, in the capital and financial field, the educational development of Africa. He assured the Commission that the Director-General would implement fully this great programme of aid, taking into consideration all the suggestions and statements made during debates on this question at several organs of the Conference. He called attention to the general resolution on Unesco action in Africa wherein the urgent needs of the other regions are given equal consideration in all Unesco efforts. He stated that during the three-year period 1961 to 1963, under this emergency programme, the Director-General would be engaged in implementing four types of projects foreseen in the resolution for which he could give the Commission an approximate and rough order of magnitude. Under the purposes listed in the resolution, the projects, on the basis of existing requests and plans were :

- (a) Construction of educational buildings-cost of central building unit (see 11 C/PRG/31), \$250,000,
 - (b) Production of teaching aids-cost of one publishing establishment (see 11 C/PRG/33), \$500,000,
 - (c) Provision of overseas teachers and professors-cost of 100 teachers and professors requested (see 11 C/PRG/37), \$1 million,
 - (d) Assessment of educational needs-cost of three national surveys (see 11 C/PRG/34), \$500,000.
- He emphasized that these were no more than broad estimates and that, as the resolution required, the programme of aid would be submitted to the Executive Board project by project for review and approval on the basis of the needs of the African countries and the offers made by Member States. The Secretariat had already received expressions of interest from possible contributory Member States with respect to activities under (a), (b) and (d).

89. The Commission approved unanimously resolution 1.2323.

Chapter 1

Education

90. The programme Commission examined this chapter and Chapter 1A on the basis of the documents laid before it by the Director-General (11 C/5, 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II and Supplement, 11 C/PRG/1, 11 C/PRG/2, 11 C/PRG/2 Add. I, 11 C/PRG/3, 11 C/PRG/4, 11 C/PRG/4 Add. I,

11 C/3, 11 C/5 Add. I and Add. II, and 11 C/15) as well as the draft resolutions presented by Member States.

91. In addition the Commission had before it the reports of the working parties on the development

of Unesco's action in Tropical Africa, on the International Convention and recommendation on discrimination in education, and on the advisability of adopting an international instrument on technical and vocational education.

92. The Acting Director of the Department of Education, Mr. Guiton, introduced the chapter by highlighting major new activities, particularly the new regional programmes proposed for Africa, the Arab States and Asia. In addition, Unesco's action in the field of educational planning and comparative educational research was being greatly strengthened. The proposed convention and recommendation regarding discrimination in education and the recognition of the important part played by the Annual International Conference on Public Education were evidence of the increasing normative role of Unesco. The funds made available by the United Nations Special Fund opened wider possibilities for Unesco action. The follow-up proposed to the recommendations of the 1960 World Conference on Adult Education (Montreal, Canada) and the studies proposed regarding the social inadaptation of youth were significant new lines of action.

93. In the general discussion on the development of Unesco action in education the proposal of the delegate of France (11 C/DR/95), for the calling of an interdisciplinary meeting of experts and studies on effective means of mass education, was approved. This matter was subsequently examined by the Working Party on The Development of Unesco's Action in Tropical Africa which included among its supplementary projects the meeting of experts and the experimental project. The Commission approved the proposal that these should be included as a new project 1.16.¹

Project 1.0 Office of the Director

94. After the Director-General had explained the proposals contained in 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, Education, paragraphs 39-42, resolution 1.01 proposed by the delegate of Ghana (11 G/DR/167) was approved as amended on the proposals of the delegates of Belgium and Morocco.

95. The Commission approved the budgetary provisions (11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, para. 39) and took note of the work plan (paras. 40-48).

Project 1.11 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations

96. Resolutions 1.111 and 1.112 were approved with amendments proposed by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

97. The proposed subventions to international non-governmental organizations (paras. 58-65) were noted with approval.

98. On the proposal of the delegate of France (11 C/DR/91), the Commission approved the addition

to the list of international non-governmental organizations which receive subventions from Unesco, of the International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (\$1,000 per year).²

99. On the proposal of the delegate of Israel (11 C/DR/4) the Commission, in recognition of the important role teachers' organizations have to play in the implementation of Unesco programmes, decided that National Commissions should be encouraged to draw national teachers' organizations into active participation in their work and in the implementation of Unesco projects; that teachers' national and international organizations should be invited to take an active part in Unesco's activities; and that the Director-General should be requested to submit to the Executive Board plans for the strengthening of existing collaboration between Unesco and the teachers' organizations on the national and international levels.

100. The Commission approved the budgetary provisions (para. 53), increased by \$1,000 per year for the subvention to the International Association for Educational and Vocational Information 2 and noted the work plan for this project (paras. 54-67).

Project 1.12 Education Clearing House Services

101. The proposal for the establishment of an educational clearing house in Argentina (11 C/DR/133) submitted by the delegate of Argentina, was withdrawn for consideration under the Participation programme.

102. The representative of the Director-General gave assurances to meet the request of the delegate of Switzerland that adequate care would be taken regarding the number and nature of the questionnaires and inquiries addressed to Member States. Replying to an inquiry from the delegate of Chile he promised that all efforts would be made, within the means available, to issue Unesco publications in Spanish and reissue in English and French publications in Spanish produced under the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America.

103. The proposal of the delegate of Japan (11 C/DR/73) to add a new item (d) to resolution 1.121 was amended after discussion, the delegates of the USSR and Ceylon having proposed to omit reference to a special unit, and the delegates of Belgium, Italy and Argentina to add the phrase : 'in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education '. The text so amended was approved along with a budget increase of \$10,000 for the period 1961-62.2 The work plan for the project was noted as amended to provide for the new item (d) in the resolution.

104. Resolution 1.121 as amended was then approved.

1. See paragraph 128.

2. See, however, paragraph 470.

Project 1.13 Promotion of the study of education

105. The proposal of the delegate of Sudan (11 C/DR/66) that the Secretariat should, in implementing item (d) of resolution 1.1321, ensure wide geographic representation at any meetings of experts and promote studies of the special problems of the use and teaching of foreign languages as they are found in some Asian and African countries, was approved with a budget increase of \$5,000 for the period 1961-62.'

106. The proposals of the delegate of the Philippines (11 C/DR/81) for the setting up of a regional centre for the training of teachers of Spanish, and of the delegate of Chile (11 C/DR/25) for aid to a national audio-visual aids centre, were withdrawn for consideration under the programme of Technical Assistance.

107. The proposal of the delegate of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/49), as amended on the proposals of the delegates of Sierra Leone and Pakistan, that the work plan for the project should include promotion of exchange of research results on the teaching of foreign languages at the primary level, was agreed to by the Commission.

108. On the proposal of the delegate of Italy the Commission approved adding to resolution 1.1321 a new item (f) relating to studies on school buildings.

109. The Commission similarly approved to the resolution a further item (g) relating to studies on comparative education, as proposed by the delegate of Chile.

110. Replying to the delegates of Switzerland, Hungary and the United States of America, the representative of the Director-General informed the Commission of reports on the work of the Hamburg and Bangkok institutes about to be published and promised to take steps where possible for the wider and more frequent reporting of their activities in the future. He gave assurances that, in implementing the work plan, care would be taken in the choice of research centres to be entrusted with special studies and that wider use would be made of such centres. Replying to questions from the delegate of Liberia, he emphasized the necessity for Unesco to work with ILO on certain questions relating to the status of teachers and the necessity to proceed carefully with full study and consultation in this matter.

111. The Commission approved resolution 1.131 and the amended text of resolution 1.1321.

112. The Commission noted the work plan of the project as amended and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 82), increased by \$5,000 for the 1961-62 period to provide for the amendments to the work plan.¹

Project 1.14 (1.15) Human rights and international understanding

113. The Commission had before it the Report of the Working Party on the Draft Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education (11 C/PRG/36), which was introduced by the rapporteur of the Working Party, Mr. Juvigny (France). The Working Party had examined all proposed amendments to the draft instruments contained in document 11 C/15, and its recommendations on amendments to the different articles of the draft convention were contained in Annex I, and to the different articles of the draft recommendation in Annex III of its report. In addition the Working Party recommended in Annex II the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Director-General to prepare a draft protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices committee concerning the application or interpretation of the convention.

114. The Commission then considered and voted on the draft convention article by article. The Preamble and the separate articles of the draft convention, including the amendments proposed by the Working Party to the Preamble and Articles 3, 4, and 8 and a new Article 9, were approved by the two-thirds majority required by Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure. In addition the Commission approved, in the same way, an amendment proposed by the delegate of Australia to Article 2 and an amendment to Article 5 proposed by the delegate of Madagascar. Articles to which no amendments were proposed by the Working Party or by delegates, were similarly approved. The draft convention so amended was then approved in its entirety, by 37 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

115. In explanation of votes the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that while he had reservations about Articles 8 and 12, he had voted for the draft convention. The delegate of Austria stated that he had reservations about Articles 3 and 5 but also had voted for the draft convention. The delegate of Guinea stated that he had abstained as he felt the draft convention was not positive enough in relation to the special needs of African countries. The delegate of Venezuela said he would abstain on the adoption on the draft convention, as his Government had reservations about Article 8.

116. The draft recommendation, with the amendments proposed by the Working Party and the two amendments introduced and approved in the Commission itself, was also approved unanimously, with one abstention.

117. The Commission then approved the resolution 2 concerning Article 8 of the draft convention by 34 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

2. This resolution appears in Part B of this document, immediately after the text of the Convention.

118. The proposal of the delegate of the Philippines (11 C/DR/11) for aid to a regional seminar of the Associated Schools was withdrawn in favour of the proposal of the delegate of Japan (11 C/DR/75). On the assurance that this would be considered in the implementation of the work plan elements relating to the Participation programme, this proposal was also withdrawn.

119. On the further assurance that his proposal (11 C/DR/74) for the preparation of material for teachers' manuals would be favourably considered in implementing the work plan, the Japanese delegate withdrew this proposal also.

120. The delegate of the United Arab Republic withdrew his draft resolution (11 C/DR/116) on the assurance from the Director-General that the International Bilingual School at Sèvres had already started functioning and that he would pursue negotiations for finalizing a long-term plan for this school, including finding suitable permanent accommodation in the vicinity of Unesco Headquarters for the pre-primary and primary grades, and for raising funds from public and private sources for its site and building, and report on these matters at the next session of the General Conference.

121. The proposal of the delegate of Denmark (11 G/DR/51), as amended on the request of the Director-General, was approved by the Commission in the form of resolution 1.1521.

122. The delegate of Czechoslovakia, while stating that he preferred his original proposal (11 C/DR/114 rev) nevertheless accepted the Argentine delegation's amendment (11 G/DR/171) in place of his own draft resolution in order to secure a unanimous vote on a draft which could then be considered a joint proposal by Argentina and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The delegate of the United Kingdom also withdrew his proposal (11 G/DR/162) in favour of the Argentine draft resolution. The amendment of the delegate of Belgium to suppress the words 'of young people' was accepted and resolution 1.1531 so amended was approved unanimously.

123. The Commission then approved resolutions 1.1511 and 1.1512.

124. The Commission noted the amended work plan and approved the budgetary provisions for this project (para. 127, 11 C/5 Add. & Corr.).

Project 1.15 (1.14) Studies and services concerning institutions of higher education

125. The proposal of the delegate of India (11 C/DR/105) calling on the Director-General to undertake the investigation of problems of higher education in rural communities of economically underdeveloped countries was withdrawn.

126. The work plan elements (paras. 174 to 174(c), 11 C/5 Add. & Corr. I) relating to the proposed

conference on higher education in Tropical Africa were referred to the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Action in Tropical Africa which recommended their adoption.

127. The Commission approved resolution 1.141, noted the work plan attached to this project and approved the budgetary provisions contained in paragraph 153 of 11 C/5 Add. & Corr. I.

Project 1.16 (1.1322) Development and use of new methods and techniques of education

128. Following the general discussion on the report of the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Action in Tropical Africa, the Commission approved resolution 1.1322.

129. A budgetary provision of \$30,000 was approved for this project.¹

Project 1.21 Overall planning and administration of education

130. On the assurance that it would be considered under the Participation Programme, the delegate of Bulgaria withdrew his proposal No. 4 in 11 C/DR/72.

131. The Commission welcomed Unesco's initiative in developing special services for educational planning and administration. In reply to a general debate on this matter the representative of the Director-General gave assurances that in implementing the work plan careful consideration would be given to the qualitative as well as to the quantitative aspects of educational planning, and also to the special problems of federal countries and decentralized control of education.

132. The Commission approved resolutions 1.211 and 1.212.

133. The Commission noted the work plan and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 190).¹

Project 1.22 Collaboration with the International Bureau of Education

134. The Commission generally welcomed the proposals for increased joint action by Unesco and the IBE as well as the proposed follow-up to recommendations adopted by the International Conference on Public Education. In reply to a question from the delegate of Australia, the representative of the Director-General said there was no legal obligation on Member States to report on all recommendations of the International Conference and suggested that the text of resolution 1.221 be amended to make this clear.

135. The Commission then approved the amended text of resolution 1.221 and the proposed text of resolution 1.222.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

136. The Commission noted the work plan and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 216) for this project.

Project 1.231 Assistance to Member States and international organizations in certain fields of primary and secondary education of general interest

137. The Commission approved the proposal of the delegate of Japan (11 C/DR/76) requesting the Director-General to pursue with the World Health Organization the study of practical measures which Unesco should take to help Member States to solve their problems of school health, on the assurance of the representative of the Director-General and of the representative of the World Health Organization that this would be done in carrying out the work plan. The delegate of Guatemala expressed the hope that the Secretariat would study ways in which Unesco might attempt to have medical services made compulsory.

138. The delegate of India withdrew his proposal (11 G/DR/102) for technical and financial help to underdeveloped countries to develop and improve programmes of science teaching at the secondary level.

139. The delegate of Chile withdrew the proposal (11 C/DR/27) for assistance to the pilot agricultural technical school of Chile for consideration under the programme of Technical Assistance.

140. The delegate of France withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/89) on a European regional conference to follow up recommendations of the International Conference on Public Education and suggestions of the International Advisory Committee on the School Curriculum, on the assurance that it would be considered under the Participation programme.

141. The Commission approved the proposal of the delegate of France (11 C/DR/88) for a third regional conference, in addition to the two already provided for in the work plan, in order to adapt the conclusions and suggestions of the International Advisory Committee on the School Curriculum and the recommendations of the International Conference on Public Education to the special conditions of the chosen region. An additional sum of \$25,000 for this purpose was approved.¹

142. On the proposal of the delegate of the United Kingdom the words 'where appropriate and possible' were added to item (d) of resolution 1.2311. The Commission then approved the amended text of resolution 1.2311 and resolution 1.2312.

143. The Commission noted the work plan of this project and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 234) increased by \$25,000 to provide for the new activity called for by the approval of the proposal of the delegate of France (11 C/DR/88).

Project 1.232 Development of primary and secondary education in Africa²

144. This project was referred to the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa. On the recommendation of the Working Party the Commission approved the amended text of resolution 1.2321.

145. The Commission noted the work plan and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 266, 11 C/5 Ad. and Corr.) for the project.

Project 1.233 Development of education in the Arab Member States

146. The Commission approved the proposals contained in the Memorandum of Arab Delegations (11 C/PRG/2 Add. II) reporting unanimous agreement on the establishment of the centre for the advanced training of senior educational personnel after the Director-General had explained that this was in continuance of the preliminary consultations reported in document 11 C/PRG/2 Add. I. The Commission noted that the Director-General's budgetary estimates for this project were increased by \$90,000 in order to meet the additional activities for the centre called for in the memorandum.

147. The Commission noted with approval the study and consultations which had preceded the elaboration of this project and the work plan proposed for it.

148. The Commission then approved resolution 1.2331.

149. The Commission approved the budgetary provisions for this project (para. 310, 11 C/5 Add. and Corr.), increased by \$90,000 for 1961-62 to provide for the additional activities called for in document 11 C/PRG/2 Add. II.

Project 1.234 Development of primary education in Asia

150. The proposal of the delegate of Pakistan (11 C/DR/33 Rev.) for Unesco assistance in the setting up of a building research centre and a research centre for curriculum development and textbook production was approved along with the additional budgetary provision of \$150,000 for these activities.

151. The Commission also approved the proposal of the delegate of the Philippines (11 C/DR/8 Rev.) for Unesco assistance in the setting up of an Asian regional centre in the Philippines for training teacher educators, along with the additional budgetary provision of \$150,000 for this activity.¹ The Commission agreed to insert in resolution 1.2341, III(b), a new paragraph to this effect.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

2. See also above, paragraphs 75 to 84, 'Aid to African States'.

152. The delegate of India, in presenting his proposal (11 C/DR/106) calling for increased Unesco aid to this project in 1961-62 and for continued Unesco aid over a period of 20 years, stated that its objectives had partly been met by the adoption of the proposals of the delegates of Pakistan and the Philippines, though Unesco assistance was still very short of meeting the urgent needs. The Commission agreed to the principle of a continued Unesco responsibility over a period of 20 years while recognizing that other sources of financial aid may take an increasing part in executing the action needed.

153. The Commission approved the proposal of the delegate of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/48) calling for increased exchange of publications and educational research results between centres in the region, on the assurance that this was already foreseen in the work plan.

154. The delegate of Cambodia withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/30) on the assurance that the regional education bureau to be established under the project would use both English and French as working languages.

155. The Commission approved resolution 1.2341.

156. The Commission noted the work plan and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 342), increased by \$300,000 to provide for the approved additional activities proposed for this project.

Project 1.24 (1.25) Co-operation with UNRWA for the education of Arab refugees from Palestine

157. Replying to questions, the Director-General assured the Commission that the Secretariat and UNRWA intended to meet with representatives of the interested governments. After a general discussion in which the importance and the success of this project were emphasized, the Commission approved resolution 1.251; it then noted the work plan and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 399) for this project.

Project 1.25 (1.24) Technical and vocational education

158. The Report of the Working Party on the Advisability of Establishing an International Instrument concerning Technical and Vocational Education (11 C/PRG/25) was presented by the vice-chairman of the Working Party, Mr. Oscar Mendez Napoles, delegate of Mexico.

159. In reply to points raised by the delegates of Belgium, Lebanon and France, the Acting Director of the Department of Education pointed out that as regards the meeting of governmental experts, it would not be possible in view of the preliminary work involved to convene the meeting of governmental experts before 1962. As to the composition of the committee, it was for Member States to nominate their representatives, but it was to be hoped that it would include legal experts, specialists in technical

and vocational education and leading education officials. The United Nations and all Specialized Agencies concerned would be consulted.

160. The Deputy Director-General dealt with the practical and budgetary aspects involved if the Secretariat was to present a draft recommendation to the next session of the General Conference. A great deal of work would be involved and it was questionable whether the Secretariat would at the same time be able to undertake other activities, which led to the question of whether the preparation of the draft instrument should replace the present programme or be additional to it. Paragraph (a) of the work plan was a duplication of the work proposed on the instrument, which, however, was not the case with paragraph (b). On the other hand, the cost of the preparation of the instrument was estimated by the Secretariat at \$36,000, but if the Commission decided to substitute the elaboration of the instrument for the present work plan proposals, there would be no budgetary problem.

161. After the delegate of Belgium had expressed the view that it would be regrettable to see the present programme suppressed, the Commission approved document 11 C/PRG/25, along with resolution 1.243.

162. The delegate of France, in view of the budgetary implications involved, withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/92), but expressed the hope that due account would be taken of it in drawing up the 1963-64 programme.

163. The suppression of paragraphs (a) and (b) of the work plan and their substitution by the activities proposed in 11 C/PRG/25 were approved.

164. Resolution 1.251 was approved without change. Resolution 1.252 was amended to delete items (a) and (b), and was then approved.

165. The Commission noted the work plan as amended and approved the budgetary provisions (para. 419) for this project.

Project 1.26 (1.27) ¹ Education of adults and youth activities

166. The proposal of the delegate of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/40) calling for an increasing contribution of the social sciences to adult education was withdrawn on the assurances given by the Secretariat that inter-departmental collaboration and studies in this field would begin in 1961-62, within the existing budget provision, and be subsequently developed into a coherent programme.

167. The proposal of the delegate of Viet-Nam for the organization of regional meetings and studies on adult education (11 C/DR/45 Rev.) was withdrawn,

1. Unesco aid to the Congo (capital Leopoldville), the subject of resolution 1.26, is dealt with below, paragraphs 442 to 452.

since provision for this purpose was made in the work plan.

168. A draft resolution (11 C/DR/195) presented by the delegations of Argentina, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela concerning the continuation of financial assistance by Unesco to CREFAL was then considered. In supporting the resolution the sponsoring delegations pointed out that CREFAL was of great benefit to the region and that a termination of assistance at the end of 1964 would jeopardize the benefits that the Centre had begun to provide in the region.

169. The Director-General informed the Commission of the discussions that he had had with the Minister of Education of Mexico. The proposals contained in the draft programme followed the procedure by which Unesco, having initiated a project of importance to a region and having helped to sustain and stabilize its operation, handed over to the interested Member States the responsibility for its continuation. He drew a parallel with a similar decision accepted with regard to the Major Project for Arid Zones. He, therefore, maintained his proposal as stated in 11 C/5, which had already been approved by the Executive Board, and agreed upon by the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, as parties to the operation of the Centre.

170. The delegate of Brazil presented an amendment to proposal 11 G/DR/195, postponing all decisions regarding the termination of Unesco's assistance to CREFAL until the twelfth session of the General Conference and charging the special committee for CREFAL (11 C/5, para. 497) to submit at that session a comprehensive report on CREFAL's present and future activities and their financing.

171. The delegates of Lebanon and the United Arab Republic moved that the text of the proposal be further amended to include study of the future of ASFEC in the same sense. This was approved by the Commission.

172. The amended text of resolution 1.2713 was then approved by the Commission.

173. Referring to the wish expressed in the general discussion for a more unified and coherent programme of adult education and youth activities the representative of the Director-General gave the assurance that the Director-General would give it high priority and proposed to set up a group of staff members with wide authority to draw up plans for such a co-ordinated programme.

174. Resolutions 1.2711 and 1.2712 were then approved.

175. The work plan for this part of the project, modified to conform to resolution 1.2713, was noted by the Commission.

176. The Commission then took up for discussion Part II of Project 1.27 dealing with youth activities.

The proposal of New Zealand (11 C/DR/5 Rev.) inviting the Director-General to launch, as part of Unesco's activities relating to social maladjustment amongst youth, a supplementary programme of information and experimental activities, was approved with an increase of \$27,000 in the budgetary provisions.¹

177. The proposal by the delegate of the Philippines (11 C/DR/S) authorizing the Director-General to provide increased financial assistance to the Asian Youth Institute in the Philippines, was approved with an increase of \$64,000 in the budgetary provisions.¹

178. The proposal by the delegate of the United Kingdom (11 C/DR/52), requesting the Director-General to call a meeting of experts to consider the role of youth services, was approved with an increase of \$17,500 in the budgetary provisions.¹

179. The proposal by the delegate of Rumania (II C/DR/59), amended on the proposal of the delegate of Hungary and, in its final form, requesting the Director-General to consider the advisability and possibility of convening a world youth conference in 1963-64, was approved.

180. The delegate of France withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/94) on juvenile delinquency, since it duplicated the revised proposal by New Zealand (11 C/DR/5 Rev.) which had already been approved.

181. The Commission approved the proposal by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany (11 C/DR/142 Rev.), requesting the Director-General to consult the appropriate international organizations as to the desirability and possibility of establishing closer contacts and better co-operation between existing bodies for voluntary service active in the world battle against illiteracy.

182. Resolution 1.2721 was approved after a discussion during which several delegations expressed the hope that the programme relating to youth activities would be strengthened in the future.

Staff establishment and budget estimates

183. The Commission noted and approved the budget estimates (para. 467), increased by \$108,500.

184. The Commission approved the staff establishment for the Department (11 C/5 and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, paras 567-87).

185. The Commission approved the budget estimates for the whole of Chapter 1 (11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, para. 2), increased by \$570,500¹ as a result of the adoption of recommendations 91, 95, 73, 66, 88, 33, 8, 5, 9 and 52 and the amendment to the budget made by the Director-General (see 11 C/PRG/2, Add. II).

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

Chapter 1A Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America

186. Introducing this chapter, the Acting Director of the Department of Education, Mr. Guiton, said that the programme submitted follows the recommendations of the third session of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee held in Mexico City in March 1960, especially as regards overall educational planning as well as teacher training and in-service training of teachers.

187. In the course of the general debate the Commission expressed approval of the major project programme as a whole. The delegate of Brazil stressed the gravity of the educational problems in the region viewed in connexion with the rapid population and industrial growth. Several delegations indicated that their governments would contribute additional fellowships for the major project.

188. Following the proposal of the Argentine delega-

tion the Director-General's representative agreed that the reference in paragraph 17 (document 11 C/5, Chapter 1A) to 'Directors-General of primary education' would be replaced by 'the highest authorities in primary education'. He also indicated that an effort would be made to translate some of the most important major project publications into English or French.

189. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Spanish delegation to insert the following text between paragraphs 78 and 79: 'This contribution may represent up to 35 per cent when the fellowship-holders are obliged to travel from one continent to another' (11 C/DR/11).

190. The Commission approved resolution 1.31 with one amendment.

Chapter 2 Natural Sciences

191. The Programme Commission, in considering this chapter, took note of documents 11 C/PRG/5 (Report on the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and recommendations for future action) and 11 C/PRG/7 (Report on the results of the intergovernmental conference on oceanographic research).

192. The Commission set up two Working Parties, one to consider the recommendations resulting from the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and the other to review the new programme relating to marine sciences. The reports of these Working Parties (11 C/PRG/16 and 11 C/PRG/17) were presented by Mr. Sissakian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. Platt (United States of America), respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the first Working Party, and by Mr. Deacon (United Kingdom), chairman of the second Working Party.

193. In submitting the proposed programme and budget in the field of the natural sciences for 1961-62, Mr. Kovda, Director of the Department of Natural Sciences, stressed the close relationship existing between the economic and social level of the various communities and the effort they were making on behalf of pure and applied science.

191. The increasingly rapid succession of new inventions and discoveries demands from international organizations an unprecedented effort to adjust their aims to the ever-growing possibilities of mankind's material and spiritual development. Inter-

national action has become essential, for example, in the field of geophysical and seismological research.

195. Unesco must resolutely shoulder the increasing responsibilities devolving upon it owing to the growth in the number of requests for assistance arising from the expansion of the range of new possibilities offered by science and technology.

196. It seems advisable that in 1961-62 Unesco should give priority in its work to the following activities:

(i) The development of international co-operation for the advancement of the basic sciences;

(ii) The co-ordinated development, on the international level, of research aimed at the exploration and inventory of the earth, with a view to the conservation and rational utilization of its natural resources;

(iii) Assistance to countries in process of industrialization by the dissemination and adaptation to local conditions of technological knowledge acquired in the highly industrialized areas;

(iv) The standardization and co-ordination, at the international level, of scientific documentation and the organization of a more efficient dissemination of scientific information;

(v) The training of the scientific and technical personnel necessary for the effective implementation of Unesco's programmes in the priority fields mentioned above.

197. The proposed programme for 1961-62 takes account both of these priorities and also of the recommendations resulting from the survey of the

main trends in scientific research (E/3362) and constitutes the first stage of the 'ten-year plan' outlined in document 11 C/PRG/5.

198. This ten-year plan covers three main fields of activity, as follows : (a) the co-ordination of scientific activities, both national and international; (b) exploration of the earth, methods of establishing an inventory of natural resources, and the study of the scientific problems involved in their rational utilization; (c) the application of science and technology to the industrialization of countries in process of development.

199. Prime importance will be given to the problem of industrialization, two aspects of which receive priority for purposes of study : (a) the training of the scientific and technical personnel who will be responsible for elaborating and carrying out industrialization plans and subsequently managing factories and workshops; (b) the study of the scientific methods and techniques used for the industrial development of communities. In this connexion, Unesco will convene an international conference on the scientific and technical factors of industrialization, in so far as they come within the compass of the natural sciences.

200. During the general discussion which followed this statement, the Commission expressed approval of the manner in which this chapter of the proposed programme has been presented.

201. It noted with satisfaction that this programme marked the first step in the implementation of a ten-year plan based on the conclusions of the excellent survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences. It also expressed approval of the fields in which it is proposed to concentrate Unesco's activities in this respect.

202. The Commission thus approved the general outline of Unesco's action in the field of the natural sciences during the present ten-year period (11 C/PRG/5), subject to the amendments proposed by the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry (11 C/PRG/17).

203. In this connexion, the Commission approved the proposal submitted by the Working Party on the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of the Natural

Sciences (see resolution 2.71).

Project 2.0 Office of the Director

204. The Commission approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, para. 22) and took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, para. 23-26).

Project 2.111 Assistance to international scientific organizations

205. The Commission approved resolutions 2.1111 and 2.1112, together with the budget estimates contained in paragraph 29 of document 11 C/5. It took note of the work plan for this project.

206. The Commission emphasized the need for co-ordination between the subventions granted to international scientific non-governmental organizations and the funds allocated for Unesco's own programme.

207. The Commission also approved the proposal of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry (see resolution 2.1113).

208. The Commission further approved, on the proposal of Italy, resolution 2.1114.¹

209. The adoption of this resolution will necessitate changing the title of Project 2.111, which thus becomes ' Assistance to International Scientific Organizations '.

Project 2.112 Improvement of scientific documentation and terminology

210. The Commission approved resolutions 2.1121 and 2.1122.

211. The Commission approved the budget estimates for this project (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 46), after incorporating in the latter the substance of 11 C/DR/61, submitted by Switzerland.

212. The final work plan for Project 2.112 will be amended so as to take account of resolution 2.1122.

213. The Commission approved Recommendation No. 7 of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry (11 C/PRG/17), as a directive to the Director-General regarding the assistance to be furnished by the Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, for activities undertaken by Member States with regard to scientific terminology. This recommendation contains the substance of resolution DR/86 submitted by France. The Director-General, in the report on the activities of the Organization which he is to present to the twelfth session of the General Conference, will furnish information on the results achieved in this field and also on the means to be employed in order to meet the scientific requirements revealed in the course of 1961-62.

214. The Commission also approved as directives to be taken into account by the Director-General when drawing up the final work plan for resolution 2.1122, Recommendation No. 5 of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry (11 C/PRG/17). This recommendation relates to the measures to be taken in 1961-62 in the matter of scientific documentation, including, in particular, the inquiry on abstracting services required by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The said inquiry is designed to serve as a basis for the establishment and development, during the next 10 years, of the structures and instruments needed to meet the main requirements in the matter of international scientific documentation (primary publications, abstracting,

1. See also Chapter 3, Project 3.3.

exchange of documents, terminology and translating services).

215. The Commission expressed the wish that more attention should be paid, in the standardization of terminology and the preparation of a multilingual scientific glossary, to the widely used languages (11 C/5, para. 69).

216. Bearing these observations in mind, the Commission took note of the work plan for Project 2.112 (11 C/5 and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. I, paras. 52-75).

Project 2.113 Collection and dissemination of information

217. The Commission approved resolution 2.1131 and also the budget estimates relating thereto (11 C/5, para. 76), and took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 81-92).

218. The Commission emphasized the need for long-term planning of research programmes and also the increasing importance that should be attached to biology amongst the basic sciences, and the importance of maintaining a balance between the basic sciences and the applied sciences.

Project 2.12 Development of international co-operation in scientific research

219. The Commission approved resolution 2.121, with an amendment proposed by Bulgaria.¹

220. The Commission approved recommendation No. 11 (11 C/PRG/17) of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry relating to paragraph 99 of the work plan (11 C/5), as guidance for the establishment of the final work plan. This recommendation invites the Director-General to submit the recommendations arising from the survey on the main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences to the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco for consideration at its next meeting. Account will also be taken of the wish that all Member States of Unesco should be informed of the deliberations of the Committee regarding these recommendations and of any action that might be taken thereon in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-64 and thereafter.

221. The Commission adopted recommendation No. 10 (11 C/PRG/17) of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences, concerning the continuation and extension of Unesco's programme in regard to laboratory animals. When the final work plan is being drawn up, account will be taken of this recommendation, which has no budgetary implications.

222. One of the delegations regretted that it had not been possible to devote larger amounts, for the financial year 1961-62, to the development of interdisciplinary brain research.

223. The Commission also approved resolution No.

5 (11 C/PRG/17) of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences, for incorporation in resolution 2.121.

224. The adoption of this resolution will entail a \$5,000 increase in the budget estimates for Project 2.12.

225. It was made clear that the activities relating to outer space research would be carried out in close consultation with the United Nations *ad hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

226. It was agreed that Unesco could provide Member States with assistance also in the field of biology.

227. The Commission approved the budget estimates for Project 2.12 (11 C/5, para. 93) increased by the sum of \$25,000² in consequence of the adoption of the above-mentioned recommendations 4 and 5 contained in the report of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry (11 C/PRG/17).

228. It took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 99-133), with due regard to the remarks and considerations mentioned above.

229. The Commission approved resolution 2.72 proposed by the Working Party on the Main Trends of Inquiry.

230. The Commission approved proposal No. 4 (11 C/PRG/17) of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry, for incorporation in resolution 2.121.

231. The adoption of this resolution will involve an increase of \$20,000 in the budget estimates.

Project 2.2 Promotion of studies and research relating to natural resources

232. The Commission approved resolutions 2.21 and 2.22 (11 C/5, paras. 140 and 141), together with the budget estimates contained in paragraph 136 of document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. I. It took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5 and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., paras. 142-76).

233. The Commission approved, as a directive to the Director-General for the implementation of the work plan relating to this project, draft resolution DR/164 submitted by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, inviting the Director-General to make provision in the programme and budget of the Department of Natural Sciences for holding symposia and conferences amongst the countries concerned, in order to discuss the study and improvement of methods for investigating and exploiting natural resources and for making better use of known resources, and to study the latest processes for the extraction of minerals and modern methods for the

1. See also paragraphs 223 and 230 below.

2. See, however, paragraph 470.

construction and use of deep pits. It was made clear that observance of this directive would not entail any budgetary implications for the financial year 1961-62.

234. It was recognized that, in the light of the expert meetings concerning soil biology, mentioned in paragraph 170 of the work plan (11 C/5), the Director-General might envisage the possibility of working out a major project in this field.

Project 2.3 Promotion of studies and research relating to marine sciences

235. The Commission took note of the report of the Working Party on Oceanography (11 C/PRG/16 Rev.).

236. The Commission approved resolutions 2.31 and 2.32 (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 190), the latter with the amendments proposed by the Working Party on Oceanography.

237. The Commission took note of the work plan for Project 2.3 (11 C/5 and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., paras. 191-228), which will be modified to take into account the amendments contained in the report of the Working Party on Oceanography (11 C/PRG/16 Rev.), which have been approved.

238. The Commission examined the FAO proposal (11 C/PRG/7 Add. 1) for the establishment of an FAO/Unesco Joint Policy Committee on Oceanography composed of representatives of the Executive Boards of the two organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the formal agreement concluded between Unesco and FAO. The Commission recommended that the General Conference should refer this proposal to the Executive Board, together with the comments made on it by various delegations in the Commission, for consideration and decision.

239. The Commission approved the budget estimates for Project 2.3 as a whole (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 177).

Project 2.4 Improvement of the teaching of the basic sciences in higher education

240. The Commission approved resolutions 2.41 and 2.42 (11 C/5, paras. 235 and 236) together with the budget estimates contained in paragraph 229 of document 11 C/5.¹ It took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 237-77).

241. The Commission hoped that the fellowship programme in the field of the basic sciences would be increased substantially in the future.

242. The Commission also approved the draft resolution submitted by India (11 C/DR/104), as amended during the discussion (see resolution 2.43). Implementation of this resolution will devolve mainly upon the Department of Cultural Activities (Copyright Division) which will act in consultation with the Department of Natural Sciences. The adoption of this

resolution entails an increase of \$3,000 in the budget estimates for Project 4.3-Copyright-of Chapter 4, Department of Cultural Activities (11 C/5).²

Project 2.5 Advanced education and research in technological sciences

243. The Commission approved resolution 2.51 (11 C/5, para. 284) together with the related budget estimates (11 C/5, para. 278); and took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 285-306).

244. The Commission approved draft resolution No. 2 (11 C/PRG/17) of the Working Party on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences (see resolution 2.73).

Project 2.6 Science Co-operation Offices

245. The Commission approved resolution 2.61 (11 C/5, para. 311) together with the budget estimates included in paragraph 307 of document 11 C/5, and took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 312-31).

Staff

246. As recorded above, the Commission approved the Working Party's recommendation No. 1 (11 C/PRG/17) on the main trends of inquiry, thereby expressing its agreement with the constitution of a Research Organization Unit, as part of the structure of the Department, proposed by the Director-General in document 11 C/5 (para. 344).

247. The Commission likewise approved the Working Party's recommendation No. 2 (11 C/PRG/17) on the main trends of scientific inquiry, approving the creation of a division of Technological Sciences provided for in paragraph 350 of document 11 C/5. As regards the last paragraph of this recommendation, it was decided that this should take the form of an invitation to the Director-General to entrust this division with the studies that should be undertaken of the methods, processes and scientific and technological conditions of industrialization in so far as these come within the compass of the natural sciences, in conformity with the terms of paragraphs 115-23 of document 11 C/PRG/5. In this regard, this division will work in co-operation with other services of the Secretariat concerned, in particular those of the Department of Social Sciences.

248. With these observations, the Commission approved the staff establishment table of the Department of Natural Sciences (11 C/5, paras. 344-54).

Budget

249. The Commission approved the budget estimates for the whole of Chapter 2 (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 1) increased by \$25,000 as a result of the adoption of the Working Party's recommendation 4 and 5 on the main trends of research (11 C/PRG/17).¹

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

2. See paragraph 312 below.

Chapter 2A Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands

250. The Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands was established by resolution 2.61 adopted at the ninth session of the General Conference, for a period of six years. In pursuance of resolution 2.71 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session, the Director-General submitted a report (11 C/PRG/6) on the past effectiveness, and recommendations for the future course, of the major project. This report and these recommendations are based on the study and recommendations of the general symposium and the special review session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, held in Paris in May 1960. A Working Party was set up by the Programme Commission, to establish the main lines of Unesco's future programme in the field of scientific research on arid lands, in the light of document 11 C/PRG/6.

251. The report of the Working Party (11 C/PRG/15) was presented by its chairman, Professor Aubert (France). He began by stating that the Working Party had found the initial results of the major project entirely satisfactory. He then explained that although many delegations were of opinion that the major project should be continued after 1962, the Working

Party, after hearing the explanations given by the Secretariat, had unanimously agreed upon the principles and methods of action set forth in document 11 C/PRG/15.

252. In the course of the general discussion which took place in the Commission, several delegations referred to the success of the major project, and declared themselves in favour of the plans proposed for future action, which were designed to give Unesco's work in this field a permanent, universal character, whilst maintaining the necessary magnitude.

253. The Commission approved resolution 2.81 as amended by the Working Party.

254. The Commission also approved, on the proposal of the Working Party, resolution 2.82.

255. The Commission took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 15-60). Lastly, it approved the budget estimates contained in paragraph (1) of document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. I¹, together with the staff establishment (11 C/5, paras. 61 and 62).

Chapter 3 Social Sciences

256. Mr. A. Bertrand, Acting Director of the Department of Social Sciences, presented this chapter and explained that the programme submitted for the consideration of the Commission, though it did not represent a departure from that of the previous two-year period, contained certain innovations designed to increase its efficiency and ensure its better adaptation to the requirements of Member States, especially those which have recently achieved independence and are now in process of development.

257. During the general discussion, the Commission expressed its approval of the social sciences programme as a whole. Several delegations considered that the proposed budget was too small.

258. Some delegates felt that the Department of Social Sciences gave too much attention to comparatively unimportant details, instead of concentrating its efforts on subjects of immediate importance for the solution of the basic problem of war and peace. It was pointed out in reply that the programme of the Organization as a whole was in close relation to the great problems of the day, and aimed at making a definite contribution to action in favour of peace. The Department proposed, moreover, to carry out a series of studies in the fields referred to, dealing with specific questions of interest to specialists.

259. In the course of the discussion, it was urged that the Department should continue its work in the

field of pure research. Stress was also laid on the importance of the links existing between education and the social sciences. On a wider plane, some delegates stressed the advisability of integrating this chapter more fully in the rest of the programme, in order to give the social sciences their full scope within Unesco's work as a whole.

Project 3.0 Office of the Director

260. The Commission approved the budget proposed for the office of the Director of the Department (11 C/5, para. 17).

Project 3.1 Co-operation with international organizations

261. Resolutions 3.11 and 3.12 were approved, together with the corresponding budget (11 C/5, para. 21). The Commission took note of the work plan for this project (11 C/5, paras. 25-40).

Project 3.2 Improvement of social science documentation

262. The Commission noted with approval the proposal for the publication of a Spanish edition of the *International Social Science Journal*. The delegates of Spain and Chile stated that the Spanish National

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

Commission for Unesco and the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO) would be prepared to co-operate in this edition.

263. Note was taken of the fact that the publication of the four international bibliographies mentioned in paragraph 51 (11 C/5) would be entrusted to the appropriate non-governmental organizations, and it was explained that the international character of the bibliographies would be guaranteed by the worldwide network of branches of these organizations.

264. The Commission approved resolutions 3.21 and 3.22 and the budget estimate for this project (11 C/5, para. 38). Note was taken of the relevant work plan (11 C/5, paras. 43-56).

Project 3.3 Statistics relating to education, science, culture and mass communication

265. The delegation of the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution on the establishment of an international centre for the processing of statistical data (11 C/DR/115).¹ The delegate of Italy submitted an amendment, which was accepted, and consequently withdrew his proposed resolution on the same question (11 C/DR/82). The draft resolution of the United Arab Republic, thus amended, was approved, it being understood that the study of the possibility of establishing the centre would represent an increase of \$5,000 in the proposed budget for the project (see resolution 3.33).

206. The Commission approved resolutions 3.31 and 3.32. The proposed budget for the project (11 C/5, para. 57) was also approved with the increase of \$5,000 resulting from the approval of the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic. The Commission took note of the relevant work plan (11 C/5, paras. 61-76).

Project 3.4 Contribution to teaching and basic research in the social sciences

267. The Commission approved the proposal of Argentina relating to the establishment in Buenos Aires of a centre of advanced economic studies (11 G/DR/134) with amendments introduced during the discussion, on the understanding that the resolution would not entail an increase in the budget estimate for the project (see resolution 3.43).

268. The delegate of Chile submitted a proposal relating to the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO) and the Social Science Dictionary in Spanish (11 C/DR/136). Only section (d) of the draft resolution on studies in the field of social science terminology could be taken into consideration, since sections (a), (b) and (c) were more closely related to the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. After accepting an amendment proposed by Spain, the Commission approved section (d) of the draft resolution submitted by Chile requesting 'that the amount granted

for studies in the field of social science terminology, which is to be used to defray the cost of the Social Science Dictionary in Spanish being prepared by a Spanish and Latin American group in co-operation with Unesco, should be increased to \$11,000'.¹

269. The Commission took note of the statement of the delegate of the United Arab Republic concerning the collaboration of the Arab Academy in the preparation of an Arabic social science dictionary.

270. The Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa adopted a draft resolution submitted by the delegation of France (11 C/DR/87), proposing an increase of \$20,000 per annum in the amounts provided under the Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities to meet the needs of the African countries in the sphere of the social sciences. This proposal was approved by the Commission in approving the report of the Working Party as a whole.

271. With reference to paragraph 117 of document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa recommended an experimental project for the rapid training of candidates for the civil service. This recommendation, which called for an increase of \$110,000 in the proposed budget for the project, was approved by the Commission in approving the report of the Working Party as a whole.

272. The Commission approved resolution 3.41. It also approved resolution 3.42 with the amendment appearing in paragraph 81 of document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. The budget estimates for the project (11 C/5 Add. and Corr. para. 77), with the increase of \$4,000 resulting from the approval of section (d) of the draft resolution submitted by Chile, and the increase of \$150,000 recommended by the Working Party on Tropical Africa, were approved.*

273. Note was taken of the work plan for the contribution to teaching and basic research of social sciences (11 C/5, paras. 82-116 and 119-26 and 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., paras. 117 and 118).

Project 3.5 Application of the social sciences to problems of social and economic development

274. The Commission considered the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/37) for the amendment of proposed resolutions 3.51 and 3.52, and the Cuban proposal for the amendment of proposed resolution 3.51 (11 C/DR/124 rev.). The amendments suggested by Viet-Nam were accepted, and it was agreed that the text proposed by Cuba should be inserted, as an additional paragraph in proposed resolution 3.51.

275. The Commission took note of the Viet-Nameese proposal for a recommendation 'that the various social science research committees arrange to

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

exchange relevant documentation with each other and to pool the results of their research on the improvement of rural living conditions and on the social and economic implications of industrialization and urbanization' (11 C/DR/39).

276. The Commission then approved resolutions 3.51 and 3.52 as amended during the discussion.

277. The budget estimates relating to this project were approved (11 C/5, para. 127), with the increase of \$40,000 resulting from the approval of the resolution submitted by France (11 C/DR/187).¹ The Commission took note of the relevant work plan (11 C/5, paras. 132-77).

Project 3.6 Promotion of human rights

278. The delegate of Viet-Nam submitted a proposal relating to the organization of a regional seminar in South-East Asia on the status and emancipation of Asian women (11 C/DR/38). The Commission approved this proposal, which is to be included in the adult education section of the Education Chapter, without entailing any increase in the budget, it being understood that one of the two regional conferences provided for in paragraphs 511a and 511b of document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr. will be held in Asia, on the topic proposed by the delegation of Viet-Nam. After a statement by the representative of the United Nations, the delegation of Viet-Nam agreed that the seminar on the status and emancipation of Asian women be organized in 1962 in South-East Asia by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, with the technical collaboration of Unesco, with no budgetary implications for the Organization.

279. The titles of two of the subjects relating to race relations, 'The struggle for racial equality in Latin America' and 'Islam and the race question', were commented on by several delegations. With regard to the first, it was pointed out that it would be possible to find another, less ambiguous title, for example, by deleting the words 'The struggle for'. As to 'Islam and the race question', it was explained that this study would be one of a series, of which three had already been published, namely: *The Catholic Church and the Race Question*, *Buddhism and the Race Question*, and *The Ecumenical Movement and the Race Question*. In view of the uniformity of the titles of the studies already published, it would be difficult to change the title of the study now contemplated, although the Secretariat would consider further ways of meeting the concern expressed by several delegations.

280. The Commission accepted the proposal of the delegate of Ecuador for adding to draft resolution 3.62, as paragraph (c), paragraph 190 of the work plan, concerning consideration of the circumstances in which Unesco could help to found a special international agency for the independent centralization of documentation and studies on race relations.

281. Proposed resolutions 3.61 and 3.62 were approved, the latter with the above amendment.

282. The Commission approved the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 170) and took note of the relevant work plan (11 C/5, paras. 183-96).

Project 3.7 Studies on problems of international understanding and peaceful co-operation

283. The Chairman having ruled that the two draft resolutions 11 C/DR/55 and 11 C/DR/56 submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia could be considered by the Commission, the delegate of the United States of America, speaking on a point of order, appealed against this ruling; in his view those two draft resolutions referred to item 15.6, which the General Conference had decided not to include in its agenda. The Chairman's ruling was overruled by the Commission and the two draft resolutions were accordingly not discussed. The delegate of Czechoslovakia registered a strong protest against this decision as, in his view, the draft resolutions constituted amendments to resolutions 3.71 and 3.72 which appeared on the agenda, and referred explicitly to the problem of disarmament within the framework of the problem of international understanding and peaceful co-operation, on which scientific studies and publications had been requested.

284. Having regard to the importance of the work which the Department of Social Sciences intended to carry out on problems of international understanding and peaceful co-operation, several delegates said that the budget proposed for this project appeared inadequate.

285. The Commission approved resolutions 3.71 and 3.72 and the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 197). It took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 201-09).

Project 3.8 Social science officers (Cairo and Addis Ababa)

286. The Commission approved resolution 3.81 and the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 210). It took note of the relevant work plan (11 C/5, paras. 213-221).

Staff establishment

287. The Commission approved the staff establishment for the Department of Social Sciences for 1961-62 (11 C/5, paras. 222-37).

Budget estimates for the social sciences chapter

288. The Commission approved the budget estimates for the whole of the Social Sciences chapter (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 1), with an increase of \$9,000 resulting from the adoption of draft resolutions 11 C/DR/115 and 11 G/DR/136. A further increase, amounting to \$150,000, was subsequently made, resulting from the approval of the proposals relating to the social sciences contained in the report of the Working Party on Tropical Africa.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

Chapter 4 Cultural Activities

289. The Commission considered the section of the proposed programme relating to cultural activities and examined the Director-General's proposals (11 C/5 and 11 C/5, Add. and Corr., Chapter 4, Cultural Activities and Chapter 4A, Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values), together with the draft resolutions submitted by Member States. The Commission also considered the reports of the Working Parties it had established in order to study the Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (II C/PRG/24), the organization of the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia (11 C/PRG/27) and the draft international recommendation on means of rendering museums accessible to everyone (11 C/PRG/26). Lastly, the Commission considered a report on the advisability of preparing an international instrument concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape and of sites (11 C/PRG/10 and Annex).

290. Mr. R. Salat, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, presented this chapter, stressing the importance of cultural values and drawing attention to the fact that the Secretariat, undeterred by the great variety of cultural activities, had striven to concentrate its activities increasingly in certain fields. He drew the Commission's attention, in particular, to the new features of a programme which nevertheless maintained its continuity.

291. In the course of the general discussion, the speakers expressed their satisfaction with the programme as a whole. It was pointed out that, since the Department of Cultural Activities received very little help from Technical Assistance, and none at all from the Special Fund, it was important to ensure that the balance of the budget was not weighted against cultural activities. It was also pointed out that these activities were not in the nature of a luxury, but were bound to make a contribution, both direct and indirect, to understanding between peoples. It was recommended in this connexion that the Department should in future pay more attention, in its programmes, to activities catering for the public as a whole, and in particular for young writers, artists and musicians.

292. The international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia, a supreme example of disinterested international co-operation, was warmly approved. The part played by humanistic studies was mentioned frequently, especially in connexion with the study of the cultures of Tropical Africa; and the importance attached by the new States of Africa to the investigation of these cultures was stressed. The hope was expressed, moreover, that the Department would help in investigating those cultures of various regions of the world as yet not sufficiently well known.

293. The recognition of the cinema as an independent art and the measures taken to provide reading matter for certain parts of the world were also strongly approved. Plans to give scholars of different countries easier access to historical sources were favourably received.

294. The Director of the Department, after recalling the importance which the Director-General attached to the cultural factor, added that the Secretariat was fully conscious of the need in the future to expand programmes likely to affect the general public and young people. Finally, he pointed out that though the Organization was not equipped to act in the same way as a national department of cultural relations, it would none the less, through the dissemination of appropriate information, seek to encourage direct exchanges between Member States.

295. After discussion the Commission rejected a proposal submitted by the delegate of Bulgaria (11 C/DR/72, No. 1), concerning a six-month campaign for the defence of peace and culture to be undertaken by Unesco.

Project 4.0 Office of the Director

296. The Commission approved the budget estimates for this project (11 C/5, para. 13).

Project 4.1 Humanistic studies

297. The Commission gave effect to a proposal by Austria (11 C/DR/7) and approved an increase of \$20,000 in the proposed subvention to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (para. 27), on the understanding that the Council would devote this additional subvention of \$20,000 to the anthropological research mentioned in document 11 C/DR/7.

298. The Commission gave effect to a proposal by Rumania (11 C/DR/59) and approved an increase of \$10,000 in the proposed budget for international round-table discussions (para. 36).

299. The Commission gave effect to a proposal by the Sudanese delegation (11 C/DR/66) and amended paragraph (d) of resolution 4.12; it approved, for the study of Arab culture, an increase of \$5,000 in the proposed budget for the study of cultures in certain regions of the world (para. 44).¹

300. On considering the report of the Working Party on the development of Unesco's activities in Tropical Africa, the Commission approved an increase of \$100,000 (11 C/PRG/29, Annex III, item 5) in the proposed budget for the study of cultures in certain regions of the world (11 C/5, Add. and Corr., paras. 42-4), including \$30,000 for the supplying of material.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

301. Mr. Berg (Netherlands), chairman of the Working Party which studied the biennial report of Mr. Carneiro, president of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, submitted the report of this Working Party (11 C/PRG/24) which was approved by the Commission. Approval of this report involved the addition of a paragraph (f) to resolution 4.12. The Director of the Department informed the Commission of the Secretariat's intention to revise the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 45-6) in accordance with the recommendations contained in document 11 C/PRG/24 concerning the revising of manuscripts of the History, on the one hand, and the publication of the Journal of World History on the other.

302. The Commission approved resolution 4.11 (11 C/5, para. 21) and resolution 4.12 as amended.

303. The Commission approved the proposed budget (11 C/5, Add. and Corr., para. 17), increased by \$135,000.1 This addition to the budget is divided as follows : \$20,000 (11 C/DR/7, co-operation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, para. 27); \$10,000 (11 C/DR/59, international round-table discussions, para. 36); \$5,000 (11 C/DR/66, study of the cultures of certain regions of the world, para. 44); \$100,000 (project recommended by the Working Party on Tropical Africa).

304. The Commission took note of the work plan (paras. 23-47).

Project 4.21 Arts and letters

305. After noting that certain proposals for budgetary increases could not be considered because of the date of their presentation, the Commission heard a statement by the Director of the Department who said that, in preparing detailed work plans for the year ahead, the Secretariat would bear in mind the points brought out in the discussion, particularly in regard to the development of the translations programme.

306. The Commission also took note of the proposal of Canada (11 C/DR/161) regarding the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the International Folk Music Council to be held in Canada in 1961, and requesting the Director-General to examine with the International Music Council ways and means by which the International Folk Music Council could be given adequate financial assistance to enable it to organize this conference in Canada.

307. The Commission approved resolutions 4.211 and 4.212 (11 C/5, paras. 50-l), took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 52-91) and approved the proposed budget (11 C/5, para. 48).

Project 4.22 Promotion of reading materials

308. The Commission heard with interest a statement by the delegate of Pakistan who suggested a meeting of the Secretaries of State for Education of

the five countries which are participating in the implementation of the programme for the promotion of reading materials.

309. The Commission approved resolution 4.22 (11 C/5, para. 100), took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 101-26) and approved the proposed budget (11 C/5, para. 92).

Project 4.3 Copyright

310. When it considered the report of the Working Party on Unesco's activities in Tropical Africa, the Commission approved an increase of \$12,000 (11 C/PRG/29, Annex III, item 12) for assistance for the development of national copyright laws.

311. The Commission approved resolution 4.31, paragraph (b) of which was amended on the proposal of the United Kingdom, and resolution 4.32 (11 C/5, para. 132).

312. The Commission approved the proposed budget (11 C/5, para. 127) with an increase of \$15,000.¹ This budgetary increase had been approved by the Commission during its consideration of Chapter 2 of document 11 C/5, in connexion with a draft resolution submitted by the delegation of India (11 G/DR/104) and following approval of the report of the Working Party on Tropical Africa.²

313. The Commission took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 133-40).

Project 4.41 Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind

314. The Commission considered the report of the Director-General on the advisability of preparing an international instrument concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape (11 C/PRG/10 and Annex). It approved resolution 4.413, after reaching the conclusion that there was no need to set up a special committee of governmental experts to prepare the final text of this international instrument.

315. The Commission approved resolution 4.411 (11 C/5, para. 147) and resolution 4.412, as amended on the proposal of Mexico and Peru (11 C/DR/186).

316. The Commission took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 149-63) and approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, para 146), with an increase of \$2,000 in relation to the proposal of the delegations of Mexico and Peru (11 G/DR/186).

317. Mr. Carneiro (Brazil), chairman of the Working Party on the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, presented the Working Party's report (11 C/PRG/27).

1. See, however, paragraph 470.
2. See paragraph 242.

318. The Commission amended the last paragraph of section 25 of the report (11 C/PRG/27), which now reads as follows : ' Since the Director-General may have to deal with unforeseen situations in the course of the Campaign, the Working Party feels that the Director-General should be empowered to make any necessary adjustments, after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Campaign when it has been constituted, and with the approval of Unesco's Executive Board.'

319. The Commission approved the report of the Working Party as thus amended and then heard statements by the delegates of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, who expressed their gratitude to the Working Party, the delegates and the Director-General. It heard a statement by the delegate of Guinea, who also paid tribute to the Working Party and the Director-General and expressed the hope that further excavations would throw light on the history of the relations between the Sudan and Tropical Africa. At the suggestion of the Director-General, the Commission associated the members of the Committee of Patrons, of which H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden is the chairman, and of the International Action Committee, with all those to whom gratitude had been extended for the part they are playing in this great undertaking. The Director-General renewed the appeal for international co-operation which he launched on 8 March 1960.

320. The Commission approved resolutions 4.4141 and 4.4142 (11 C/PRG/27) and took note of the work plans (11 C/5, paras. 176-82).

321. The Commission approved a supplementary budget of \$37,500 as a contribution, through the regular budget of the Organization, towards the financing of the activities of the programme to save the monuments of Nubia.¹

Project 4.42 Development of museums

322. The Commission gave effect to a proposal of the Netherlands (11 C/DR/68) by approving an increase of \$5,500 in the subvention for the International Council of Museums (11 C/5, para. 188).

323. Mr. Gysin (Switzerland), chairman of the Working Party on access to museums, presented the Working Party's report (11 C/PRG/26), which was approved by the Commission. The Commission also approved the draft recommendation concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone (Annex III of document 11 C/16), as amended in accordance with the provisions of document 11 C/PRG/26.

324. The Commission approved resolutions 4.421 and 4.422 (11 C/5, paras. 184-5), took note of the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 186-94), and approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, para. 183) with the increase of \$5,500 recorded above.

Project 4.51 Development of libraries and archives

325. On the proposal of Japan (11 C/DR/77) the Commission took note of the Secretariat's intention to bear in mind, when preparing the programme for 1963-64, the project for a seminar on the establishment of national libraries in Asia and the Pacific Area.

326. The Commission approved a proposal by France (11 C/DR/96 Rev.) authorizing ' the Director-General to assist, under the Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities, all efforts likely to contribute to the development of public reading amongst workers ' and inviting ' the Director-General and the Executive Board to submit to the General Conference, in 1962, appropriate proposals in this connexion, in the work plans of the Department of Cultural Activities and the Department of Education '.

327. On the proposal of Brazil (11 C/DR/118 Rev.), the Commission approved resolution 4.513, which has no budgetary implications.

328. After a statement by the delegate of the Netherlands, the Commission took note of the Secretariat's intention to revise the work plan (para. 202) in order to enable the International Federation of Library Associations to use a part of the subvention proposed for it to cover the indispensable administrative cost of increasing its Secretariat.

329. The Commission approved resolutions 4.511 and 4.512 (11 C/5, Add. and Corr., paras. 200 and 201) took note of the work plan (paras. 202-28) and approved the budget estimates (para. 129).

Project 4.52 Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

330. After several delegates had spoken, the Commission took note of the statement by the Director of the Department concerning the translation into Russian of the introduction to the *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* (11 C/5, para. 244).

331. The Commission approved resolutions 4.521 and 4.522 (11 C/5, paras. 230 and 231), took note of the work plan (paras. 232-53), and approved the budget estimates for this project (para. 229).

Project 4.6 Unesco Library and Reference Service

332. After several delegates had spoken, the Commission welcomed the statement made by the Deputy Director-General concerning the steps to be taken in the next few years in order to make the Unesco archives available for consultation by research workers.

333. The Commission approved resolution 4.61 (11 C/5, para. 255), took note of the work plan (paras.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

256-7), and approved the budget estimates for this project (para. 254).

Staff establishment and budget estimates

334. The Commission approved the staff establishment table (11 C/5, paras. 259-80) and the total budget

estimates for Chapter 4 (11 C/5, Add. and Corr., para. 1), with an increase of \$195,000.¹ These supplementary funds are divided as follows : project 4.1 (Humanistic studies), \$ 135,000; project 4.3 (Copyright), \$ 15,000; project 4.41 (Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind), \$39,500; project 4.42 (Development of museums), \$5,500.

Chapter 4.A Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

335. The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, presenting Chapter 4.A, pointed out that the project does not benefit from the Special Fund nor from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and for that reason the Director-General has proposed a considerable increase of funds. The impact of this increase is felt, in the first place, in the programme of participation in the activities of Member States. Emphasis was laid on the services of co-ordination. The importance of some new features in the programme was stressed, at the level of studies and research, the development of Associated Institutions for the study and presentation of cultures and the training of young research scholars, especially through fellowship grants. Emphasis was also placed on action at the school level, particularly through exchange of texts and materials, and on the programme for the general public, with an intensification of the use of mass communication media.

33G. The Commission decided to consider the proposal of India (11 C/DR/96) recommending a general increase in the budget for the major project as an introduction to the other draft resolutions.

337. The Commission accepted as a general wish and as an encouragement to Member States the proposal of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/44) calling for the development of bilateral bibliographic exchanges.

338. The proposal of the Philippines (11 G/DR/17) that Unesco should convene in Asia a regional meeting of directors of cultural relations services of National Commissions was withdrawn on the assumption that implementation of the major project would be an item on the agenda of the next Regional Conference of National Commissions in Asia.

339. The proposal of the Philippines (11 C/DR/19) to set up a Regional Centre in Asia was withdrawn on the understanding that the Commission would recommend giving priority in the 1963-64 programme to the establishment of such a centre.

340. The Commission approved as a directive to the Director-General in carrying out part I.B of the work plan of the major project, a proposal of the Philippines (11 G/DR/18) on the improvement of the mutual knowledge of Asian countries concerning each others' cultures, as amended on the suggestion of the French delegate and with the proviso proposed

by the Japanese delegate that no budgetary implications would be involved (see resolution 4.722).

341. The Commission approved as a directive a proposal of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/42 Rev.) requesting the Director-General to draw the attention of Member States to and to bear in mind, the spirit of the recommendation of the Second Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in Asia (Manila, January 1960) concerning the advisability of establishing, at the national level, cultural activities centres to undertake regional programmes in the Asian countries.

342. The proposal of Iran (11 C/DR/63 Rev.) concerning the commemoration in 1962 and 1963 of the twenty-fifth centenary of the State of Iran, without budgetary implications, was approved (see resolution 4.723).

343. The Commission approved the proposal (11 C/DR/67) submitted by the delegate of Mexico calling for an allocation of \$28,000 for the exchange of university teachers between the States of Asia and Africa and those of Latin America (see resolution 4.721). This programme would involve principally the Centre of International Studies in the Colegio de Mexico, it being understood that half of this allocation would be charged to the budget of the Participation Programme. The budget increase resulting from the approval of this proposal amounted to \$14,000 (para. 29).¹

344. On the basis of a proposal of Viet-Nam (11 C/DR/43) concerning the establishment of a committee for the preparation of a history of cultural relations inside Asia and between Asia and the West, the Commission decided, on a motion of the delegate of France, that the need for and feasibility of such a project could be studied more fruitfully in the light of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, the publication of which will start in 1961.

345. The Commission welcomed a proposal of Cuba (11 C/DR/109 Rev.) by which the Director-General could offer assistance, through the Participation Programme, at their request, to Latin American Member States in the organization of a pictorial

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

exhibition illustrative of Latin American education, life, culture and customs for circulation in African and Asian countries.

346. The Commission agreed to consider the proposal of the delegate of Hungary (11 C/DR/69), on the production of films, slides and travelling exhibitions on Asian and African cultures, as a call on Unesco and on Member States to intensify their efforts toward the production by Member States and the dissemination, with the help of Unesco, of material on Asian and African cultures, on the assurance that the Secretariat would stimulate such efforts in accordance with a carefully established and co-ordinated plan.

347. During the discussion based on the examination of the work plan, many delegations expressed their appreciation of the programme submitted by the Secretariat, both for substance and presentation. The main points stressed were :

(a) The need for adequate screening and briefing of fellows before their departure abroad and the careful planning by host countries of the reception and guidance of foreign fellows;

(b) The importance of Associated Institutions in co-ordinating research in subjects related to the major project;

(c) The necessity to keep in mind out-of-school instruction and public opinion concerning this project;

(d) Close study of textbook presentation of aspects of Asian cultures;

(e) The need for stimulation of Member States' activities in preparing materials (films, filmstrips, commentaries, etc.) which the Secretariat itself is not in a position to provide;

(f) The fundamental relationships which have long existed between the East and West. Several delegations expressed their dissatisfaction at the fact that the People's Republic of China was not represented in the activities of the major project.

348. The Commission agreed to a proposal of the delegate of the United Arab Republic to add to paragraph 44 of the work plan a reference to the desirability of careful co-ordination of plans between the institution at Beirut and the existing centre at Damascus.

349. The Co-ordinator of the Major Project replied to the different questions raised. The Deputy Director-General pointed out that the integration of Africa into the major project was a question which would be examined by the Secretariat in consultation with African Member States in 1961 and 1962.

350. The Commission approved resolution 4.71 (11 C/5, paras. 16-19), took note of the work plan (paras. 20-86), and approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, Add. and Corr., para. 7) with an increase of \$14,000,¹ and the Staff Establishment (11 C/5, para. 87-9).

Chapter 5 Mass Communication

351. The Director of the Department, Mr. Gjesdal, presented the proposed programme pointing out that it reflected considerable expansion while largely remaining within the earlier framework of financial resources and personnel. Expansion was foreseen in three main fields : a consolidated project for the development of information media in less-developed countries; plans for expanded use of mass communication techniques in education; and increased efforts to promote international understanding through public information on the Organization's aims and activities. Unesco was now presented with a real challenge in the mass communication field. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations had requested Unesco to undertake a world survey of the problems of providing technical assistance for the development of information media in developing countries. This programme was of concern to the whole United Nations family, but the role offered to Unesco might well become a central one. It would seem that after years of preparatory systematic work, the Organization had reached a turning point where it could achieve a real break-through with its mass communication programme. The proposals for 1961-62 represented only the initial part of an expanded programme, mainly its planning; unless the General Conference preferred a different course, the Director-General would proceed to the preparation of specific

proposals for Unesco's contributions during the 1963-64 period, when the development plans were expected to come out in full force. Budgetary consequences would have to be foreseen for that as well as for subsequent programme periods.

352. Dr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia) presented the report of the Working Party set up to consider the measures taken by the Director-General to implement resolution 10 C/5.51 concerning the distinction to be made between the two basic functions of the Department of Mass Communication. The Commission noted the report.

353. During the general discussion which ensued the Commission expressed its approval of the Mass Communication programme as a whole. A number of delegates noted with satisfaction the form of presentation of the programme and stressed the importance of the project in the development of information media and for the use of the media for educational purposes. Several delegates noted that there was growing recognition of the importance of mass communication in the present-day world and suggested that the funds available both under the

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

Regular programme and under the Technical Assistance programme were inadequate in view of growing needs.

354. Some delegates, while welcoming proposals to improve the means of communication, suggested that action should be taken to improve the substance of information, above all in the interests of peace and international understanding and co-operation. Others referred to the division of labour between Unesco and the United Nations and considered that Unesco's success in the field of free flow of information was due largely to the fact that it concentrated its efforts on practical problems of a technical nature.

355. Several delegates stressed the importance of public information activities and suggested that National Commissions should co-operate more fully with the Secretariat in this work.

Project 5.0 Office of the Director

356. The Commission approved the budget proposed for the office of the Director of the Department (11 C/5, para. 15).

Project 5.11 Promoting the free flow of information

357. The Commission approved resolutions 5.111 and 5.112.

358. Discussion centred mainly on document 11 C/PRG/11 (Suggestions to Member States on measures to promote the free flow of information).

359. The Commission was of the opinion that governments ought to pay special attention to making available sufficient foreign exchange for the purchase of books and publications from abroad. It was observed that the Unesco Agreements had been very effective in reducing tariff barriers to the flow of information materials, but that action should now be directed to eliminating quota and currency restrictions.

360. It was agreed that the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials should be interpreted as widely as possible to permit duty free entry of video tape, to which specific reference was not made in the Agreement.

361. It was also suggested that the attention of Member States should be drawn to the importance of granting complete exemption to works of art by living artists being transported from one country to another by their authors, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Third International Congress of Plastic Arts (Vienna, October 1960).

362. The Commission noted the work plans (11 C/5, paras. 24-50).

International conference to study ways of improving the international transmission of news

363. The Commission examined resolution 5.113

(11 C/5), together with a special report of the Director-General on this project (11 C/PRG/12 and Addendum) and draft resolutions submitted by the United States of America (11 C/DR/154) and Cuba (11 C/DR/184). The majority of delegates agreed on the importance of the problem but different opinions were expressed, both as to the proposed agenda for the conference, bearing in mind the division of responsibility between the United Nations and Unesco in the field of free flow of information, and as to the most appropriate time at which such a conference could usefully be convened. In particular a number of delegates stressed the fact that there was a close substantive relationship between the proposed international conference and the series of regional conferences on the development of information media being carried out as part of the survey undertaken at the request of the Economic and Social Council, and considered that it was essential that the results of these regional meetings be fully studied before an international conference was convened. The Commission approved resolution 5.113, with amendments proposed in the course of the discussion by the delegate of the Netherlands.

364. The proposed budget for the project (11 C/5, para. 20), was approved.

Project 5.12 Development of information media

365. The delegate of the Philippines, presenting a draft resolution (11 C/DR/21) aiming at the establishment of a regional training institution in mass communication techniques for South-East Asia, stated that, in view of budgetary limitations, he would not press for implementation of this proposal during the 1961-62 financial period, but asked that a study be made of the proposal, as an urgently needed follow-up of the Bangkok meeting on the development of information media. The Commission approved the proposal in its revised form for incorporation in the work plan of project 5.12, within the limits of the budget.

366. The Commission approved resolution 5.121, together with the corresponding budget (11 C/5, para. 55), and noted the work plan (11 C/5, paras. 60-77).

Project 5.13 Use of mass communication techniques in education

367. The Commission approved resolution 5.131 as set out in document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., and noted the work plan (paras. 83-103) relating to it. It also approved the budget for this project (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 78).

368. The Commission considered a draft resolution (11 C/DR/190) submitted jointly by Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland and the United States of America in substitution of draft resolutions 11 C/DR/58, 145, 152 and 159. This draft resolution was approved with an amendment proposed by the delegate of Belgium (see resolution 5.132).

369. With reference to resolution 11 C/DR/95 which had already been adopted by the Commission at an earlier meeting,¹ the French delegate explained that they had in mind a pilot project using mass communication techniques to be carried out jointly by the Departments of Education and Mass Communication. The Secretariat agreed with this interpretation and stressed the research aspect of the proposed activities.

Project 5.14 Documentation and research in mass communication

370. The Commission approved resolutions 5.141 and 5.142 and noted the relevant work plans (11 C/5, paras. 108-19). The Commission also approved the budget estimates for the project (para. 104).

371. The Commission approved, for incorporation in the work plan, a proposal submitted by France (11 C/DR/146) concerning measures to be taken for the preservation of photographs, films and other visual materials, on the understanding that this proposal would be implemented within the limits of the budget proposed for this project.

Project 5.2 Public information and promotion of international understanding

372. The Commission approved resolution 5.201.

373. The Commission approved, with some amendments, resolution 11 C/DR/168 submitted by Burma, Ceylon and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the utilization of information media for strengthening peace, with the exception of paragraph 3(a) which was not receivable because of its budgetary implications (see resolution 5.202).

374. The Commission considered draft resolution 11 G/DR/127/Rev. submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and approved the text with amendments proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom (see resolution 8.1).

375. The Commission noted that this resolution concerned all the Departments of the Secretariat and would therefore be included among the general resolutions of the Conference.

Project 5.21 Press

376. The Commission approved resolution 5.21, noted the relevant work plan as amended and approved the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 124).

377. The delegate of the Philippines withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/20) for the production of a Filipino edition of the *Unesco Courier* in favour of a Japanese version. The Commission approved, for incorporation in the work plan, the proposal (11 C/DR/79) for the production, by contract with the National Commission, of a Japanese edition of

the *Courier*. The delegate of Italy withdrew the proposal (11 C/DR/172) for the production of an Italian language version on the assurance that the Director-General would give assistance to the Italian National Commission to carry out this activity within the limits of the funds available under this project, and that this activity would be included in the work plan.

378. The delegate of New Zealand withdrew his proposal (11 C/DR/G) for an edition of the *Courier* for youth. In explanation, the delegate said that he did this with reluctance but in recognition of the priority which must be given with limited budgetary means to other projects.

379. The Commission also noted for inclusion in the work plan a suggestion put forward by the delegate of Iran, that the Secretariat prepare a plan, and draw up the necessary criteria, for assisting in the production of a certain number of new language versions of the *Courier* in each budgetary period.

380. The Commission also noted that while the Secretariat did not propose to include advertising matter in the international editions produced by Unesco, it was intended to allow National Commissions producing national editions of the *Courier* to include advertising matter under their responsibility and according to criteria which they would develop. The Director-General proposed on an experimental basis, to allow for advertising in national editions and for a more flexible pricing policy to be applied in consultation with the National Commissions concerned. In this way, it might be possible to add gradually more language versions within the total of the existing budgetary provisions for the *Unesco Courier*.

Project 5.22 Radio and visual information

381. The Commission approved resolution 5.221, as amended on the proposal of the delegate of Czechoslovakia.

382. A number of delegates stressed the importance of radio as a medium of public information and urged that there should be no decrease in Unesco's activities in this field.

383. The Commission noted the relevant work plan and approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, para. 147).

Project 5.23 Public liaison

384. The Commission approved resolutions 5.231 and 5.232, noted the related work plans and approved the budget estimates (11 C/5, para. 178).

385. The delegate of Rumania explained that the proposal (11 C/DR/59) that a permanent exhibition of works of art produced by Member States should

1. See paragraph 93.

be organized in Unesco House, was not a formal resolution but a suggestion to the Secretariat. The Director of the Department explained that in view of the present lack of space at Headquarters, it would be difficult to carry out such a suggestion and noted that Unesco had adopted the same policy as the United Nations of not encouraging national exhibitions at its Headquarters, except when they were related to a programme theme.

Project 5.24 Anniversaries of great personalities

386. The Commission approved resolutions 5.241 and 5.242.

387. The Commission approved, for incorporation in the work plan, a proposal of Rumania (11 C/DR/59) that the Director-General invite Member States to submit proposals for the preparation of a biennial timetable of anniversaries, and submit suggestions

for the production and dissemination of such a timetable to the next session of the General Conference. It was understood that this would involve no extra financial obligations in the 1961-62 period. Proposals by the Philippines (11 C/DR/22) to commemorate the centenary of Dr. José P. Rizal, and by Czechoslovakia (11 C/DR/107) to commemorate the centenary of the death of Bozena Nemcova, were noted for transmission to the Executive Board in accordance with the procedure provided for in resolution 5.241.

Staff establishment and budget estimates

388. The Commission approved the staff establishment proposed for the Department (11 C/5, paras. 203-16) and the budget estimates for the whole of the Mass Communication chapter as set out in document 11 C/5 Add. and Corr., paragraph 1.

Chapter 6 International Exchange Service

389. Mr. W. Carter, Chief of the International Exchange Service, introduced this chapter, presenting the new features which were designed to broaden the Service's past activities and which had led to the change in its title.

390. As a result of the *Survey of International Relations and Exchanges in Education, Science and Culture* prepared by Unesco at the request of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the need arose to view the problem of international relations and exchanges in a more integrated and closely co-ordinated manner. In 1961-62, the Clearing House programme of the former Exchange of Persons Service would be extended to provide a focal point for a more co-ordinated study of international relations and exchange in education, science and culture.

391. The programme of promotion of study and training and teaching abroad will be intensified and the activities of the Teaching Abroad Service reinforced. Increased emphasis is to be given to international training activities through fellowships and grants. The effective contribution of Member States to this programme was stressed.

392. A new travel grant programme for women adult education leaders was proposed, to be operated jointly with women's non-governmental organizations, while workers' study tours in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as youth and student leaders' grants, would continue.

393. For the purpose of briefing experts undertaking field assignments for Unesco and other United Nations Agencies, the creation of a residential centre at Unesco's property, the Bois du Rocher, was proposed.

394. A number of delegates commended the Service for the effective discharge of its programme and the Director-General for the increased recognition given to its growing activities, as embodied in the Service's proposed new name.

Project 6.0 Office of the Director

395. The Commission approved the budget estimates for the office of the Director of the Service (para. 14) and took note of the work plan for this project (paras. 15-17).

Project 6.1 Clearing House and special studies

396. On the delegate of Senegal's proposal (11 C/DR/157), the Commission noted that studies might be undertaken on the 'twinning of towns'.

397. Resolutions 6.11 and 6.12 (11 C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 26) were approved together with the corresponding budget estimates (para. 18). Note was taken of the work plan for this project (paras. 27-36).

Project 6.2 Promotion of study, training and teaching abroad

398. The proposal of the delegate of Poland (11 C/DR/65) inviting Member States to make available study grants for countries which had recently become independent, with particular reference to Africa, was approved on the recommendation of the Working Party on Africa (see resolution 6.22).

399. The Deputy Director-General gave assurances that the wishes of the Commission would be borne in mind by the Director-General in the execution of the African programme.

400. The Commission noted the suggestions of the delegates of India and the Netherlands that greater exchange opportunities be made available to professional workers in the mass communications media and to leaders of the teaching profession, on the assurance that they would be reflected in the work plans and in the execution of the programme.

401. Resolution 6.21 (11 C/5, para. 40) was approved.

402. The Commission approved resolution 6.22 with an amendment proposed by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to add to item (b) the words : ' particularly long-term fellowships for specialists in the basic sciences '.

403. The budget estimates for the project were approved (para. 37) and the work plan for the project (paras. 42-50) was noted.

Project 6.3 Unesco fellowships

404. The Commission approved resolution 6.31 and the relevant budget estimates (para. 51), and took note of the work plan for this project (paras. 54-62a).

Project 6.4 Travel grants to workers, youth and women leaders for study abroad

405. The Commission approved the proposal of the delegate of Austria (11 C/DR/31) on the understanding that the additional budgetary provision of \$20,009 would not be limited to increased study tours for European workers.

406. Resolution 6.41 was approved as were its accompanying budgetary estimates (para. 63), increased by \$20,000 for the additional activities approved for the project.

Project 6.5 Briefing centre for international experts - Bois du Rocher

407. In reply to questions and comments from several delegates, the Assistant Director-General explained that adequate briefing of experts by the Organization has been repeatedly emphasized in the past by the General Conference, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Briefing as a continuing process begins with the action of recruiting bodies in Member States, continues at the headquarters of the Agencies and is brought to fruition in the country where the expert serves. It was possible now to organize the Unesco part of the briefing on a more rational basis because of two circumstances : first, the generous gift of the Chateau du Bois du Rocher by the Swedish philanthropist and friend of Unesco, the late Mr. Aschberg, and second, the pooling of the resources of the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, notably the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization. The Centre will be started on an experimental basis and operated as an inter-agency venture with no additional cost to Unesco. The Director-General will be reporting regularly to the Executive Board and to the other Agencies and will bear in mind the many valuable comments made by the Commission.

408. The Commission approved resolution 6.51 (para. 90) and its accompanying budget estimate (para. 86); it noted the work plan for this project (paras. 91-9).

Staff establishment and budget estimates

409. The Commission approved the staff establishment (paras. 100-7) and the budget estimates (paras. 108-10) for the chapter, with the addition of \$20,000 to provide for the approved additional activities.¹

Chapter 7 Relations with Member States

410. In the general debate the Commission dealt first with two draft resolutions : 11 C/DR/147 (rev.), submitted by the delegation of Bulgaria, which recommends that the Director-General arrange for the participation at their own expense, in the Organization's conferences, round-table discussions, meetings and other undertakings, of experts from States not yet members of Unesco; and 11 C/DR/188, submitted by the delegation of Switzerland with a similar object. The Director-General explained to the Commission the difficulties encountered by the Secretariat in convening different types of meetings and declared that he would not be opposed to undertaking a study along the lines of draft resolution 11 G/DR/188, which could include a classification of Unesco meetings. The delegation of Switzerland then submitted an addendum to its resolution.

411. After a lengthy discussion the Commission rejected resolution 11 G/DR/147.

412. Draft resolution 11 C/DR/188 and its addendum were approved after several delegations had expressed reservations (see resolutions 8.641 and 8.642).

Project 7.1 Assistance to National Commissions

413. Mr. Jean Chevalier, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Relations with Member States, introduced this chapter and project 7.1.

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

414. The Commission had before it two draft resolutions presented by the delegation of India in documents 11 C/DR/99 and 11 C/DR/103. The importance of the role that National Commissions have to play was stressed, especially in view of the many new tasks contained in the programme for 1961-62. Several speakers considered that the resources of National Commissions should be augmented and that their administrative structures should be strengthened. It was agreed that it should be left to the Director-General to study ways and means whereby aid to National Commissions could be increased, but that the question of increased budgetary provision for 1963-64 would be discussed again when considering the future programme.

415. The Commission noted as an indication for future programmes the two resolutions submitted by the delegation of India, which have no budgetary implications. At the suggestion of the Assistant Director-General, the operative part of draft resolution DR/103 was amended so as to authorize the Director-General 'to collaborate with Member States in taking urgent steps to ensure that these National Commissions are enabled to take an active part in the actual implementation of the manifold activities of Unesco, that the members of National Commissions are fully utilized in promoting the work of Unesco in their respective countries or regions and that the National Commissions are assisted in strengthening their administrative machinery for the proper discharge of their functions'.

416. The Commission approved a draft resolution presented by the delegations of the United Arab Republic and Sudan (11 C/DR/35 Rev. 3), relating to the use of Arabic at regional conferences held in Arabic-speaking countries and the translation into Arabic of certain Unesco publications (see resolution 8.4). The sum of \$25,000 is to be provided for the necessary contracts.

417. The Commission approved resolution 7.12 and the relevant budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 14) with an increase of \$25,000 resulting from approval of document 11 C/DR/35 Rev. 3, and took note of the work plan for the project (11 C/5, paras. 18-35).

Project 7.2 (7.3) Participation in the activities of Member States

418. In connexion with draft resolution 7.21, the Commission considered an amendment submitted by the delegations of Japan and the United Kingdom (11 C/DR/191). The Assistant Director-General agreed to the amendment, which was approved unanimously. The Commission also approved an amendment to sub-paragraph 7(f) submitted by the delegation of France.

419. The Commission then approved resolution 7.31, as amended in the course of the discussion, and noted the work plan for the project (11 C/5, paras. 45-52).

Project 7.3 (7.4) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

420. The project was introduced by Mr. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, who gave new budget estimates based upon the programme now approved by the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council. These figures replaced the estimates contained in document 11 C/5 which were forecasts of the Member States' requests. In actual fact, the final figures amounted to an increase of approximately 25 per cent and reflected the success and world-wide impact of the Technical Assistance programme, to which 81 Member States were contributing while 107 countries and territories were recipients.

421. Mr. Adiseshiah then invited the Commission to comment particularly on three major developments in connexion with the programme. First, now that the planning and implementation of the Technical Assistance programme had been established on a biennial basis, the Secretariat felt that this enabled better planning of the programme along with consequent prospects of improvement in quality and greater efficiency in implementation. Second, the TAC resolution on project programming included the elimination of agency sub-totals and this had implications for inter- and intra-ministerial co-ordination in the receiving countries. Central co-ordination was necessary where aid was being requested from different sources. In addition, Unesco representation was essential in such countries in order to provide technical guidance. Third, project programming increased the responsibilities both of governments and of Unesco for careful planning. Project plans of operation would be necessary, covering the entire length of the projects. Technical Assistance was now moving toward the Special Fund type of operation.

422. The following delegations took part in the general discussion : Lebanon, Afghanistan, Turkey, United Kingdom, India, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Bulgaria. The main points made were : the great success of Unesco's Technical Assistance programme as a means of promoting international co-operation and helping the economic development of the Member States in a practical manner; the need for the Secretariat to ensure the maximum utilization of all contributions from all Member States, with some delegations feeling that full use was not made of their contributions; the complexity of co-ordination problems and the need for each Ministry of Education and National Commission to set up a focal point to ensure consideration of all external aid, and to see that the share of Unesco in the annual Technical Assistance country target is adequate to promote rational development without any slowing down; the improved administration of the programme both by the countries and the Secretariat and the importance of even more care in the planning and execution of projects.

423. In reply to comments from some delegates, the Assistant Director-General gave an assurance that every effort would be made to ensure that the Unesco Technical Assistance programme was truly international in scope and operation, and that receiving countries would continue to be made fully aware of all resources available to them. He reviewed the considerable use that the Secretariat made of all available contributions and stressed that the Secretariat's aim was not to discriminate between countries but to continue to make the fullest use of available resources.

424. The Assistant Director-General further stated that the question of co-ordination raised by various delegates was most complex, involving, firstly, the establishment by Ministries of Education of a list of priorities within the Unesco programme areas for which Technical Assistance was available, then decisions as to which forms of assistance (e.g. Unesco's Regular and Technical Assistance programmes) should be used for carrying out the projects selected, and, thirdly, decisions concerning the percentages of national and outside budgetary resources to be allocated to the different spheres of development (education, health, agriculture, etc.). The Director-General was fully aware of the difficulties facing new Member States in the planning and co-ordination of assistance and would give them all possible aid. The resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board could not be expected to handle all their problems and a greater burden of responsibility would thus fall on Unesco's own representatives.

425. The Commission then approved resolution 7.41 and the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5, para. 53), and took note of the work plan for the project.

Project 7.4 (7.5) United Nations Special Fund

426. The project was introduced by Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, who presented a statement on Unesco's co-operation with the Special Fund (11 C/PRG/18). The statement included an outline of the mandate of the Special Fund, features of its programme, a survey of Unesco's co-operation and indications of future developments and perspectives. He stressed the considerable task involved in the execution of projects, a task which is, in some ways, new to Unesco and which would involve changes in procedures and methods of working.

427. Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund, was invited to speak on behalf of the Managing Director. He pointed out that the financial assistance given by the Special Fund to Unesco was to cover the execution of projects, and that the very heavy work load involved in assisting Member States to prepare requests and in the evaluation of requests forwarded to Unesco by the Special Fund must be at the cost of the regular budget of Unesco.

428. The delegate of the United Kingdom presented a draft resolution on Special Fund projects for secondary education (11 G/DR/139). The delegates of Belgium, Pakistan, Norway, Afghanistan, India, Mexico, the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France spoke in support of this draft resolution. Referring to the present restrictions on Special Fund assistance in the field of secondary education to areas where the level of that education is so low as to constitute an impediment to economic development, Mr. Adiseshiah explained that this is the result of an agreement between the Director-General and the Managing Director based on the limitations of the resources available. He suggested that the essential elements of the United Kingdom proposal should be incorporated in the text of draft resolution 7.41. The operative part of the United Kingdom text was amended to include a reference to the availability of new resources.

429. The amended text of draft resolution 7.41 was unanimously approved (see resolution 7.5).

Project 7.4(A) (7.6 and 7.7) Co-operation with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank

430. The Deputy Director-General gave an analysis of the background and nature of the proposals now before the Commission in documents 11 C/31 and 11 C/32, and reminded delegates of the importance attached to the financing of education by a number of regional and international conferences and organizations in the past. The present proposals grouped themselves into two main questions which the Commission was invited to consider : (a) the desirability of co-operation with IDA and IDB, and (b) the provision of the means necessary for the Secretariat to carry out such co-operation effectively vis-à-vis both those two institutions and Member States. The budgets presented in documents 11 C/31 and 11 C/32 had been revised and reduced in each case, on the initiative of the Director-General.

431. In the general discussion, all delegates who spoke approved the principle of co-operation with IDA and IDB, and it was agreed that the Director-General should continue direct consultation and co-operation with these institutions. Some delegations, however, expressed reservations as to the timeliness of the budget proposed. The Deputy Director-General assured the Commission that the Director-General was merely seeking an authorization which would enable him to act if and when the requests of IDA, IDB and Member States justified it. What was proposed was the minimum necessary to ensure that co-operation which all delegates had agreed on as desirable, and in accordance with the views expressed by delegates the Director-General would interpret budgetary arrangements with the greatest flexibility, and as bearing essentially no provision for consultants and staff travel. The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that a number of requests for which Unesco help would be needed were

already foreseable from the beginning of 1961, and Mr. Lopez-Herrarte, representative of the IBRD and IDA, confirmed that IDA was anxious to begin operations as early as possible in the new year.

432. The Commission approved resolution 7.61 contained in document 11 C/31 (Co-operation with IDA) and the budget estimates for this item (11 C/5, Add. and Corr. II, para. 109e (i)), as revised by the Director-General, involving total expenditures of \$60,000 for the two-year period.

433. The Commission approved resolution 7.62 contained in document 11 C/32 (Co-operation with IDB), with amendments proposed during the discussion, by the delegations of Chile and Peru.

434. The Deputy Director-General agreed with the suggestion that the \$22,000 shown for staff in this project be shown under the item 'Temporary assistance and consultants'.

435. The Commission approved the budget estimates for this item (11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, para. 109e (ii)) as revised by the Director-General, involving total expenditures of \$42,500 for 1961-62.1

436. The delegate of Iran submitted a draft resolution on the proposed co-operation of Unesco with the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association (11 C/DR/189). This draft resolution, which was amended in the course of the discussion, was approved by the Commission in the form of a recommendation to the Director-General for further negotiations, as follows:

'(1) To make further approach to IDA with the object of inducing that organization to finance, not only projects in the field of technical education as agreed, but also and from the outset, as in the case of the Inter-American Development Bank, projects relating to general education at all levels, as well as to the social and natural sciences, all these fields being closely interdependent in the matter of economic and social development, and the exclusion

of any one of them being inevitably detrimental to the others;

'(2) To study in consultation with the Executive Board the expediency of obtaining, if necessary, financial means from IDA (having regard to the possibilities provided for in Article V, paragraph C, section 2, of the Statutes of the Association) for Unesco itself, for the purpose of financing extensive and urgent projects the launching of which might prove necessary as a result of exceptional and unforeseen circumstances;

'(3) To report thereon to the General Conference at its twelfth session.'

Project 7.5 (7.7) Special Account for the implementation of the programme of Unesco

437. The Commission approved resolution 7.51 (see resolution 7.71).

Project 7.6 Study, analysis and publication of reports

438. The Commission noted that on this project the Reports Committee was making recommendations to the General Conference and therefore did not examine it. The budget estimates for this project are included in project 7.8. The Commission noted the provision.

Project 7.7 (7.2) Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere

439. Mr. G. Frankovitch, Director of the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere, introduced this project.

440. The Commission approved unanimously resolution 7.2 and the budget estimates for the project (11 C/5 Add. and Corr. II, para. 122) and noted the work plan for the project (11 C/5, paras. 126-33).

Project 7.8 Bureau of Relations with Member States

441. The Commission unanimously approved the budget estimates and noted the work plan and staff establishment for this project (paras. 137-70).

Unesco aid to the Congo (capital Leopoldville) within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations

442. In submitting document 11 C/34, dealing with this question, the Deputy Director-General, Mr. René Maheu, explained the measures which had been taken and the programme of work which was proposed by the Director-General to enable Unesco to come to the assistance of the Republic of the Congo (capital Leopoldville), on the basis of the resolution adopted on 22 July 1960 by the Security Council of the United Nations, which 'invites the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations to render to the Secretary-General such assistance as he may require', and within the

terms of the memorandum on the organization of civilian operations of the United Nations in the Republic of the Congo, submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 11 August (S/4417/Add. 5).

443. The programme of work prepared by the Director-General, and approved by the Executive Board at its fifty-seventh session, on 16 November

1. See, however, paragraph 470.

1960, consists basically of : (a) activities of an emergency nature; (b) activities relating to the long-term development of education at all levels and in all forms.

444. The first category includes the dispatch to the Congo of teachers for secondary, normal and technical schools, for the recruitment of which an appeal was sent to Member States on 30 November 1960. To carry out this operation, which was requested on 16 August by the Minister of National Education and Fine Arts of the Republic of the Congo, the Secretariat had to negotiate, in October, with the authorities responsible for education, administrative arrangements which in no wise constitute an agreement between the Organization and a government.

445. The second category includes three types of activity: (a) technical assistance to the Central Ministry and the provincial Ministries of National Education and Fine Arts; (b) aid to scientific research, and in particular to the Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (IRSAC); (c) assistance to higher education and training.

446. The Deputy Director-General recalled that Unesco's operations in the Congo as a whole are financed from the United Nations Fund for the Congo, but that the Director-General considered that Unesco should bear the costs of supervisory staff, as in the case of Unesco's collaboration with UNRWA for assistance to Arab refugees from Palestine. However, to assist the Commission in its task of balancing the budget, the Director-General had decided to reduce the expenditure proposed in document 11 C/34 (para. 58) from \$144,000 to \$32,000. That sum represented Headquarters costs which, in the view of the United

Nations Secretariat, should be borne as far as possible by the Specialized Agencies.

447. In the general discussion which followed this explanation, the Commission unanimously approved the objective proposed by the Director-General, of helping to restore and develop education in the Congo.

448. Several delegates stated that they approved the programme of work prepared by the Director-General and his new proposals for expenditure. Other delegates intimated that they had objections, not to the actual programme of work and the budget estimates which accompanied it, but to the way in which the programme had been negotiated and to the possibility of its being implemented in co-operation with anti-constitutional authorities.

449. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman submitted a draft resolution (see resolution 1.261).

450. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 of the operative part of this draft resolution, namely the insertion of the phrase ' of the Central Government of Mr. Lumumba ' after the words ' the Central Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts '. This amendment was rejected by 27 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions.

451. Resolution 1.261 was then approved by 36 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

452. The revised budget estimates, amounting to \$32,000, submitted by the Director-General, were approved.

Balancing of Part II of the budget

453. After a detailed examination of the proposed programme and budget and of the proposals submitted by the delegations and working parties, the Programme Commission had to deal with the problem of balancing Part II of the budget.

454. At the first meeting to discuss this question, the Deputy Director-General introduced document 11 C/PRG/35, which had been prepared by the Secretariat to inform the Commission on the budgetary implications of the proposals it had adopted. He explained that the decisions taken to date by the Programme Commission, in respect both of the proposals made by the Director-General and of those made by the various delegations and working parties, would mean overstepping by \$1,083,000 the provisional spending level fixed by the General Conference.

455. Any attempt to reduce appropriations must necessarily take into account the nature of the projects involved. The Secretariat was not in a position

to make any suggestion with regard to the reductions to be made in completing regional or national projects; it was for the interested parties themselves to make proposals in a spirit of mutual concession. On the other hand, with regard to international projects, the Deputy Director-General was prepared, if the Commission so desired, to make suggestions after consulting with the directors of the departments.

456. Speaking on behalf of the Asian countries and supported by the delegations of India, Philippines and Afghanistan, the delegate of Pakistan stated that those countries were prepared to reduce the budgetary implications of the three draft resolutions concerning the region of Asia, submitted respectively by the delegations of the Philippines (11 C/DR/8 and 9) and of France (11 C/DR/88), which had been approved by the Programme Commission. The implication of this offer was a reduction of the excess by \$139,000.

457. The delegate of Lebanon, followed by the delegate of Jordan, also agreed, on behalf of the Arab States, to a reduction of \$30,000 in the appropriation approved by the Commission for the centre of advanced training of senior educational personnel in that region (11 C/PRG/2, Add. II), and stated that they were prepared to agree that the budgetary implications of draft resolution 11 C/DR/35, Rev. 3, if that resolution were adopted, should be limited to \$25,000.

458. Lastly, the delegate of Morocco, chairman of the Working Party on the programme for Tropical Africa, speaking on behalf of the countries in that region and supported by the delegates of the Madagascar Republic and of Nigeria, informed the commission that--although the Working Party's proposals formed a whole, within which it was difficult to make a choice because of the vastness of the needs of the States in question--those States considered that there was one priority which must come before all others: that of the maintenance, at the moment of their accession to membership of the Organization, of good feeling between the different regions of the world within Unesco. Consequently, the States of Africa were prepared to give up several of the projects which had been put forward, namely, recommendations 4, 7, 11, 13 and 14, contained in the annex to document 11 C/PRG/35, which had already been approved by the Commission. The saving effected as a result of this statement amounts to \$455,000, taking into account the fact that the sum of \$30,000 in connexion with proposal 14 (expert meeting on adult literacy) will be transferred to the chapter on Education for a meeting concerning all the regions of the world.

459. Further, several delegations which had sponsored draft resolutions approved by the Commission offered either to withdraw those proposals or to reduce the corresponding appropriations. This step was taken by the delegate of Austria with regard to draft resolutions 11 C/DR/7 (research on the life and culture of tribes) and 11 C/DR/31 (travel grants for workers' study tours); and by the delegates of the United Kingdom and New Zealand who offered to withdraw 11 C/DR/52 (meeting of experts on the role of youth services in a rapidly changing society) and 11 C/DR/5 (collection and dissemination of information on social maladjustment among youths and evaluation of measures taken to correct it).

460. The Chairman of the Commission, many delegations, and the Deputy Director-General, expressed their warm appreciation of these gestures, which went a long way to help balance the budget, and paid tribute to the spirit of altruism and co-operation shown by the sponsors of the proposals.

461. The total saving on these proposals was some \$650,000. Further economies amounting to approximately \$433,000 were thus still to be made. The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that a uniform percentage reduction be applied to the whole of Part II. The Deputy Director-General replied that

before recourse was had to that solution, he would like to put forward some suggestions for reductions which could be made without undue prejudice to the balance and structure of the programme, on the understanding that his suggestions would affect neither those activities on which economies proposed by delegations had already been made nor, so far as possible, the major projects.

462. At a second meeting, the Commission considered new proposals for balancing the budget presented by the Secretariat (11 C/PRG/38). These proposals, together with the reductions proposed by delegations at the preceding meeting, brought the total of proposed reductions to \$829,680. The Secretariat proposed that the balance of \$278,320 be reduced on a percentage basis proportionate to the appropriations of each chapter in relation to the total amount of Part II of the budget.

463. The delegate of France proposed that the \$278,320, which it had proved impossible to allocate among departments, be covered by savings on Parts III and IV of the budget. The Deputy Director-General pointed out that the Commission could not make recommendations in regard to Parts III and IV, which came under the Administrative Commission, and that the latter had already adopted, without reduction, the appropriations proposed by the Director-General for those parts of the budget.

464. The delegate of France stated that he intended to submit his proposal to the Administrative Commission, and drew the Secretariat's attention to the fact that, in the light of the explanations just given to the Commission, the latter could take no action on the saving of \$20,000 proposed by the Secretariat under Part IV. The Deputy Director-General agreed and told the Commission that the size of the cut, on a uniform percentage basis, in Part II of the budget was thus increased by \$20,000 to \$293,320.

465. The delegate of Jordan suggested that this percentage reduction be made not only from each appropriation line but also from each project within the different chapters of Part II. After the Deputy Director-General had explained that this suggestion, if accepted, would deprive the Director-General of the freedom to make adjustments within the chapters of Part II in the interest of a satisfactory execution of the programme, the delegate of Jordan withdrew his proposal.

466. The delegate of Spain proposed that the percentage reduction be carried out by a weighted system, i.e., proportionally to the increases voted for each chapter. This proposal was supported by the delegates of Belgium and Turkey. It was, however, rejected by a majority vote of the Commission.

467. The Commission approved the proposals contained in document 11 C/PRG/38, taking into account the deletion of the saving of \$20,000 under Part IV, which brought the amount to be reduced, on

a percentage basis, in Part II of the budget to \$298,320.

468. At the moment when this report was adopted, the Commission was informed by the Secretariat that the Administrative Commission had decided to recommend that the General Conference distribute this amount of \$298,320 over the whole of Parts I, II, III and IV of the budget. The Deputy Director-General then proposed that the Commission take account of that situation and, on the assumption

that the Administrative Commission's recommendation would be accepted by the General Conference, reduce the amount to be distributed among the various chapters of Part II to \$224,184.

469. The Commission endorsed this view and approved the following table which gives effect in advance to the adoption by the General Conference of the above-mentioned recommendation of the Administrative Commission :

Appropriation line	Appropriation	Annual estimates	
		1961	1962
	\$	\$	\$
1. Education	6 585 173	3 150 683	3 434 490
1.A Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	837 106	438 262	398 844
2. Natural Sciences	2 806 795	1408 790	1 398 005
2.A Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands	679 179	342 985	336 194
3. Social Sciences	2 441 408	1 260 893	1 180 515
4. Cultural Activities	3 410 049	1 723 523	1 686 526
4.A Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	997 367	519 328	478 039
5. Mass Communication	3 538 769	1 773 546	1 765 223
6. International Exchange Service	1 002 840	495 815	507 025
7. Relations with Member States	1 446 575	725 967	720 608
Total	23 745 261	11 839 792	11 905 469

470. Note : With a view to balancing Part II of the budget, the Commission approved the following deletions and reductions (see 11C/PRG/38) :

Reference	Chapter and subject	Amount of reduction
		\$
	1. EDUCATION	
	<i>Project 1.11 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations</i>	
11 C/DR/91	Subvention to the International Association for Educational and Vocational Information	2 000
	<i>Project 1.13 Promotion of the study of education</i>	
11 C/DR/73 (as amended)	Services for the improvement of textbook and teaching materials	10 000
11 C/DR/66	Representation of Africa at the Hamburg Institute meeting on language teaching	5 000
	<i>Project 1.21 Overall planning and administration of education</i>	
11 C/PRG/2 Add. II	Training centre for senior educational personnel, particularly for research on educational planning, seminars and missions to Member States	30 000
11 C/5 (ED, paras. 198-9)	Studies on the administration and financing of education and the construction of low-cost school buildings	2 500

Reference	Chapter and subject	Amount of reduction
		\$
	<i>Project 1.231 Assistance to Member States and international organizations in certain fields of primary and secondary education of general interest</i>	
11 C/DR/88	Regional conference on secondary school curricula	25 000
	<i>Project 1.234 Development of primary education in Asia</i>	
11 C/DR/8 (as amended)	Asian regional centre in the Philippines for training teacher educators.	60 000
	<i>Project 1.26 (1.27) Education of adults and youth activities</i>	
11 C/DR/5 (as amended)	Collection and distribution of information on social maladjustment amongst youth, and evaluation of measures taken to correct it	2 000
11 C/DR/9	Asian Youth Institute in the Philippines	54 000
11 C/DR/52	Working meeting of experts on the role of youth services in a rapidly changing society	17 500
	<i>Staff travel</i>	
11 C/5 (ED, para. 588)	Reduction of staff travel for the Department as a whole	6 000
2. NATURAL SCIENCES		
	<i>Project 2.12 Development of international co-operation in scientific research</i>	
11 C/5 (NS, paras. 102, 103)	Small working symposia on units of measurement in the basic sciences and their standardization	3 000
	<i>Project 2.4 Improvemnf of the teaching of the basic sciences in higher education</i>	
11 C/5 (NS, paras. 253-5)	Science teaching experts and fellowships	13 000
2.A. MAJOR PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARID LANDS		
11 C/5 (AL, paras. 58, 59)	Symposium on sociological problems	23 180
3. SOCIAL SCIENCES		
	<i>Project 3.2 Improvement of social science documentation</i>	
11 C/DR/136 (as amended)	Social science dictionary in Spanish	1 000
	<i>Project 3.4 Contribution to teaching and basic research on social sciences</i>	
11 C/5 (SS, paras. 121, 123)	Round-table meeting of experts on cross-cultural research	3 000

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Chapter and subject</i>	<i>Amount of reduction</i>
		\$
	<i>Project 3.5 The application of the social sciences to problems of social and economic development</i>	
11 C/5 (SS, paras. 167, 169)	Regional plan for the application of the social sciences to the problems of economic and social development	2 500
4. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		
	<i>Project 4.1 Humanistic studies</i>	
11 C/DR/59	A symposium on the problem of humanism in our era	5 000
11 C/DR/66 (as amended)	Preparation of a programme concerning the cultures of Arab States	3 000
11 C/DR/7 (as amended)	Research on the life and culture of tribes	10 000
11 C/5 Add. and Corr. CUA, para. 44	Regional cultural study	10 000
11 C/5 Add. and Corr. CUA, para. 47	History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind	10 000
	<i>Project 4.3 Copyright</i>	
11 C/DR/104 (as amended)	Study on cheap reproduction of scientific and technical books	3 000
	<i>Project 4.41 Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind</i>	
11 C/PRG/27 (para. 25)	Transfer back of provision originally proposed to be charged to the Voluntary Contributions Fund for Nubia	37 500
4.A. MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES		
11 C/DR/67	Exchange of university-level teachers	4 000
6. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE		
	<i>Project 6.4 Travel grants to workers, youth and women leaders for study abroad</i>	
11 C/DR/31 Rev. (as amended)	Travel grants for workers' study tours	10 000
7. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES		
	<i>Project 7.4(A) (7.6) Co-operation with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank</i>	
11 C/31 (as amended) 11 C/32 (as amended)	Reduction in budget provision, i.e., staff travel concerning co-operation with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank	2 500

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA

<i>No. of project in 11 C/PRG/35</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount of proposed reduction \$</i>
4	Participation in the activities of Member States in secondary education	225 000
7	Pre-service training of public administrators	110 000
11	Pilot project for rapid methods of teaching reading and writing to adults	100 000
13	Associated youth enterprises	20 000
14	Expert meetings on adult literacy	30 000
	Total	485 000
	Deductions : estimates for Department of Education activities under project 14 above	30 000
	TOTAL (net proposed reductions)	455 000

II. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

Introduction

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2. The Administrative Commission held 32 meet-

ings in all, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro, between 16 November and 12 December 1960.

3. The summary records of the Administrative Commission describe the proceedings in detail. This report describes only those parts of the debate directly related to decisions of the Commission or recommendations to the Director-General.

Provisional spending and assessment levels for 1961-62 (First and second reports)

4. The main purpose of this report' is to permit the General Conference to make a decision as early as possible on the provisional assessment and spending levels for 1961-62 (item 16 of the agenda). Items 23.2.2 and 23.2.1 of the agenda (Communication from the Government of the Republic of China concerning the contribution and the arrears in payment of contributions of China, and Scale, currency and collection of contributions of Member States, respectively) were considered by the Administrative Commission before item 16 since decisions on these items would influence the position of Member States on the provisional budget levels. The present report therefore deals with three items of the agenda : 23.2.2, 23.2.1, and 16.

Communication from the Government of the Republic of China concerning the contribution and the arrears in payment of contributions of China (item 23.2.2)

5. The Commission heard a statement by the Chairman on the position taken by the Executive Board and a technical explanation by the representative of the Director-General of the document (11C/ADM/5. Part IV) before the Commission.

6. Some members strongly felt that the Commission had no right to discuss the question on the grounds that it was raised by a group that did not represent the Chinese people and illegally occupied the place of the Chinese People's Republic in Unesco. They stated that their governments would not recognize as

1.Doc. 11C/14 and Annex, 18 November 1960.

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1. Doc. IIC/14 and Annex, 18 November 1960.

Director-General undertook on his behalf to initiate such a study and, in addition, to report to the twelfth session on the statistical data relating to those Member States assessed at the minimum.

19. The delegate of Switzerland proposed, and the Commission accepted unanimously, the following amendment to the draft resolution in paragraph 14 of Annex I to document 11C/ADM/5, Part I: insert at the end of sub-paragraph (d) (i) and (d) (ii) the following words: 'subject to adjustment in accordance with paragraph (b) '.

20. The delegate of the USSR proposed that no change be made in the scale of contributions applicable for the financial period 1959-60; unless this proposal were accepted the USSR would not take part in the vote on the proposals in document 11C/ADM/5, Part I, Annex I. This proposal was supported by the delegations of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Ukrainian SSR. The Commission rejected this proposal, the voting being 9 votes in favour and 27 against, with 21 abstentions.

21. The Commission decided by 45 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of resolution 18.¹ The delegations named in the preceding paragraph did not take part in the vote.

22. The delegate of China made a strong protest against the use of unparliamentary language in the report of the Commission, and requested that this protest be included in the report.

Adoption of the draft resolution on the provisional spending and assessment levels for 1961-62 (item 16)

23. The Commission heard the representative of the Director-General who set forth in some detail the effect that the Commission's decisions on the scale of contributions would have on the method of calculating the provisional assessment level, which itself depends on the spending level. The basic formula contained in document 11C/ADM/5, Part I, Annex I, paragraphs 8 to 11, would be applied in working out the spending level and assessment level for 1961-62.

24. The Commission discussed the question of how best to provide the General Conference with the information it required for making its decision on the provisional budget levels. The Commission decided to prepare, for submission to the Conference, a draft resolution with blank spaces for the provisional spending and assessment levels, together with some brief factual information on the various budget proposals to which it refers (11C/14, Part II).

25. *Note.* The draft resolution was later adopted by the General Conference as resolution 9.1. The factual information annexed to the document was as follows :

'The four proposals before the Conference on the spending and assessment levels can be summarized as in the table below.

'Neither the Director-General's proposal nor any of the others includes any sums which may be required for the construction of an additional Headquarters building and which the Director-General estimates might amount to \$1,234,000.

	<i>Provisional spending level</i>	<i>Provisional assessment level</i>			<i>Other income</i>
		<i>Old Member States</i>	<i>New Member States'</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Executive Board resolution in 11C/5 Add., paragraph 14	30 597 628	28 721 898	275 730	28 997 628	1 600 000
Director-General's proposal in 11C/41	30 929 128	29 050 246	278 882	29 329 128	1 600 000
Brazilian proposal in 11C/DR/32	31 460 628	29 576 692	283 936	29 860 628	1 600 000
USA proposal in 11C/DR/50	31 597 628	29 712 389	285 239	29 997 628	1 600 000

1. Credited to miscellaneous income.

1. Full information on the amount of contributions of Member States for 1961-62, on advances to the Working Capital Fund and on distribution of surpluses at 1 January 1961 will be found in document BOC/24 circulated to Member States on 31 January 1961. The contributions of Member States are shown in a table appended to this annex.

Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62

(Third report) 1

Consideration of Parts I, III, IV and Annexes 1 and II (item 18) ²

Part I. General policy

26. The representative of the Director-General pointed out that the estimates were presented on a similar basis to that used for the tenth session of the Conference. He underlined that the estimates in respect of documents and publications services were substantially lower for 1961-62 than for 1959-60.

27. One member noted with satisfaction that the estimates for Part I in 1961-62 were some \$121,000 lower than for 1959-60. He felt, however, that the Director-General should make even more radical proposals for the reduction of administrative documentation, in accordance with the resolutions of the tenth session of the Conference and of the fifty-sixth session of the Executive Board.

28. The representative of the Director-General explained that the Director-General was continuing his study of the ways in which administrative documentation could be reduced.

29. The Administrative Commission unanimously approved the estimates in Part I of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

Part III. General administration

30. Examination of the five chapters in Part III was preceded by a general discussion about the cost of administrative services. Many members felt that the cost was too high in relation to the estimates for Part II of the budget. Others recognized the need to ensure sufficient administrative support for programme activities, but considered that every effort should be made to keep administrative costs down to a minimum. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that the Director-General be instructed to draw up practical proposals for reducing the administrative costs and staff for General Administration and expenditure on Common Services in Unesco's Secretariat by a minimum of 15 per cent, so as to use the funds thus made available for the development of education in countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and submitted a draft resolution to this effect (11C/DR/163). The delegations of the United States of America, Switzerland, France, Netherlands and Japan also presented a draft resolution (11C/DR/169) urging that the Director-General should continue management surveys with the aim of a more economical utilization of staff and resources. Subsequently these draft resolutions were withdrawn and the sponsors prepared a combined revised text which was discussed under item 24.7.³

31. The Director-General assured the Commission that it was his constant concern to maintain administrative costs at the lowest possible level consistent with efficient execution of the programme. He emphasized that the balance between programme activities and administrative support was very delicate, and that substantial arbitrary decreases in Parts III and IV of the Budget would have serious repercussions on the execution of the programme. Very careful attention would be given in 1961-62 to ways in which administrative costs could be reduced without adversely affecting programme activities.

CHAPTER 1. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

32. The representative of the Director-General, introducing this chapter, explained that the main structural change in the current period had been the establishment of the post of Deputy Director-General; in 1961-62 it was proposed to set up a further four new posts in the Executive Office of the Director-General to meet the extra workload caused by the expansion of Unesco's activities and membership.

33. Structure and staffing. The structure of the Office was criticized by some members mainly on the grounds that three Assistant Directors-General were not necessary in view of the Deputy Director-General post, that the duties of the Assistant Directors-General were liable to overlap, and that to have two levels between department directors and the Director-General was not desirable. Some members considered that the increased number of posts in the Director-General's Executive Office was not justified, despite the expanded workload. Replies to these points were made both by the Director-General and his representative. It was pointed out that the Executive Board had approved the three posts of Assistant Director-General. There was a clear division of function and responsibility among them, and they reported either to the Director-General or the Deputy Director-General, as did directors of Programme Departments, according to the question involved. However, the Assistant Directors-General and the directors of the Programme Departments all had direct access to the Director-General on important matters. The directorate was of the same size as, or smaller than, that of comparable United Nations Agencies. The proposed increase in senior staff was necessary to deal with increased responsibilities and negotiations with new organizations and Member States.

1. Doc. 11C/48; NC/48 Add. I; 11C/48 Add. II.
2. Doc. 11C/5; 11C/5 Add. and Corr.; 11C/5 Add. and Con. II; 11C/5 Add. I, II and III; 11C/ADM/II; 11C/DR/35 Rev. 1; 11C/DR/59, Section III; 11C/DR/85; 11C/DR/163; 11C/DR/169.
3. Paragraphs 84 to 86 below.

34. New York Office. Some members questioned the need for Unesco to have an office at the United Nations in New York; the work could be done by staff on mission or by correspondence. Others considered that there were too many staff in the office. In reply, the Director-General stressed the importance of the work carried out by the New York Office: it was more economical to have staff stationed in New York than to multiply missions. The Mass Communication staff worked very closely with the United Nations Office of Information and Unesco had greatly benefited from the facilities made available by the United Nations. The Director-General was making a study of the staffing of the New York Office.

35. *Post of Director of New York Office.* The establishment of a post of Director of the Office at D.I level, which had not appeared in the 1959-60 Budget, was also the subject of some criticism, the more so as it had proved necessary to transfer funds from Part II of the budget to finance the post. The representative of the Director-General stated that the D.I level was considered the most appropriate in view of the importance of the position; officials of other agencies performing similar functions held the same grade. The Commission noted that the creation of the post, and the transfer of funds to finance it, had been approved by the Executive Board, but one member nevertheless considered that the Appropriation Resolution had been misinterpreted in this case. Recognizing that this resolution could be interpreted in different ways, the Commission agreed to examine the wording of the Appropriation Resolution for 1961-62 with this in mind.

36. The Commission approved Chapter I of Part III, by 26 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

CHAPTER 2. BUREAU OF PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

37. The Chief of the Bureau introduced Chapter 2, with particular regard to the work of the Management Division which had been set up only at the beginning of 1959. One member considered that the P.3 post in the Management Division should be made a P.4, and that the new P.4 post in the Budget Division should be downgraded to P.3. The Chief of the Bureau said that he would ask the Bureau of Personnel to investigate the staffing pattern of the Management Division.

38. The Commission approved Chapter 2 of Part III, by 27 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

CHAPTER 3. BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER

39. The Comptroller introduced this chapter. Although, as he emphasized, the work of the Bureau had increased greatly over the past ten years, during that period only one professional post had been added-at the request of the External Auditor-and only a small increase had been made in General Service posts. In 1961-62, two extra General Service posts were proposed to meet the additional workload. The introduction of machines had avoided the need

for further staff increases, but owing to their complexity many of the Organization's financial operations could not be mechanized.

40. The Commission approved Chapter 3 of Part III, by 27 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

CHAPTER 4. BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

41. The Chief of the Bureau introduced Chapter 4. It had been decided to reorganize the Bureau to make it more suitable to meet the growing needs of the Organization. In addition, procedures had been simplified. The recruitment of Headquarters staff was a relatively lighter task, but the recruitment of experts under the continually expanding field programmes a very heavy one : a large amount of correspondence and interviewing was necessary. He considered that the increase in staff proposed for the Bureau was entirely justified.

42. One member emphasized his concern at the increased cost of the Bureau. Another inquired about the functions of the proposed new P.4 Recruitment Officer post in the Office of the Chief and the number of experts to be recruited under Special Fund projects.

43. The Chief of the Bureau explained that the P.4 Recruitment Officer would spend his time interviewing candidates in various parts of the world and reporting back to the divisions concerned at Headquarters. Some 45 to 50 experts per annum were to be recruited for Special Fund projects.

44. The Commission approved Chapter 4 of Part III, by 27 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

CHAPTER 5. BUREAU OF CONFERENCE PLANNING AND GENERAL SERVICES

45. The Deputy Chief of the Bureau introduced Chapter 5. He indicated that staff had been cut following some decentralization of correspondence and filing services. Following United Nations practice, it was proposed to transfer from this chapter to Part IV (Common Services) the cost of staff employed in the maintenance of the Headquarters buildings, except for those in the Office of the Chief of the Division concerned. Purchasing staff had to be strengthened, particularly as a result of the increasing number of field projects.

46. The Commission approved Chapter 5 of Part III, by 27 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

47. By votes on each chapter, the Commission approved Part III of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

Part IV. Common services

48. The Chief of the Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services emphasized that common service costs had for a long time been kept to a

strict minimum. Paper supplies and packing materials would cost more as the number of Member States grew. As in the past, the amounts foreseen for common services would doubtless prove insufficient. Expenditure on supplies, and guard and maintenance services, were proportionately much less in Unesco than at United Nations in New York. The Chief of the Bureau and the Comptroller replied to a number of questions on points of detail.

49. The Commission approved, by 26 votes to none and 9 abstentions, Part IV of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62, subject to any modifications that might result from Conference decisions on additional Headquarters premises for the Organization.

Annex I. Documents and publications services

50. The Chief of the Documents and Publications Service introduced this annex. Although the number and size of documents had been reduced, the workload of the Service had grown as the programme expanded. It had nevertheless been possible to make certain cuts in staff.

51. One member having expressed the view that Member States should do everything possible to develop sales and subscriptions, the Chief of the Service said that the Secretariat would welcome the efforts of National Commissions in this direction.

52. The Commission noted the estimates in Annex I to the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

Annex II. Publications and visual material fund

53. The Comptroller introduced the resolution in paragraph 4 of Annex II and the Commission unanimously decided to recommend its adoption by the General Conference (see resolution 24).

54. Two draft resolutions related to documents and publications were considered by the Commission: the first (11C/DR/85), presented by France, was withdrawn after some discussion. The second (11C/DR/35 Rev. 1), presented by the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, concerned the use of the Arabic language. After initial discussion, the text was revised and reissued as 11C/DR/35 Rev. 3 and transferred to the Programme Commission for consideration.'

Staff and related questions (Third report)

Geographical distribution of staff (item 24.1). Action taken by the Director-General to improve the geographical distribution of posts in the Unesco Secretariat (item 24.9)²

55. The Commission decided to consider the above two related items on its agenda together and devoted three meetings to them. In general the Commission felt that the present distribution was far from satisfactory, and that it was essential to have better geographical and cultural distribution among the staff of the Secretariat, if the programme of the Organization was to be planned and executed in accordance with the needs of all Member States.

56. Many members felt strongly that the Director-General had not taken enough or sufficiently effective steps to implement 10C/Resolution 30 for improvement of the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, and were not satisfied with the state of affairs. A number of members proposed that the socialist, neutralist and western countries should be represented in equal numbers in the Secretariat. These members stated that, despite difficulties which had been often stated and repeated, much more could have been done and that it was urgent in the immediate future to move quickly to make up for lost time. It was pointed out that of the 82 Member States which figure in Annex I to document 11C/ADM/7, 21 were not represented at all on the Secretariat, 23 under-represented and 20 over-

represented. Of those States that were adequately or over-represented, most belonged to western Europe and their representation was most marked in the higher grades of the Secretariat. This was not conducive to furthering the aims of the Organization.

57. Many other members were gratified that, despite the many and obvious difficulties, the Director-General had made good progress towards improving geographical distribution. They also urged continued efforts in this direction but felt that no rapid solution was possible; however the Director-General might consider whether better recruitment methods and in-service training would not hasten progress. Some members recalled that according to Article VI of the Constitution the Director-General's paramount consideration in recruiting staff had to be the securing of integrity, efficiency and technical competence. It was pointed out that it would not always be in the interest of Member States to provide for the Secretariat highly qualified specialists who might be in short supply in their home country. One member suggested that the plan to recruit young trainees from non- and under-represented countries would improve geographical distribution.

58. The Director-General informed the Commission

1. See Annex I, paragraph 72.

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/7; 11C/DR/101 Rev.; 11C/ADM/22; and 11C/DR/135.

that he was fully conscious of the urgent need to improve geographical distribution and during the last two years had worked to put into effect the decisions "of the tenth session of the General Conference. All recruitment must take into account not only geographical distribution but also competence. He rejected any suggestion of discrimination with regard to any country. Substantial results had already been made in improving geographical distribution and with the aid of Member States he looked forward to intensifying his efforts. The Director-General intended to continue to grant permanent contracts to deserving staff members.

59. After the discussion described above the Commission took note of document 11C/ADM/7 a report by the Director-General on the geographical distribution within the Secretariat.

11C/DR/101 Rev.1 submitted by the delegation of India

60. Introducing draft resolution 11C/DR/101 Rev.1 on the improvement of geographical distribution the delegate of India stated that it was not intended as a complaint against the Director-General: definite progress had been made towards achieving a more equitable geographical distribution, and he welcomed the new system for measuring distribution. His delegation considered that personal competence must remain the overriding criterion but it was not impossible to find qualified candidates in the under-developed countries. Nevertheless, it was noticeable that many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America were under-represented and it was essential that the Secretariat should be a widely representative body so as to provide a source of inspiration for the day-to-day work of the Organization and a nucleus for the attainment of Unesco's ideals.

61. The Commission held a full discussion on 11C/DR/101 Rev. 1 during which several amendments were proposed. Several delegations stressed the importance of not weakening the resolution and all proposed amendments were withdrawn with the exception of those changes proposed by the delegation. Of Australia (11C/ADM/22) which with some modifications, were eventually accepted by the Indian delegation. The draft resolution was then approved by 50 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (see resolution 25).

11C/DR/135 submitted by the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR

62. The Byelorussian delegate considered that the resolution proposed by India provided the necessary measures for correcting speedily and effectively the geographical distribution of staff. In a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation he withdrew at that stage his delegation's resolution (11C/DR/135) which proposed- that socialist, neutral and western bloc countries should be represented in Unesco in equal numbers. This did not in any way mean that he was satisfied with progress made thus far; on the contrary, he felt that the principles of

just geographical distribution had been violated and stated that the universality of Unesco as an international organization was destroyed.

Report on the problems of the pre-entry preparation of candidates for the international civil service and the post-entry training of probationers (item 24.2) ¹

63. After hearing introductory statements by representatives of the Director-General and a statement on its activities by a representative of the International Civil Service Training Organization the Commission took note of the report (11C/ADM/8).

Amendments made by the Director-General to the Staff Rules (item 24.3) ²

64. In introducing this item, the representative of the Director-General explained that in accordance with the Staff Regulations approved by the General Conference, the Director-General was responsible for laying down the Staff Rules, and for reporting to the Conference, for information, any amendments which be made to them. The Conference therefore had only to take note of the amendments. They had been made almost entirely as a result of agreement among the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

65. Some members queried the legal validity of an addition to the provisions of Rule 108.3(c)(iii) concerning permanent residence and recognized home of staff members in certain cases.

66. The representative of the Director-General explained that this rule, which was the result of an inter-agency agreement, was purely administrative and did not involve any legal rulings by the Director-General; it enabled him to determine in special circumstances, the entitlements of staff to the advantages provided to those whose recognized home was, outside the country of the duty station. Since it appeared that the translation of the original English text into Russian and Spanish was defective the Commission called for revised translations (11C/ADM/15 Corr. 1).

67. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, after reviewing the revised translation into Russian, considered that a problem still remained, and suggested a revised wording for Rule 108.3 (c)(iii) (11C/ADM/DR. 4). The representative of the Director-General explained that such an amendment would involve other amendments elsewhere in the Staff Rules. He undertook to prepare a revised rule taking into consideration the proposal made by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to submit it for information to the Executive Board and to the General Conference at its twelfth session. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to this procedure.

1. Doc. 11C/ADM/8

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/15; 11C/ADM/15 Corr. 1; and 11C/ADM/DR.4.

68. In the light of the above, the Commission noted the amendments to the Staff Rules contained in document 11C/ADM/15.

Salaries and allowances of the staff (item 24.4)

Salaries of staff in the General Service category ¹

69. The representative of the Director-General explained that Part I and Annex I of document 11C/ADM/16 Rev. embodied the changes made as a result of the Executive Board's examination of the original report. The text of the draft resolution had been revised and submitted in document 11C/ADM/16 Rev. Corr. in order to reflect more accurately the Board's views.

70. The delegate of Switzerland explained that the two amendments to the draft resolution proposed by his delegation (11C/ADM/20) were designed to render it more precise; no changes of substance were proposed.

71. The amendments proposed by the delegate of Switzerland were approved unanimously, the first with 3 abstentions, the second with 5. The whole draft resolution, thus amended, was approved unanimously by the Commission (see resolution 28.1).

Salaries of staff in the Professional category and above ²

72. After hearing the representative of the Director-General, who reported that the Executive Board had not made any changes to the original text of Part II of the report, the Commission agreed, with one abstention, to the proposal of the Director-General contained in paragraph 17 of document 11C/ADM/16 Rev. and recommended the adoption by the General Conference of resolution 28.2

Allowances ³

73. After hearing the representative of the Director-General who indicated that the Executive Board had not made any changes to the original text of Part III of the report, the Commission unanimously agreed to the proposal of the Director-General contained in paragraph 20 of document 11C/ADM/16 Rev. and recommended the adoption by the General Conference of resolution 28.3.

Salaries of certain staff members recruited for projects financed from the Special Fund ⁴

74. The representative of the Director-General explained that the text of Annex II of the report was the same as in the original document examined by the Executive Board except for the text of the draft resolution, which had been modified in accordance with views expressed by the Board.

75. Several members of the Commission expressed concern at the Director-General's proposal, although they appreciated the difficulties facing him in recruiting top experts to work on Special Fund

projects. It was suggested that experts should be recruited as consultants and not as staff members.

76. In reply the representative of the Director-General explained that it was extremely difficult to recruit top experts as consultants: they wished to enjoy the privileges and immunities applicable to staff members and many would not accept employment on other terms. He emphasized however that it was proposed to offer such experts a salary in excess of the normal scale only in exceptional circumstances.

77. The delegate of Jordan proposed amending the draft resolution so that it mentioned the appointment of consultants as well as of staff members. The Commission accepted the proposal in principle and after discussion agreed on the words of the amendment. This was embodied in resolution 28.4 which the Commission unanimously recommended to the General Conference for adoption.

Recruitment and promotion of staff (item 24.5) ⁵

78. The Commission, after a long discussion in the course of which it considered both a proposal by the delegate of Pakistan to set up a Working Party and draft resolution 11C/DR/193 presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (which was rejected by 28 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions), decided in favour of a Working Party (by 40 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions) to discuss the proposals of the Director-General. The Working Party was composed of delegates from Argentina, Belgium, India (vice-chairman), Jordan, Pakistan (chairman), Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Upper Volta.

79. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by other delegations, was against the proposal of the Director-General for the establishment of a career service on the grounds that it violated the principle of equitable geographic distribution and closed the door of the Secretariat to the representatives of non-represented and under-represented Member States and particularly of new members of the Organization. It pointed out, however, that the Working Party's resolution provided only for the recruitment and training of young specialists for P.1 posts on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and for in-service training for all staff.

80. Other members welcomed the Director-General's proposals and stressed the importance of employing security and stability to staff members not only in their own interests but also in the interests of the

1. Doc. 11C/ADM/16 Rev. Part I and Annex I; 11C/ADM/16 Rev. Corr.; and 11C/ADM/20.

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/16 Rev., Part II.

3. Doc. 11C/ADM/16 Rev., Part III.

4. Doc. 11C/ADM/16 Rev., Annex II.

5. Doc. 11C/SDM/17 and Add.; 11C/ADM/21; 11C/DR/193; and 11C/ADM/26.

efficient performance of the Organization's work. The problem was not new; it should be settled at the current session of the General Conference and not postponed. The proposed plan for recruiting probationers from non- and under-represented countries would lead to an improvement in geographical distribution which was desired by all members.

81. The Commission considered the resolution proposed by its Working Party (11C/ADM/26), which was introduced by the delegate of Pakistan (Chairman of the Working Party). The delegate of Switzerland withdrew the amendments, contained in document 11C/ADM/21, to the draft resolution of the Director-General, but proposed instead that in the second considerandum of the Working Party's draft resolution the words 'for staff recruitment and promotion' be amended to read 'providing for the establishment of a body of career officials'. This amendment was rejected by 15 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions.

82. The Commission then unanimously approved the resolution put forward by the Working Party and recommended its adoption by the General Conference (see resolution 26).

Administrative Tribunal (item 24.6) 1

83. Following an explanation by the representative of the Director-General, the Commission unanimously agreed to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 30.

Report on administrative costs and staff utilization (item 24.7) 2

84. Following an introduction by the representative of the Director-General of the report contained in document 11C/ADM/11, the delegate of Japan presented a draft resolution (11C/DR/192) submitted jointly by the delegations of France, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America. He emphasized that the draft resolution represented a notable effort at reconciling divergent views.

85. Certain members proposed amendments, some formal, others of substance. The sponsoring delegations, together with three delegations that had proposed amendments, met again and reached agreement on a revised text (11C/DR/192 Rev. 1). In accordance with the proposal made by the delegate of Japan in presenting the revised text on behalf of the sponsoring delegations, it was agreed that the report of the Commission should make clear that nothing in the resolution was intended to prevent the engagement by the Director-General on his own authority of outside experts to advise him on technical management questions.

86. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 29.

Proposal of the Director-General to provide Member States with executive officials on request (OPEX) (item 24.8) 3

87. In introducing this item the representative of the Director-General stated that Unesco was receiving urgent demands from Member States for educational experts who would work under the authority of the requesting government or of an institution in the country that made the request. Specific Conference authority would be required to meet these demands because at present the Staff Regulations of Unesco did not allow a staff member to take instructions from a source outside the Secretariat, as a result of not being responsible to the Director-General. The document before the Commission was based upon a United Nations scheme for providing Member States, on request, with operational and executive personnel. The United Nations scheme, now five years old, had proved very successful.

88. Some members felt that the documents describing this major innovation were received too late for thorough study by Member States. At first sight the proposal gave rise to serious problems and it might be best to postpone consideration until the twelfth session of the General Conference. The Director-General now had sufficient authority to provide aid to Member States and there would be no harm in postponing a decision. They pointed out that the adoption of certain proposals of the Director-General would violate the sovereign rights of Member States who would receive such aid. Other members felt that it was important and urgent to approve the Director-General's proposals; the Director-General's present authority to provide experts did not cover the important category of experts who would work under the complete authority of the Member State requesting aid. These members stressed that this provision respected the autonomy of Member States.

89. Some members felt that these proposals would create a privileged class of international officials who would dictate policy to Member States, and there was some criticism of the provisions of the model agreement contained in Annex I of document 11C/ADM/9, particularly Article IV, paragraph 5. The representative of the Director-General explained that in fact OPEX staff would enjoy fewer privileges and immunities than technical assistance experts since, unlike technical assistance staff, they would receive instructions both professional and administrative from the government of the country in which they worked. The model agreement had been prepared by the United Nations and could be modified only but that organization; he undertook to bring the views of the Commission's members to the attention of the Secretary-General.

90. In reply to a series of questions on how the scheme would operate in practice, the representative

1. Doc. 11C/ADM/10.

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/11 and 11C/DR/192.

3. Doc 11C/ADM/9 and 11C/ADM/9 Add. and Corr. 1.

of the Director-General said that the cost of employing OPEX personnel would be shared between the requesting Member State and Unesco, the latter using funds at its disposal under various programmes. Generally a Member State would pay to an expert the same salary it would have paid had the position been filled by one of its own nationals. Unesco would pay travel and related expenses and the difference, if any, between the national salary rate and international salaries. He also said that the immunity clauses in the model agreement provide no exemption for OPEX experts from the administrative or disciplinary rules of the institution in which they worked.

91. The Commission decided by 41 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of resolution 27.

Report on the Medical Benefits Fund (item 25.1) ¹

92. After hearing an introductory statement by the representative of the Director-General, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the two resolutions contained in document 11C/ADM/12 (see resolutions 31.1 and 31.2).

Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and election of representatives of Member States to serve on the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1961-62 (items 25.2 and 25.3) ²

93. After the representative of the Director-General had introduced this report, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the three resolutions contained in document 11C/ADM/13 (see resolutions 32.1, 32.2 and 32.3).

Financial questions (Third report)

Reports of the Director-General and of the Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the financial period ended 31 December 1958 and for the year 1959, and comments of the Executive Board thereon (item 23.1) ³

94. The representative of the Director-General introduced the relevant documents.

95. The delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR stated emphatically that their inclusion among the States in arrears in contributions listed in document 11C/ADM/1, Annex IV, was contrary to the facts. They had always paid fully and on time but had not paid and would not pay in future for the maintenance in Unesco of the Chiang Kai-shek group which had no right to take the place of the Chinese People's Republic in Unesco.

96. The Soviet Union delegate objected to the phrase at the end of paragraph 9 of the Director-General's report in document 11/C/ADM/2, i.e., 'destined to disappear as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam'. He pointed out the urgent reasons behind the decision to construct the dam. The phrase in question in the Director-General's report implied that the construction of the dam would be harmful whereas, of course, the contrary was true. The Director-General stated that he saw no reason to remove these words: they were those used in a appeal to Unesco by the government of the United Arab Republic. He had many times expressed the opinion that the construction of the Aswan High Dam was a progressive undertaking designed to

ensure a better future for the populations of the area.

97. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 21.

Financial statements for 1958 and 1959 and Auditor's Report on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (item 23.3) ⁴

98. The representative of the Director-General introduced document 11C/ADM/3 concerning the year 1958 (which had already been approved by the Executive Board) and document 11C/ADM/4 concerning 1959; he added that it would be necessary for the Conference to authorize the Executive Board to approve the financial statement for 1960 and auditor's report on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

99. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 22.1, 22.2 and 22.3.

Administration of the Working Capital Fund of (item 23.4) ⁵

100. The representative of the Director-General introduced this item and explained why the draft

1. Doc. 11C/ADM/12.

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/13 and 11C/ADM/13 Corr.

3. Doc. 11C/ADM/1 and 11C/ADM/2.

4. Doc. 11C/ADM/3 and 11C/ADM/4.

5. Doc. 11C/5; 11C/ADM/6; and 11C/ADM/23.

resolution, contained in paragraph 3 of document 11C/ADM/23, differed in some respects from the corresponding resolution for 1959-60.

101. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by some other members, proposed an amendment to paragraph (a) of the draft resolution, reducing the level of the Working Capital Fund from \$3 million to \$2 million, explaining this by the fact that the sum of \$2 million was sufficient to ensure the normal functioning of Unesco since the majority of Member States paid their contributions to Unesco's budget in good time. Others argued that this would involve consequential amendments to amounts appearing elsewhere in the resolution. The representative of the Director-General explained that a level of \$3 million meant no increase over 1959-60. If it were reduced to \$2 million, the rate at which contributions were received from Member States, and particularly the fact that most of these were not paid until the second half of the financial year, might not permit the Director-General to meet the financial obligations of the Organization. The Commission rejected the amendment by 32 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions.

102. The Commission agreed to a proposal by the delegate of New Zealand to insert the word ' urgent ' at the beginning of paragraph (c) (iv) of the draft resolution.

103. After hearing that paragraph (d) in Part I of the draft resolution and the whole of Part II were both intended to provide for meeting expenditure, in 1960 and 1961 respectively, on the present Headquarters buildings pending the receipt of French Government loans, the Commission decided, on the proposal of the delegate of Jordan, to embody both provisions in paragraph (d) of Part I, and to delete Part II.

104. The Commission approved the draft resolution, thus amended, by 37 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The Commission subsequently, when considering the report of the Headquarters Committee, decided (by 25 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions -see 11C/51) to adopt a new clause for insertion in this resolution (clause (4)). The Commission recommended for adoption by the General Conference the resolution as further amended (see resolution 23).

Draft appropriation resolution and draft appropriation table for the financial period 1961-62 (item 19)

105. The Commission first examined the wording of the draft appropriation resolution, leaving figures to be inserted later.

106. The representative of the Director-General explained that the draft resolution was made up as follows: Section I (from document 11C/5 Add. and Corr. II); Sections II-V (from document 11C/5,

page xxvi in English text). The Executive Board, with the Director-General's agreement, had removed paragraph (i) from Section I.

107. In reply to questions, the representative of the Director-General explained that the resolution had been drafted to allow a small margin of flexibility in the number of established posts that the Director-General could set up under the Regular Programme.

108. Some members wanted to limit the Director-General's powers under the second sentence of paragraph I(g) to deal with urgent transfers between appropriation lines : special sessions of the Executive Board were suggested as one alternative. The representative of the Director-General explained that such sessions would cost more than the small amounts of money usually involved in the transfers. The use of these powers was in any case very rare. The Commission decided by 32 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions, to retain the wording of paragraph (g).

109. The Commission then adopted the wording of the draft appropriation resolution, with the deletion of paragraph I(i), by 46 votes to 1.

110. At a later meeting, the Commission examined the Appropriation Resolution with all figures added. The delegate of France pointed out that in order to bring estimates of expenditure for 1961-62 down to the level of the provisional budget ceiling adopted by the General Conference, the Programme Commission (as indicated in 11C/PRG/35 and 11C/PRG/38) was proposing not only to eliminate certain activities but also to make further unassigned cuts totalling \$298,320 which would be spread *pro rata* over all Chapters of Part II. As against this, the only reduction in Parts I, III and IV of the budget was \$20,000 for conservation of buildings which had been proposed to the Administrative Commission by the Director-General. The delegate of France therefore proposed that the total required reduction of \$298,320 should be spread *pro rata* over Parts I to IV.

111. The representative of the Director-General pointed out that the latest figures showed that even if the estimates for Parts I and IV as proposed by the Director-General were approved, in all probability there would still be a substantial deficit in Parts I and IV. Any reduction in the Director-General's proposals would only add to that deficit.

112. Some members of the Commission supported the proposal of the French delegate. Others felt that it would be better to pursue the intensive management studies earlier recommended by the Commission with a view to increasing efficiency and effecting economies, and to use savings for Part II.

113. Before agreeing to the figures in paragraph (a) of section I of the Appropriation Resolution, the Commission first considered and approved Part V by 24 votes 6, with 9 abstentions, and by 20 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions the figures for Parts I to IV as modified by the proposal of the French delegate

to distribute *pro rata* to these four parts the reduction of \$298,320.

114. The Commission then approved by 32 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, the figures in paragraphs (b) to (f) of section I of the Appropriation Resolution

and by 32 votes to 6, with 1 abstention, the figures in paragraph (g).

116. The Commission thus approved both the test and the figures of the five sections of the Appropriation Resolution. It recommended resolution 9.2 for adoption by the General Conference.

International non-governmental organizations (Third report)

Revision of the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations (item 21.1)¹

116. The Commission heard an introductory statement by the representative of the Director-General and held a general discussion concerning the principles laid down by the tenth session of the Conference (10C/Resolution 12.11) with a view to reformulating the rules governing Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations. The Commission then considered the draft text of the revised Directives.²

Conditions to be fulfilled by international non-governmental organizations (preamble and Section I)

117. The preamble and Section I were approved without amendment.

Categories of Unesco relations with international non-governmental organizations (Section II)

118. The Commission first considered a proposal by the delegation of the United States of America to add a sentence at the end of paragraph II.1 (11C/ADM/DR/I), and adopted it by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

119. In relation to paragraph II.2 the Commission examined the Executive Board's recommendation (11C/19 Add. I) that requests for admission to the Category C relationship be submitted to the Executive Board for decision. Recalling a wish formulated by the tenth session of the General Conference to the effect that 'sympathetic consideration' be given to applications for admission to the third category, the delegate of Belgium proposed that the Commission adopt instead the text of paragraph II.2 that had been proposed by the External Relations Commission of the Executive Board and set out in the Annex to document 11C/19; under this proposal the decision would be made by the Director-General, as at present. The Commission approved the text proposed by the delegate of Belgium by 20 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.

120. The rest of Section II was approved without amendment.

Obligations of international non-governmental organizations (Section III)

121. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a proposal designed to extend the obligations of organizations in Category C set out in paragraph 111.1(a) by adding a paragraph identical with paragraph 111.1(b) (i). After discussion, the proposal was rejected by 35 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions, and Section III was approved without amendment.

Advantages granted to international non-governmental organizations (Section IV)

122. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that the advice of the Legal Committee be sought regarding the status of the organizations to be admitted to the three categories, particularly Category C. By 34 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions, the Commission decided not to refer this matter to the Legal Committee. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics delegation also proposed four amendments to Section IV affecting organizations in Category C. They were dealt with as follows :

(a) The proposal to suppress paragraph IV.1 was rejected by 35 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions;

(b) The proposal to add in the second line of paragraph IV.2 the organizations admitted to Category C was rejected by 35 votes to 8;

(c) The proposal to add in the first line of paragraph IV.3 the organizations admitted to Category C was rejected by 36 votes to 8;

(d) The proposal to add under paragraph IV.4(a) a text identical with paragraph IV.4(b)(v) was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

123. The delegate of Lebanon proposed an amendment to paragraph IV.4(a) designed to permit fuller documentation to be placed at the disposal of organizations in Category C. This amendment was rejected by 23 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.

124. The delegate of Bulgaria proposed the addition of a new paragraph under IV.4(a) providing for wider voluntary co-operation with Unesco by Cate-

1.Doc. 11C/19, 11C/19 Add. I, 11C/ADM/DR/I and 11C/ADM/DR/2.

2. Annex to Doc. 11C/19.

gory C organizations. This amendment was rejected by 32 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

125. The Commission then approved the whole of Section IV without amendment.

Conference of international non-governmental organizations (Section V)

126. The Commission heard a statement by the Chairman of the Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations, Mr. Bernard Ducret (World University Service). He expressed the Committee's appreciation of the interest shown by the Executive Board and the General Conference in the formulation of new directives, and of the fact that the Director-General and the Board, recognizing the maturity of these organizations, proposed that the Conference grant them a certain autonomy in activities carried out with Unesco. He also stated that non-governmental organizations would like their conference to remain open, under certain conditions, to organizations other than those in categories A and B. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that at the conferences of international non-governmental organizations, all international organizations in categories A, B and C should be invited.

127. The Commission rejected by 17 votes to 19 with 17 abstentions, an amendment of the French delegate suggesting that the title of Section V read 'Conference of international non-governmental organizations *admitted to Consultative Status*'.

128. Section V was approved by the Commission without amendment.

Subventions and Contracts (Sections VI and VII)

129. Sections VI and VII were approved without amendment.

Periodical review (Section VIII)

130. The Commission approved by 17 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions, the proposal of the delegate of Poland to add a sentence at the end of paragraph VIII.2 (11C/ADM/DR/2).

131. The Commission rejected by 29 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions, an amendment of the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to paragraph VIII.3, proposing that periodic reports by the Executive Board on the contribution of non-governmental organizations to Unesco's activities also cover organizations in Category C.

132. The Commission approved Section VIII without further amendment.

133. The draft directives as a whole were approved by the Commission by 37 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. In explaining his vote, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished to

record his opinion that the text of the draft directives was not sufficiently liberal to allow competent non-governmental organizations, and especially organizations in Category C, to play their full part in Unesco's programme.

134. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve resolution 10.

Transitional measures pending the entry into force of the new directives (item 21.2) ¹

135. After hearing explanations from the representative of the Director-General, the Commission approved by 34 votes to none, with 8 abstentions the resolution proposed by the Executive Board (11C/20 Add. 1) and recommended its adoption by the General Conference (see resolution 11).

Renewal of formal agreements concluded with international non-governmental organizations (item 21.3) ²

136. After hearing the comments of the representative of the Director-General, the Commission recommended without discussion that the General Conference adopt resolution 12.

Report on the geographical extension of international non-governmental organizations (item 21.4) ³

137. The representative of the Director-General introducing document 11C/21, reminded the Commission that the report was limited to some 34 international non-governmental organizations receiving subventions. Most of these organizations had made progress during the last ten years in extending their activities to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But obstacles remained and the Director-General made some suggestions for further improvements in paragraphs 27-37 of the document. Not only the non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat of Unesco but also Member States and especially National Commissions had an important role to play in extending the scope of non-governmental organizations.

138. In discussion some members congratulated the Director-General for an informative and helpful report. They expressed the hope that the efforts to extend further the geographical scope of non-governmental organizations would be continued. The conclusions and recommendations of the report should be publicized and be used as a guide for practical action by the non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as by the Secretariat, National Commissions and Member States.

1. Doc. 11C/20 and Add.

2. Doc. 11C/23.

3. Doc. 11C/21.

Consideration of the Executive Board's proposals concerning the admission of international non-governmental organizations to consultative arrangements (item 21.5) ¹

139. The representative of the Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to the resolution of the Executive Board contained in document 11C/22 Add. 3, -which recommended that the General Conference should not examine at its eleventh session the applications from non-governmental organizations seeking admission to consultative arrangements. The Commission approved this recommendation and further recommended resolution 14 for adoption by the General Conference.

11C/ADM/DR/3 submitted by the delegation of India

140. The Commission considered the draft resolu-

tion submitted by the delegation of India (11C/ADM/DR/3) proposing that a study (by a special independent committee to be set up by the Executive Board) be made of the rules governing Unesco relations with non-governmental organizations and the contribution of these organizations to Unesco's objectives. The Commission discussed amendments presented by the delegate of the Netherlands. After approving them, the Commission rejected the whole text thus amended by 21 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions. It also rejected by 22 votes to 20, with 2 abstentions, the original text of the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of India. In explaining their votes several delegates emphasized that the problem of relations with non-governmental organizations deserved the continuing attention of the Executive Board and in particular of its Commission on External Relations.

Legal questions (Third report)

141. The Administrative Commission considered the Following four items of its agenda in the light of the first report 2 of the Legal Committee of the General Conference (11C/ADM/24). This report was endorsed by the Commission.

Report of the Executive Board on Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (equally divided votes) (item 22.1) ³

142. The Commission decided unanimously to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the report of the Executive Board on this question (11C/24), no further action being required of the General Conference.

Draft amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference concerning new documents requested during sessions of the General Conference in the course of debate (item 22.2) ⁴

113. The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 15 and thus amend its Rules of Procedure by the addition of a new paragraph to Rule 10.A.

Proposed amendments to Rules 55, 58 and 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (item 22.3) ⁵

144. The Commission decided unanimously to recommend to the General Conference that it amend Rules 55, 58 and 59 of its Rules of Procedure. The Commission recommended that any copies of summary records provided to Member States under the amended Rule 59 should be supplied without charge.

The texts which the Commission recommended for adoption by the General Conference are embodied in resolution 16.

Inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Conference of an item concerning the amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board) (item 22.4) ⁶

145. The Commission recommended unanimously that this question be placed on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Conference and proposed resolution 42 for adoption by the General Conference.

146. Having unanimously endorsed the report of the Legal Committee, the Commission examined the text of a proposal by the representative of Rumania that various points of view on item 22.4 of the agenda be included in the Commission's report. Some members having expressed reservations on the procedural question were thereby unable to express themselves on the principle of an increase in the size of the Executive Board, but many were in favour of an increase in the size of the Executive Board as soon as possible, in view of the recent substantial

1. Doc. 11/22 and Add. 1, 2 and 3.

2. See Annex III of this volume.

3. Doc. 11C/24 and 11C/ADM/24, paras. 2 to 4.

4. Doc. 11C/25 and 11C/ADM/24 paras. 5 and 6.

5. Doc. 11C/26 and 11C/ADM/24, paras. 7 to 12.

6. Doc. 11C/33 and Add. I and II. and 11/ADM/24, paras. 13 to 20.

increase in the number of Member States. Some members proposed that the membership of the Board should be increased to 30 Member States so as to provide equal representation of all categories of States : neutral, socialist and western. Others suggested that the increase in the number of Member States warranted a total of 26 seats on the Board and it was recalled that one Member State had suggested that the number of seats on the Board should be one third of the number of Member States. Some members wished to recommend formally an increase in the Board's membership.

147. On the other hand some members questioned the need for an increase in the membership of the Board in principle, while one member suggested that the desirable balance of representation could be achieved by a system of rotation applicable to all countries without necessarily embarking on any increase in size.

148. Some delegates were in favour of merely recording the discussion, as the substance of the question was to be decided on by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

Unesco Headquarters

(Fourth report) 1

Report of the Headquarters Committee (item 26). Additional Headquarters premises required by the Organization (item 26.1) ²

149. The Commission studied these two items of the agenda concurrently. in four stages : first, the financing of expenditure still outstanding in connexion with the existing Headquarters buildings; second, the final statement of expenditures on these buildings; third, the additional space required by the Organization; and lastly, the future of the Headquarters Committee.

Financing of outstanding expenditure

150 The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee introduced this question, citing in particular paragraphs 7 to 11 of the Committee's report (11C/ADM/14) and the related draft resolution A contained in document 11C/ADM/14 Annex II Corr.

151. The Commission agreed by 39 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, to recommend resolution 33.1 for adoption by the General Conference.

Final statement of Headquarters expenditure

152. Introducing this question, the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee referred to paragraphs 12 to 15 of the Committee's report (11C/ADM/14) and the related draft resolution C in Annex I to document 11C/ADM/14 Add, I.

153. The Commission agreed by 42 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, to recommend resolution 33.2 for adoption by the General Conference.

Additional Headquarters premises required by the Organization

154. The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee referred to paragraphs 16 to 39 of the Committee's report (11C/ADM/14), to paragraphs 2 to 23 of the Committee's supplementary report (11C/ADM/14 Add. I) and the related draft resolution B (Annex I

to 11C/ADM/14 Add. I). The Commission agreed to consider separately the three main aspects of the problem under discussion, namely the proposals for a new building, interim measures until its completion, and methods of financing the project.

155. Several members considered that the Organization did not require a fourth building. Staff should be reduced, despite the expansion of the Organization's activities. Then no more space would be needed. Some delegates stated that the funds required for a new building would be far better employed on programmes for the eradication of illiteracy and for other educational, scientific and cultural projects, particularly in Africa, Latin America and Asia. One member felt that the question had not been sufficiently studied; no decision should be taken before the twelfth session of the General Conference.

156 Other members supported the proposals of the Headquarters Committee and of the Director-General for a fourth building as the only rational and economical long-term solution of the Organization's need for more accommodation.

157. The Director-General and the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, replying to observations made by various delegations, stressed the fact that every possible effort had been made to find other solutions. The Director-General emphasized that with the vastly increased programme of the Organization being adopted by the eleventh session of the General Conference, an increase in staff and, therefore, of office space was inevitable. Other specialized agencies had built or were about to build more accommodation for staff needed to execute expanded programmes.

158. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist

1. Doc. 11C/51.

2. Doc. 11C/ADM/14; 11C/ADM/14 Corr. I; 11C/ADM/14 Annex II Corr.; 11C/ADM/14 Add. I; 11C/ADM/14 Add. I, Corr. I (French text only); 11C/ADM/14 Add. I, Corr. II; 11C/ADM/18 11C/ADM/18 Add. I: 11C/ADM/18 Add. II.

Republics introduced an amendment to Section I, paragraph 1, of draft resolution B to the effect that the Conference should decide in principle not to construct a fourth building. This amendment was rejected by 24 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions. Voting on the remainder of the section and Section II was as follows : paragraph 2 : 24 for, 11 against, 7 abstentions; paragraph 3 : 23 for, 11 against, 7 abstentions; the whole of Section I : 25 for, 11 against, 5 abstentions; the whole of Section II : 25 for, 10 against, 6 abstentions.

159. Section III, concerning temporary measures pending completion of the fourth building, was discussed at length. Some members thought that the Director-General's proposal to allocate temporarily to the Secretariat offices now occupied by Permanent Delegations in the third building was the only reasonable and economical solution for the two-year period ahead.

160. Others were strongly opposed to this proposal, emphasizing the primary need for close contact between the Secretariat and Permanent Delegations and their difficulty in finding premises elsewhere. Some of these members urged that the Secretariat and not the Permanent Delegations should be the first to use temporary offices.

161. The representative of the United Nations recalled that its Information Centre was housed at Unesco Headquarters in return for housing the Organization's office in New York; close day-to-day co-operation between the two Organizations was indispensable and the principle of grouping offices of the United Nations family together had been repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

162. The Director-General emphasized his regret that the non-governmental organizations had had to be moved elsewhere and his fear that, despite the need for day-to-day co-operation with the United Nations Information Centre and with Permanent Delegations, there might be no alternative in the present emergency to taking over temporarily for the Secretariat the offices occupied by the Permanent Delegations. This would follow the priority criteria for occupancy laid down by the General Conference itself.

163. Section III, with an amendment submitted by Venezuela, United States of America and Argentina, was adopted by 28 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions. This amendment (new paragraph 7(c)) requires a re-examination of all possible ways of finding office space pending the construction of an additional building, and states that a move of the Permanent Delegations should, if at all possible, be avoided. The Chairman pointed out that paragraph 7(c), as adopted by the Commission, did not specify how the Director-General could pay for whatever temporary measures were adopted. After the representative of the Director-General had suggested a maximum of \$314,000, the delegate of the United States of America proposed and the Commission approved by 25 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions, an authorization to the Director-General to withdraw a sum not exceeding \$250,000 from the Working Capital Fund. The Commission also agreed that the appropriate paragraph should be added to the resolution on the administration of the Working Capital Fund.

164. Section IV, with minor drafting changes, was approved by 22 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions.

165. Finally, the Commission approved the resolution thus amended, as a whole, by 25 to 6, with 7 abstentions, and recommended its adoption by the General Conference (see resolution 34).

Future of the Headquarters Committee

166. The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee explained that it recommended both the continuation and the enlargement of the Committee. This coincided with the Director-General's wishes. The Chairman of the Commission called attention to paragraph 26 of the report of the Headquarters Committee (11C/ADM/14 Add. 1) regarding art advisers.

167. The Commission recommended by 22 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 35.

168. The Commission then took note of the whole of the Headquarters Committee's reports to the General Conference (11C/ADM/14 and 11C/ADM/14 Add. I, together with their annexes and corrigenda).

A P P E N D I X

Table of contributions of Member States for 1961 and 1962 ¹

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>Total 1961-62</i>
		\$	\$	\$
OLD MEMBER STATES				
Afghanistan	0.06	9043	9328	18371
Albania	0.04	6028	6220	12248
Argentina	1.07	161256	166 370	327626
Australia	1.73	260 723	268 991	529 714
Austria	0.42	63297	65 304	128601
Belgium	1.26	189 891	195 912	385803
Bolivia	0.04	6028	6220	12248
Brazil	0.99	149 200	153 931	303131
Bulgaria	0.15	22606	23323	45929
Burma	0.08	12057	12439	24496
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	67818	69 969	137787
Cambodia	0.04	6028	6220	12 248
Canada	3.01	453628	468012	921 640
Ceylon	0.10	15 071	15549	30620
Chile	0.26	39184	40427	79 611
China	2.50	376 768	388 715	765483
Colombia	0.30	45212	46646	91858
Costa Rica	0.04	6028	6220	12248
Cuba	0.24	36170	37317	73487
Czechoslovakia	0.84	126594	130608	257 202
Denmark	0.58	87410	90182	177 592
Dominican Republic	0.05	7535	7 774	15309
Ecuador	0.06	9 043	9328	18371
El Salvador	0.05	7535	7 774	15309
Ethiopia	0.06	9 043	9 328	18371
Finland	0.35	52 748	54420	107168
France	6.19	932876	962457	1 895 333
Federal Republic of Germany	5.16	777 648	802307	1579 955
Ghana	0.07	10 549	10 884	21433
Greece	0.22	33 156	34207	67363
Guatemala	0.05	7 535	7 774	15309
Haiti	0.04	6028	6220	12 248
Honduras	0.04	6 028	6 220	12248
Hungary	0.41	61 790	63749	125 539
India	2.38	356 683	370056	728 739
Indonesia	0.45	67818	69 969	137787
Iran	0.20	30143	31094	61 237
Iraq	0.09	13564	13 994	27558
Israel	0.13	19 592	20213	39805
Italy	2.18	328541	338959	667500
Japan	2.12	319 499	329630	649 129
Jordan	0.04	6028	6220	12 248
Korea	0.20	30143	31 094	61 237
Laos	0.04	6028	6220	12 248
Lebanon	0.05	7535	7 774	15 309

1. For convenience, the ' old ' and ' new ' Member States are listed separately in this table.

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>1961</i>		<i>Total 1961-62</i>
		\$	\$	\$
Liberia	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Libya	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Luxembourg	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Federation of Malaya	0.16	24 113	24 878	48 991
Mexico	0.69	103 988	107 285	211 273
Monaco	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Morocco	0.13	19 592	20 213	39 805
Sepal	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Netherlands	0.98	147 693	152 376	300 069
New Zealand	0.41	61 790	63 749	125 539
Nicaragua	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Norway	0.47	70 832	73 079	143 911
Pakistan	0.39	58 778	60 640	119 416
Panama	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Paraguay	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Peru	0.11	16 578	15 104	33 682
Philippines	0.42	63 29	65 304	128 601
Poland	1.32	198 933	205 241	404 174
Rumania	0.33	49 733	51 311	101 044
Saudi Arabia	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Spain	0.90	135 636	139 937	275 573
Sudan	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Sweden	1.34	201 947	208 351	410 298
Switzerland	0.94	141 665	146 157	287 822
Thailand	0.15	22 606	23 323	45 929
Tunisia	0.05	7 535	7 774	15 309
Turkey	0.57	85 903	88 627	174 530
Ukrainian SSR	1.74	262 230	270 545	532 775
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13.18	1 986 319	2 049 303	4 035 622
United Arab Republic	0.31	46 719	48 201	94 920
United Kingdom	7.53	1134 824	1 170 808	2 305 632
United States of America	31.46	4 741 243	4 891 584	9 632 827
Uruguay	0.12	18 085	18 658	36 743
Venezuela	0.48	72 339	74 633	146 972
Vi&-Yarn	0.19	28 634	29 542	58 176
Yugoslavia	0.34	51 240	52 865	104 105
	100.00	15 070 703	15 548 580	30 619 283
NEW MEMBER STATES				
Cameroun	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Central African Republic	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Chad	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Congo (capital Brazzaville)	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Congo (capital Leopoldville)	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Dahomey	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Gabon	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Guinea	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Ivory Coast	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Kuwait	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Madagascar	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371
Mali	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Xiger	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Federation of Nigeria	0.20	30 143	31 094	61 237
Senegal	0.06	9 043	9 328	18 371

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>Total 1961_62</i>
		\$	\$	\$
Somalia	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Togo	0.04	6 028	6 220	12 248
Upper-Volta			6 220	12 248
	0.06	144 679	149 266	293 945

I I I . R E P O R T S O F T H E L E G A L C O M M I T T E E

First report

1. The Legal Committee held six meetings on 15, 16, 17 and 30 November 1960 to consider items 22.1, 22.2, 22.3 and 22.4 of the revised agenda of the General Conference. At its first and second meetings it elected its officers, as follows : chairman : H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran); vice-chairman : Professor T. Ionascu (Rumania); rapporteur : H.E. Mr. G. Ciraolo (Italy).

Report of the Executive Board on Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (equally divided votes)
(item 22.1)

2. The General Conference having decided, at its tenth session, to refer back to the Executive Board for further study a proposal made by the Board, at its fiftieth session, for the amendment of Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference to the effect that if a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected, the Executive Board submitted to the General Conference, at its present session, a report on this question (11C/24).

3. The Legal Committee took note of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its fifty-sixth session, by which the Board decided to withdraw the proposals it had made to the tenth session of the General Conference and to make no further proposals to the Conference at its present session on the wording of Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure.

4. In view of this resolution, the Committee decided to propose to the Administrative Commission that it recommend the General Conference to take note of the report of the Executive Board, no further action being required of the General Conference.

Draft amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference concerning new documents requested, during sessions of the General Conference, in the course of debate (item 22.2)

5. The General Conference decided at its tenth session (10C/Resolution 8.11) to adopt a new rule of procedure providing that 'when during sessions of the General Conference or of its subsidiary bodies new documents are requested in the course of the debate, the Director-General shall, before a decision is taken thereon, submit an estimate of the cost of their production'. In implementation of this decision, the Director-General has submitted to the General Conference a proposed text for a new paragraph, to be added to Rule 10-A of the Rules of Procedure (11C/25).

6. The proposed text calls for no comments of a legal nature from the Committee, which therefore proposes that the Administrative Commission recommend to the General Conference to amend its Rules of Procedure¹ by the addition to Rule 10.A of a new paragraph, worded as follows :

'3. When, during plenary meetings of the General Conference or meetings of its subsidiary bodies, documents additional to those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Rule are requested, the Director-General shall, before a decision is taken thereon, submit an estimate of the cost of their production.'

Proposed amendments to Rules 55, 58 and 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (item 22.3)

7. The Committee considered the proposed amendments to Rules 55, 58 and 59 of the Rules of

1. See resolution 15

Procedure of the General Conference, submitted by the Director-General in pursuance of a decision taken by the Executive Board at its fifty-sixth session, recommending that the General Conference amend its Rules of Procedure in such manner that the summary records of subsidiary organs of the General Conference should not in future be printed in the records of the General Conference (11C/26).

8. The Committee made a formal amendment to paragraph 2 of the proposed amendment to Rule 55 and approved without change the proposed amendment to Rule 58, as given in document 11C/26.

9. With regard to the proposed amendment to Rule 59, the Legal Committee accepted, after amendment, a proposal by the delegate of Rumania that this rule should specify that any Member State or Associate Member may obtain, on request, a copy of the summary records of the meetings of commissions and committees, the master copies of which shall be preserved in the archives of the Organization.

10. In accepting this proposal, the Legal Committee desired to emphasize the importance of ensuring that States shall be able to obtain, on request, authoritative copies of the records of discussions in the different organs of the General Conference. In this connexion it was explained that the Secretariat, if expressly requested to do so, would also supply a certified copy of those records. The Committee took the view that these records formed part of the *travaux préparatoires* to which reference is usually made when the need arises to interpret the meaning of a decision taken by the General Conference and, more particularly, the meaning of provisions included in the international conventions or recommendations to States adopted by the General Conference.

11. The Legal Committee was fully aware of the expense which might result from such an addition to the proposed amendment to Rule 59, particularly should a considerable number of Member States avail themselves of this facility and ask for copies of a great number of summary records. A member of the Committee suggested, in this connexion, that the cost of preparing copies might be charged to the State making the request. Although aware of these budgetary implications, the Committee considered that this was a matter for the decision of the Administrative Commission rather than of the Legal Committee itself.

12. The Legal Committee therefore proposes to the Administrative Commission that it recommend the General Conference to amend Rules 55, 58 and 59 of its Rules of Procedure 1 as follows :

'Rule 55. Use of working languages

- ' 1. All documents and the verbatim records of the plenary meetings, as well as the *Journal of the General Conference*, shall be issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish editions.
- ' 2. Summary records of meetings of commissions and

committees shall summarize speeches in the working languages used by the speakers.'

'Rule 58. Verbatim and summary records

- ' 1. Verbatim records shall be drawn up of all plenary meetings of the General Conference.
- ' 2. Summary records alone shall be drawn up of meetings of commissions and committees, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference.'

'Rule 59. Circulation of records

- ' 1. The verbatim and summary records provided for in the preceding rule shall be circulated to delegations as soon as possible, to enable them to send in their corrections to the Secretariat within forty-eight hours.
- ' 2. At the end of the session, the verbatim records, duly corrected, shall be distributed to all Member States and Associate Members, as well as to non-Member States and organizations invited to the session, in the working languages employed at that session.
- ' 3. A corrected master copy of the summary records of meetings of commissions and committees of the General Conference shall be kept in the archives of the Organization, where they may be consulted if necessary. Upon request a Member State or Associate Member may obtain one copy.'

Inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Conference of an item concerning the amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board) (item 22.4)

13. The Legal Committee examined documents 11C/33, 11C/33 Add.1 and 2, and 11C/LEG/I by which the Director-General transmitted to the General Conference and, in the case of document 11C/LEG/I, to the Legal Committee itself, the various communications received from Member States regarding an increase in the number of members of the Executive Board. It also considered a draft resolution on this subject submitted during the meeting of the Committee by the delegate of Lebanon.

14. The Committee noted that the communications received from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Switzerland, supported in substance by Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in their respective communications, referred to the constitutional obstacles which prevented the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution during the present session and merely suggested that a preliminary examination should be made of the question, whereas the communications received from Israel and from the 12 African States envisaged the amending of the Constitution at the present session of the General Conference.

15. In this connexion the delegate of Lebanon pointed out that the time-limit of six months stipu-

- 1. See resolution 16, and the Report of the Administrative Commission (Annex II, para. 144).

lated in the Constitution for the submission of proposed amendments had been set for the benefit of the Member States and that the waiving of this time-limit by the Member States themselves, if unanimous, would in this particular case render pointless the application of the provision relating to the time-limit and would make it possible to increase the number of members of the Executive Board at the present session. The delegate of Lebanon submitted a draft resolution to this effect (11C/LEG/2).

16. The Committee was unanimous in considering that the number of members of the Executive Board should be increased as soon as possible in view of the recent substantial increase in the total number of Member States of the Organization. In particular it expressed the hope that Member States, when voting in the elections to the Executive Board which are to take place during the present session, would take full account of the recent admission to the Organization of a substantial number of African States. Some members of the Committee stated in the same connexion that they would like to see the number of members of the Executive Board increased from 24 to 26. The delegates of Rumania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the other hand, suggested that the number should be increased to 30, in order that all categories of States, neutral, socialist or western, be fairly represented.

17. The Committee discussed fully the legal meaning and effect of the proposal submitted by the delegate of Lebanon. It came to the conclusion that that proposal, which implied an interpretation of the Constitution and sought the immediate amendment thereof, did not come within the terms of the item

of the agenda of the General Conference, which related only to the inclusion of the question on the agenda of the twelfth session. The Committee was therefore faced with the question of the admissibility of the Lebanese proposal.

18. The Legal Committee considered, by 7 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, that the agenda of the General Conference as it now stands, did not enable it to examine the substance of the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Lebanon, according to which draft amendments concerning an increase in the number of members of the Executive Board could, by unanimous decision of the States present at the General Conference, be considered as receivable at the present session.

19. The Committee therefore proposes that the Administrative Commission should recommend to the General Conference, in accordance with the proposals contained in document 11C/33 and Addenda, the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of an item concerning the amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board).

20. If the General Conference should so decide 1, the Committee recalls that such a decision would not exclude the possibility for any Member State to submit at a later date, and within the time-limits prescribed by the Constitution, draft amendments other than those appearing in the documents submitted to the present session or proposed changes in the amendments already submitted.

Second report

21. The Legal Committee held three meetings on 30 November and on 1 and 6 December 1960, with H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi in the chair, to consider certain questions referred to it by the General Committee of the Conference and to adopt this report.

22. Under Rule 14, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure, the General Committee is required to report to the General Conference on any proposals for the addition of new items to the approved agenda, before the General Conference decides upon any such proposal by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

23. Having had referred to it, by virtue of the above-mentioned provision, two draft resolutions submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (11C/DR/129 and 11C/DR/130), the General Committee thought it advisable, before reporting to the General Conference, to seek the Legal Committee's opinion on the possible legal implications of including the items dealt with in those two draft resolutions

in the agenda of the current session of the General Conference.

24. Since, therefore, the General Committee's inquiry was of a hypothetical nature, the Legal Committee was not required to examine the substance of the draft resolutions or their expediency or merit, but solely to furnish the General Committee with information on the legal aspects of the matter which might guide it in formulating any recommendations it might wish to submit to the General Conference.

25. In order to carry out the task committed to it, the Legal Committee nevertheless found it necessary to define the scope of the proposals in question for the better appreciation of their possible legal implications. It did this, however, in a completely general manner and, as it were, in abstracto.

26. The Legal Committee recommends that the

1. See resolution 42.

following legal considerations be taken into account in any decision that may be taken on the two draft resolutions dealt with in this report :

Draft resolution for the amendment of the procedure for admission to Unesco of States not Members of the United Nations ¹

27. The Legal Committee found that the proposal contained in this draft resolution aims essentially at amending Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco in such a way as to end the procedure therein laid down, whereby applications submitted by States not Members of the United Nations for admission to Unesco are transmitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations before a decision is taken by the competent organ of Unesco. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference which would have to be considered in the event of the Agreement's being amended would necessarily follow from the amendments made to the Agreement.

28. The provisions of Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco are as follows :

' *Admission of States not Members of the United Nations.* Applications submitted by States not Members of the United Nations for admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be immediately transmitted by the Secretariat of the Organization to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council). The Council may recommend the rejection of such applications and any such recommendation shall be accepted by the Organization. If, within six months of the receipt of an application by the Council, no such recommendation has been made, the application shall be dealt with according to Article II, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Organization.'

29. The Legal Committee considered first of all whether a possible amendment of this provision would also necessitate amendment of Article II, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, which contains a reference to the Agreement. This paragraph reads as follows :

' 2. Subject to the conditions of the Agreement between the Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not Members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.'

30. Since this provision of the Constitution refers to an agreement which had still to be concluded, and the contents of which could not, therefore, be specified at the time when the Constitution was drawn up, the Committee took the view, by 8 votes to 2, that if it were proposed to amend Article II of the Agreement in such a way as to end the procedure therein specified, such an amendment could be

made without necessarily entailing an amendment to the above-mentioned provision of the Constitution.

31. The Committee considered, however, that that would be the case only if the proposed amendment was limited to the part of the procedure for admission laid down in the Agreement and referring to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and no change was made in the Organization's own internal procedure, as set out in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, namely admission by two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference, upon recommendation of the Executive Board.

32. In expressing the above opinion, the Committee also feels it necessary to put before the General Committee certain considerations regarding the procedure to be followed if amendment of the Agreement should be contemplated.

33. As Article XXII of the Agreement itself provides for its revision 'by agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization', the Committee considered that any unilateral amendment of the Agreement was ruled out. Hence revision of the Agreement could be secured only by negotiation between the two parties; and, if the General Conference so decided,² the Director-General of Unesco could undertake such negotiation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Any amendment on which the two Secretariats might be able to reach agreement would nevertheless have to be submitted for the approval of the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference of Unesco first, as the agreement itself had been submitted under the terms of Article XXIII.

34. The Committee considers that, in the light of the principles set out above, and subject to the conditions stated, there is no legal obstacle to the inclusion in the Agenda of the current session of the General Conference of the question of the amendment of Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, in accordance with the procedure for revision set out in that Agreement.

Draft resolution designed to change the status of Associate Members of the Organization ³

35. The Committee found that, under the actual terms of the proposal contained in the draft resolution, which had been confirmed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Committee, the proposed changes in the status of Associate Members would not only affect resolution 41.2, adopted by the General Conference at its sixth session, on the subject of the rights and obligations of Associate Members, but would also involve amendment of the Constitution.

1. Doc. 11C/DR/129.

2. See resolution 0.315.

3. Doc. 11C/DR/130.

36. The Committee noted that, in these circumstances, the procedure laid down in Article XIII of the Constitution and in Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure was applicable, under which proposed amendments to the Constitution had to be communicated to Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

37. The Committee therefore considered that the proposal contained in draft resolution 11C/DR/130 involved the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to certain provisions of the Constitution, and, in existing circumstances, could not be included in the agenda of the current session of the General Conference.¹

38. The Committee wishes to point out that any Member State is entitled to submit to the General Conference proposals for the amendment of the Constitution. Under the terms of the Constitution, however, such proposals must take the form of 'draft amendments' to the provisions of the Constitution and be submitted within the prescribed time-limits.

39. Only at its next session, therefore, can the General Conference consider draft amendments designed to change the status of Associate Members as determined by the existing provisions of the Constitution, should such draft amendments be submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or by any other Member States within the time-limits prescribed by the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

IV. REPORT OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE

1. Introduction

1. In accordance with resolutions 54 and 55 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session relating to the terms of reference and membership of the Reports Committee, the Committee met at Unesco Headquarters on 7 November 1960 and held eight sittings in advance of the opening of the eleventh session of the General Conference. It was thus able to present a preliminary report to the Programme Commission and to the General Conference on 21 November, regarding sections 2, 3 and 4 below. It met again on 16 November to deal with matters dependent upon the Conference's work, and now submits its definitive report together with five draft resolutions and a draft 'general report' for adoption by the General Conference.

Composition of the Committee

2. The General Conference at its tenth session, in resolution 55.2, elected 23 Member States to participate in the Committee's work : Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. Of these, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and Uruguay were wholly unable and Brazil and Mexico partly unable to participate. Acting under 10C/Resolution 54(4) the Executive Board appointed France to replace one of the absent Member States. The Committee urges below that similar authority be granted to the Executive Board in 1962, so that its active membership may constitute a balanced representation of the main areas of the total membership of Unesco, in view of the Committee's organiza-

tion-wide responsibilities. But the full participation of all the nominated Member States is even more desirable, and the Committee deeply regrets that most of its work was carried out with little more than the statutory quorum.

3. At its first meeting the Committee elected its officers as follows : Mrs. Gustawa Kaminska (Poland), chairman; Mr. W. J. Weeden (Australia) and Mr. Nguyen Khac Kham (Viet-Nam), vice-chairmen; and Mr. Kalervo Siikala (Finland), rapporteur. Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, represented the Director-General on the Committee.

4. During the Committee's proceedings, the directors of departments and the Acting Head of the Bureau of Relations with Member States supplied explanations and replied to requests for information.

5. The Director-General made a statement to the Committee at its sixth meeting, in which he explained the approach he had judged it expedient to make in his general assessment of the work carried out by the Organization, in the light of the very great changes which were occurring in the methods and scale of operations of Unesco; this approach had necessarily led him to go beyond the framework laid down in 10C/Resolution 49, with the result that the analytical summary of the reports of Member States, and of his own reports, for 1958-59, which he was requested to make in that resolution, had somewhat suffered-a fact for which he sought the Committee's indulgence.

1. See resolution 0.316.

Terms of reference and role of the Committee

6. Mr. Adiseshiah in an opening statement at the first meeting, drew attention to the recent adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of a resolution on universal and total disarmament, to which the Executive Board of Unesco had given unanimous support; to the addition to the international community of a large number of countries having recently achieved independence; and to the great emphasis now being placed on integrated and accelerated economic and social development. These events affected Unesco in a highly significant manner, for they brought in their train : a rapid evolution towards large-scale action in the field; the sharp emergence of regional programmes as a working basis for field action; the vital importance of adapting the structure of the programme and the Secretariat to these new needs; and problems of management arising from the projection of Unesco's work away from Headquarters.

7. With this situation in mind, Mr. Adiseshiah asked the Committee to address itself to the tasks laid down for it in 10C/Resolution 54, paragraph 2(6), in the following order, which the Committee accepted as the substance of its agenda :

1. Implementation of the programme by the Secretariat in 1958-59 (printed reports of the Director-General for 1958 and 1959 and interim report for

the period January-August 1960, doc. 11C/3).

2. Implementation of the programme by Member States in 1958-59 (doc. 11C/7 and supplements received after the closing date, which have been circulated in their original languages but which are not taken into account in the analysis and assessment).

3. Analytical summary of the two series of reports and assessment of the work carried out by the Organization (Doc. 11C/9).

4. Action taken by Member States on conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference (doc. 11C/8).

5. Special reports on human rights.

8. It would, Mr. Adiseshiah added, be necessary for the Committee to prepare draft resolutions for consideration by the General Conference, not only on past performance under the terms of 10C/Resolutions 49 and 54, and on the question of special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference (10C/Resolution 50), but also on the form and content of reports to be presented to the twelfth session and upon the terms of reference of the Reports Committee at that session. Finally, the Committee should recommend to the General Conference which parts of Member States' reports should be printed for the twelfth session of the General Conference.

2. Form and presentation of the reports

Reports of the Director-General

9. The Committee decided to focus its attention first on the form and presentation of the reports. It noted that the reports of the Director-General in their present form were valuable to Member States. The Committee was, however, of the opinion that they should be more fully edited in order to facilitate their use by competent officials. The Committee fully appreciated the difficulty of giving at the same time detailed programme-wide information, and a wider panorama of the work of the Organization.

10. It came to the conclusion that an effort might be made to solve this problem by writing the introduction to the Director-General's annual reports as an independent survey summarizing the major lines of development in the execution of the programme. This would provide an overall picture of the work of the Organization, while those who need to consult the reports on particular projects would continue to find the information they need in the later part of the printed reports.

Reports of Member States

11. The Committee noted that 49 Member States, out of 81 then concerned, had submitted reports in due time, and that a further 14 Member States had submit-

ted reports after the time limit set by the Executive Board. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Conference to the fact that 18 Member States had failed in their constitutional duty to report to the General Conference.¹ This was considered to be a severe handicap for the assessment of the work of the Organization.

12. The Committee was of the opinion that the procedure followed in inviting Member States to report on particular items had resulted in a greater comparability in the reports, but it noted the difficulties caused to Member States by vague and unclear formulation of the questions regarding some items.

13. The Committee paid tribute to the Secretariat for the way in which the reports of Member States had been edited, according to the wishes expressed by the General Conference. The Committee noted some inconsistencies as far as the selection of the material to be printed was concerned, but noted the assurance of the Director-General that all material contained in the reports of Member States is taken into account by the Secretariat in the execution of the programme, whether printed or not.

1. See table, page 201.

3. Implementation of the programme: substance of the reports on selected topics

14. In proceeding to the detailed study of the substance of the reports the Committee was guided by resolution 49 of the tenth session of the General Conference and in particular by part 3 of the resolution which enumerates a selection of items to be given special attention. In this study the Committee used as a basis of discussion the parallel analytical summary prepared by the Director-General (11C/9).

Major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America

15. The Committee noted with satisfaction the very encouraging results achieved in the execution of the project and paid particular tribute to the support given by Member States not directly involved in the project. The Committee came to the conclusion that the experience gained in the successful work achieved in Latin America would be of great value to similar projects in other parts of the world.

16. The Committee noted, however, that the report did not give enough consideration to the problems encountered in the Associated Normal Schools' project, to which the attention of the Programme Commission should be drawn. It was observed that only one of the four countries in which these schools operate, Colombia, had reported on this matter. The Committee recommends that in the preparation of future reports, more attention should be paid to this problem. The Committee came to a similar conclusion regarding the problem of co-operation of Latin American teachers' organizations, in particular with regard to the improvement of the status of teachers.

Major project on scientific research on arid lands

17. The Committee stressed the very great importance of this project not only for the future of the countries concerned but for mankind as a whole. It came to the conclusion that this aspect was not sufficiently clarified in the reports, although an adequate picture had been presented about the successes of the project. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Conference to the findings of a general symposium on arid lands held in 1959 (Doc. NS/AZ/537) which gives a vivid picture of the importance and complexity of the project.

18. The Committee considered it important that during the execution of the major project strong public support should be created in favour of the objectives of the project, which would help to carry on the work commenced by Unesco after the expiry of the project. The Committee noted that the reports reflected some efforts in this direction but that these did not entirely correspond to the great importance given to this project by the General Conference.

Major project on mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values

19. The Committee noted that the great interest shown by Member States in this major project was reflected in the fact that every one of the 49 Member States who had reported to the General Conference had included information on it. The Committee considered that in the execution of this project the active interest of Member States had been the most important prerequisite of the evident success of the project, but wished to pay due tribute to the co-ordinating and stimulating role of the Secretariat.

20. The Committee noted with satisfaction that direct co-operation between Member States and National Commissions had emerged, and was of the opinion that the Secretariat should be kept fully informed about such developments for the successful execution of its co-ordinating functions.

21. In noting the number of activities reported by the Member States the Committee decided to recommend that a distinction should be made between activities directly stimulated by the major project and other activities which would have taken place in any case. If such a division is not made there is a risk that the reports on the project will become mere listings of routine activities. The Committee observed, however, that the indirect bearing of the major project should be taken into account, although it is not easy to measure.

22. The Committee came to the conclusion that the danger of the major project becoming a mere programme for the *élite* should be avoided by increased efforts to integrate school systems, authors of textbooks, former fellows, etc., more closely to the major project. These developments should be reflected in the reports. In the effort to reach the masses good care should be taken that material based on superficial information and faulty conclusions does not endanger the very aims of the project.

23. The Committee was of the opinion that when reporting on the major project, the broad objectives of the project pertaining to international understanding and peace should always be borne in mind as expressed by the Director-General in paragraph 11 of document 11C/9.

24. Finally, the Committee was of the opinion that developments in Asia, and particularly in Africa should be taken into account in the execution of the major project and should be reflected in future reports.

International scientific and technical co-operation by the convening of conferences, congresses and other international meetings

25. The Committee noted that the directives given by the General Conference to the Director-General on this item in paragraph 3(ii) of resolution 49 had not been precisely formulated, and that as a consequence reporting was comparatively meagre. The Committee was of the opinion that this very failure was in itself an assessment of the importance and difficulty of the problem. In a world in which scientific and technical co-operation has become increasingly wide in its scope there are great dangers of duplication. Similarly, great waste occurs through the unsystematic diffusion of the results of various conferences and congresses. The Committee was happy to take note of the supplementary oral report of the Director of the Department of Natural Sciences on efforts designed to improve this situation. It was found that it is extremely difficult to make concise, yet intelligent, reports out of a multitude of scientific data. It was suggested that, in order to save future reports on the activities of the Organization from this additional burden, it would be appropriate to print reports on scientific conferences and other meetings in *Impact of Science on Society*.

Scientific co-operation in the social sciences through the improvement of documentation and promotion of teaching and research

26. The Committee found that on this important subject the Director-General had not found it possible to report in a way entirely in accordance with the suggestions of the General Conference. It was, however, encouraged by evident success in the application of social sciences to problems of social and economic development. It found that progress in social science documentation, which is the very basis for all undertakings in this field, was satisfactory in view of the limited funds assigned to this purpose by the General Conference.

27. The delegate of the Soviet Union, though sharing the view of the Committee upon the results achieved in this field, felt that certain problems vital to the future of mankind had not been given enough attention. He mentioned particularly the problems of disarmament and peaceful co-existence and referred to paragraph 11 of the Director-General's assessment, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that 'Unesco is, and must remain, what its founders intended it to be-an instrument for the promotion of world peace'. The delegate from the USSR further felt that he had observed a certain degree of discrimination against social scientists in the socialist countries and against the results achieved by them in the publications of the Department. He was not entirely satisfied with the answer given to this criticism by the Director of the Department of Social Sciences, the latter being rather of the opinion that considerable progress had been achieved during the period under study in establishing contacts with the social scientists of the socialist countries.

Programme of participation in the activities of Member States

28. The Committee noted that the document under study did not give it the possibility of analysing this item, of which only a brief mention was made in the document, although Member States had been especially invited to report on their experience concerning the Participation programme.

29. In his oral statement the representative of the Director-General drew attention to the printed reports of the Director-General for 1958 and 1959, which contained complete documentation and detailed information on the Participation programme. These reports indicate two important developments, namely : (a) the easier, faster and more effective administrative procedures concerning requests for aid under the Participation programme; and (b) the greatly improved nature of the requests themselves owing to the fact that the Participation programme had now entered its fifth year. While taking note of these developments and paying due tribute to them, the Committee regretted that the Director-General had not found it possible to deal with the Participation programme more explicitly in his parallel analytical summary.

Development of National Commissions

30. The Committee found that on the basis of the information available it was not in a position to give a definite opinion on the development of National Commissions, since the Member States themselves had failed to a great extent to report on this vital question. The Committee noted the steady increase in the number of National Commissions established, which amounts to 79 out of a total of 82 Member States. Attention was drawn, however, to the fact that the activities of the various National Commissions varied greatly. Attention therefore should be focused on the problem of the existence of effectively functioning secretariats of the National Commissions. The Committee observed that various measures had been taken to this effect and considered them of particular value for the success of the Organization's work. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Conference to the importance of rapidly creating National Commissions with properly functioning secretariats in the newly independent emerging Member States as a means of introducing them into the current of international intellectual co-operation. It was noted however that the demands of the Organization in this respect should not be too ambitious bearing in mind the multitude of needs and problems now facing the administrations of the newly independent States. Attention was further drawn to the need for establishing inter-ministerial, inter-agency co-ordination, taking as a starting point the new system of country targets without agency sub-totals in the field of technical assistance.

31. The Committee noted that the Regional conferences of National Commissions had been illustrative of the needs, wishes and problems of Na-

tional Commissions and regretted that the Director-General had not found it possible to include in his parallel analytical summary an assessment of this form of co-operation between the National Commissions and of the direct relations of cultural exchange that are being established between them.

4. Assessment of the work of the Organization in 1958-59

32. In 10C/Resolution 54 of the General Conference the Reports Committee is invited to submit a report :

- * (i) On the implementation of the programme, containing in particular an analysis of the way in which it takes account of the interests and needs of Member States;
- ‘ (ii) On the future development of Member States’ contribution to the preparation and execution of Unesco’s programme, with recommendations calculated to improve that contribution.’

33. Considering the first of the items mentioned above, the Committee came to the conclusion that in the time available for its work, and taking into account the immensely varied work accomplished by the Organization, it was not in a position to respond fully to the invitation of the General Conference. It was pointed out that the Committee consisted of only a limited number of Member States and therefore could not speak of the experiences of other Member States. Further, it was observed that a detailed analysis of the way in which the needs and interests of Member States had been taken into account in the execution of the programme would require information not only on what had been done, but also on points on which the Organization had not been able to meet the requests of Member States. Such information was not available. It was noted that in the reports of Member States this problem was not illuminated to any significant extent.

34. The Committee considered, however, that in the light of its debates and findings upon the selected topics, it could attempt to give, instead of a detailed analysis, a general assessment. It wanted especially to draw the attention of the General Conference to the fact that its assessment was based on limited factual knowledge and therefore represented no more than a generalization.

35. Turning to the substance of the issue, the Committee came to the conclusion that on the whole, the interests and needs of Member States had been reasonably well met in the implementation of the programme. In arriving at this conclusion the Committee took due note of the relationship between resources available, work done, and the magnitude of needs and problems. While the majority of the members of the Committee shared this view, there were individual differences. The delegate from the Philippines paid tribute to the work done by the Organization and said that his Government felt its interests and needs had been amply met in the light of the resources available. The delegate of Viet-Nam, speaking in the name of Asian countries, associated

himself with the Philippine delegate and mentioned especially, as meriting full tribute, the work done for the benefit of the rural populations of Asia. On the other hand, the delegate of the Soviet Union, while sharing the view that some solid work had been accomplished, which had taken into account the needs and interests of Member States, felt that there were grounds for severe criticism on this point. He particularly stressed that the needs and interests of the socialist countries had been neglected in a discriminatory way.

36. Next, the Committee turned its attention to Parts III and IV of document 11C/9, in which the Director-General gave an assessment of the work carried out and linked the past problems and the directives given by the General Conference to the great changes that had taken place on the world scene, particularly in Africa since 1958, together with his conclusions concerning the new tasks and responsibilities facing the Organization in consequence. On the basis of the Director-General’s presentation the following points were discussed as most important features of development during the period under study, resulting not so much from the decisions of the General Conference but from the very events which had created international needs to which Unesco had had to respond at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations :

(a) Unesco was entering a phase where it was becoming an organization for action, after long years of basic preparatory research and planning. This was not caused only by events in Africa, but equally by a growing consciousness among the leading statesmen of the world that a rapid expansion of education was the absolute prerequisite of economic and social development in the under-developed countries. The Committee noted that, as a result of this evolutionary change, important extra-budgetary resources were being put at the disposal of the Organization under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, together with the effects of co-operation with the International Development Association and other international agencies.

(b) As a necessary corollary of the developments described above, the programme operations of the Organization are becoming more and more regionalized, as indicated by the findings of the regional conferences on the educational needs of Tropical Africa, Arab-speaking States and Asia. The Committee considered this to be a welcome trend. The delegate of India pointed out that the time might soon come for increased efforts towards decentralized implementation of the programme.

(c) In the face of these increased responsibilities the Committee recognized the need to maintain a balance between the general activities of the Organization on the one hand and its action programme on the other. It was pointed out by the delegate from Japan that the very basis for success in major field operations was a continuing and expanding programme of basic research and clearing-house work. The Committee, upon a suggestion made by the delegate from Italy, shared this view and draws the attention of the General Conference to the risk that arises if financially important programmes are implemented without good preparation, the necessary scientific base and adequately trained experts. The Organization can deal with its tasks in the field satisfactorily only in so far as the general, continuing programme is adequate and efficient.

(d) The Committee noted the Director-General's statement that the sudden and unexpected duties

assigned to the Organization had put a heavy burden upon the personnel resources of the Organization. In the Congo alone, a permanent mission had had to be established in addition to numerous missions by senior officials. At one moment, 14 Headquarters officials had had to travel in Africa. As the Director-General did not have the means at his disposal to replace these officials, the conduct of the continuing work at Headquarters had been seriously handicapped. After an exchange of views the Committee concluded that this was a problem for other organs of the General Conference.

37. In the light of the foregoing paragraphs, and in answer to 10C/Resolution 54, paragraph (2)(b)(i), the Committee proposes the adoption by the General Conference of a draft resolution on the assessment of Unesco's work in 1958-59.¹

5. Special Reports of Member States on action taken by them upon the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its ninth and tenth sessions

38. This question, which forms the subject of a special item (No. 11.1) on the agenda of the General Conference, received close attention from the Committee, which set up a Sub-Committee to examine it in detail. The Sub-Committee's report, which the Committee endorsed, took the form of a General Report for adoption by the General Conference in pursuance of Article 18 of the 'Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution', together with two draft resolutions.²

39. In adopting the proposed General Report, the Committee was aware of the fact that it was the first time that the General Conference was drawing up such a report embodying its comments on special reports received from Member States on conventions and recommendations. The Committee gave thorough consideration, in particular, to the implications of the comments and proposals contained in paragraphs 14 to 16 of the General Report. In the course of the debate, it was indicated that the analysis of information sought under paragraph 16 would not result in a listing of competent authorities in each State, but would aim at clarifying, in so far as possible, the purport of the constitutional provision

according to which conventions and recommendations are to be submitted to the 'competent national authorities'.

40. Mr. Adiseshiah, on behalf of the Director-General, stated that the Secretariat held no set view on the subject, but that as the so-called normative work of the Organization was potentially one of its major methods of action, it was considered desirable to seek clarification of the meaning of the term 'competent national authorities'. This would require an investigation of the intentions of the authors of the Constitution, of the practice of Member States themselves, and a survey of existing practice in other Specialized Agencies. On this understanding, the Committee endorsed, after amending, paragraphs 14 to 16 of the proposed General Report; the required analysis is provided for in resolution 37.

41. Finally, the Committee recommends, as in resolution 39, that Member States' special reports on action taken on the convention and the recommendations adopted by the General Conference should no longer be incorporated in the periodic reports submitted in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, but should be submitted separately according to a different time-table.

6. Progress made in respect of human rights coming within Unesco's purview

42. The Committee noted that in accordance with paragraph 3(f) of 10C/Resolution 49, 41 Member States had supplied information on the progress made in respect of those aspects of human rights that come within Unesco's purview; that this information had, as recommended by the General Conference at the tenth session, not been reproduced

in the volume of reports of Member States; but that an analytical summary of it was being transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 624B(XXII) of the

1. See resolution 36.

2. See Part C of this volume and resolutions 37 and 39.

Economic and Social Council for the purposes of the triennial review required of the Secretary-General by that resolution.

43. The Legal Adviser gave the Committee an outline of the information received, which indicated substantial progress in the realization of the right to education, and some progress in respect of the right to freedom of opinion, expression and information and of the right to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific advancement

(Articles 26, 19 and 27 respectively of the Universal Declaration).

44. The Committee came to the conclusion that the information supplied to Unesco in Member States' biennial reports was of considerable interest and should be sought again in respect of the 1960-61 period; for the purposes of the twelfth session of the General Conference this information might usefully supplement that forwarded to the Secretary-General for the 1961 review.

7. Future development of Member States' contribution to the preparation and execution of Unesco's programme

45. Paragraph 2(b)(ii) of 10C/Resolution 54 asks the Committee to submit a report to the General Conference 'on the future development of Member States' contribution to the preparation and execution of Unesco's programme, with recommendations calculated to improve that contribution'. The Committee notes that the question of Member States' contribution to the *preparation* of the programme is already the subject of a proposal placed before the General Conference at the current session by the Director-General (11C/29); it has therefore concluded that it would be inappropriate for it to consider the matter.¹

46. With regard to Member States' contribution to the *execution* of the Programme the Committee draws attention to the preceding sections of its report, from which certain conclusions emerge with regard to the future development of this contribution :

(a) While the Director-General reports on the execution of explicit resolutions accompanied by detailed work plans, Member States, under the programme, are only invited to answer much less precise invitations to action; this renders any overall appreciation of their contribution to the execution of the programme from an international point of view much more difficult.

(b) It should also be noted that some Member States have not up to the present found it possible to submit reports; that the reports submitted are somewhat lacking in uniformity as regards form and content; and that certain projects, in particular those of a regional character, are of interest to only a part of the total membership.

(c) It is clearly impossible to ask nearly one hundred Member States to submit reports as elaborate and detailed as those of the Director-General, and it is for this reason that the 1958 Reports Committee invited Member States to submit reports on a small number of topics selected by the General Conference.

Although this first experiment in selection was not wholly successful for reasons already stated in this report, it did enable the Committee to express some judgements in the preceding pages regarding the execution of the programme by Member States and by the Secretariat. It therefore seems desirable to renew the experiment.

(d) The Reports Committee accordingly proposes once again the use of a short list of topics² regarding which both Member States and the Director-General should be invited to furnish detailed reports. It is suggested that this list should be reviewed by the Executive Board at its sixtieth session with a view to making, in consultation with the Director-General, any additions which the implementation of the new programme, or developments occurring in 1961, may show to be desirable.

(e) At the same time it is clear that after the list has been reviewed or completed by the Executive Board, Member States will require much more detailed guidance than in the past regarding the form and content of their reports, while for their part Member States should be urged to make a sustained effort to draw up reports calculated to meet the General Conference's requirements and to permit of an assessment of their contribution to the programme. It would also be desirable that those Member States called upon to be represented at the 1962 Reports Committee should send representatives who have been associated with the preparation of their countries' reports, in order that they may participate in the Committee's work with full knowledge of the problems involved.

1. See resolution 8.5.

2. One member of the Committee wishes to place on record his proposal to include the following item in the list : 'The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples'.

8. Form and content of the reports to be presented to the General Conference at its twelfth session ¹

47. The Committee next turned to the task assigned to it in 10C/Resolution 54, paragraph (2)(b)(iii), in which the Reports Committee is requested to submit to the General Conference a report 'on the subjects on which the attention of the General Conference should be concentrated at the following session'. The Committee discussed the problem at length, observing that continuity in the form, presentation and content of the reports was very desirable, since changes in any given two-year period were not likely to be substantial and since a uniform pattern would facilitate the task of both the Member States and the Director-General in their reporting. On the other hand, the Committee recognized the need to take into account the fact that international activity and the related tasks of Unesco could not permit a rigid prior definition of the areas on which there should be detailed reporting to the General Conference.

48. The Committee accordingly decided, after taking cognizance of the work of the Programme Commission up to the date of adoption of this report, to select a certain number of topics for detailed treatment in the reports of Member States and of the Director-General for the period 1960-61, and to form the subject of the Director-General's analysis to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session; and at the same time to authorize the Director-General to select and to notify Member States in due course of any other projects or sectors of activity which, during the course of the year 1961, he may judge to require such special treatment. At the same time the Committee is conscious that this selection, at this early stage, remains tentative and believes that the Executive Board, at its session towards the close of 1961, might complete the list with due regard to any proposals the Director-General may submit in the light of developments which may have occurred in the execution of the programme in the first months of the new programme period.

49. As far as the form and presentation of the reports was concerned, the Committee decided, with reference to its findings listed under 'Implementation of the Programme' above, to recommend that the Director-General should be invited to prepare for the twelfth session of the General Conference an evaluation of the work accomplished in 1960-61, giving a synthetic and balanced description of that work from the point of view both of Member States and of himself as Head of the Secretariat, with detailed emphasis on certain points,

50. Mr. Adiseshiah stated that the Director-General

welcomed this decision of the Committee and that the latter planned, subject to the General Conference's approval, to make available to the Committee on Reports at the next session of the Conference a document in two parts: (a) an overall assessment of the main developments which had occurred in the execution of the Organization's programmes in 1960 and 1961 and which faced him in 1962, and (b) an analysis of the particular areas of work selected by the General Conference at its current session for special detailed treatment both by him and by the Member States, together with other areas which he himself felt should receive detailed treatment in the light of events in 1961 and 1962.

51. With regard to the Director-General's annual reports to Member States prepared under Article VI3(b) of the Constitution the Committee came to the conclusion ² that detailed accounts of the execution of the programme, keyed to the latter, were necessary in order to enable Member States to follow the progress achieved in particular directions or projects; but that more developed introductions might enable the Director-General to provide Member States with an annual broad survey of the major lines of development which had emerged in the preceding year in the execution of the programme.

52. The Committee considered that while the editing of Member States' reports for 1958-59 had been carried out satisfactorily in document 11C/8, the guidance given at the tenth session had resulted in some valuable material being excluded and in some unnecessary detail being printed. It accordingly recommends that greater latitude should be allowed to the Secretariat in editing the reports for 1960-1961, on the understanding that whenever possible, consultations should take place with the Governments or National Commissions concerned regarding the material to be published and analysed for the twelfth session.

53. Finally, the Committee considered the question of the terms of reference and of the composition of the Reports Committee at the twelfth session of the General Conference. It concluded that it might suitably recommend terms of reference very similar to those adopted at the tenth session, with the necessary adjustments in respect of topics requiring special attention, but decided to recommend that the membership should be increased to 30. These recommendations are incorporated in resolution 40.

1. See resolution 38.

2. See paragraph 10 above.

A P P E N D I X

Situation with regard to the reports submitted by Member States to the
General Conference since its Sixth Session

<i>Member States and date of admission to Unesco</i>	<i>Session and years covered by the reports</i>					
	<i>6th (1950)</i>	<i>7th (1961)</i>	<i>8th (1952-53)</i>	<i>9th (1954-45)</i>	<i>10th (1956-57)</i>	<i>11th (1958-59)</i>
Afghanistan (4.5.48)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Albania (16.10.58)						X
Argentina (15.9.48)			X		X	X
Australia (11.6.46)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria (13.8.48)	x	X	X	X		X
Belgium (29.11.46)	X	X	x	X		
Bolivia (13.11.46)						X 1
Brazil (14.10.46)						x
Bulgaria (17.5.56)						X
Burma (Union of) (27.6.49)		X		x	X	X
Byelorussian S.S.R. (12.5.54)					X	
Cambodia (3.7.51)		X	X	X		
Canada (6.9.46)	X	X	X	X		X
Ceylon (14.11.49)	x	X	X	X	X	X
Chile (7.7.53)			X		X	X
China (13.9.46)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia (31.10.47)	X	X	x		X	X
Costa Rica (19.5.50)	X	X	X	X		
Cuba (29.8.47)	X	X	x	x	X	X
Czechoslovakia (8.10.46)				x	x	X
Denmark (20.9.46)	X	X		X	X	X
Dominican Republic (2.7.46)	X	X	X	X	X	
Ecuador (22.1.47)		X	X			
El Salvador (28.4.48)	X	X				
Ethiopia (1.7.55)					X	X 1
Finland (10.10.56)					X	X
France (29.6.46)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Republic of Germany (11.7.51)		X	X	X	X	X
Ghana (11.4.58)						X
Greece (4.11.56)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala (2.1.50)						X
Haiti (18.11.46)	X	X	X	I	x	X
Honduras (16.12.47)	X	X	X	X		X
Hungary (14.9.48)				X	X	X
India (12.6.46)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia (27.5.50)			X	X	X	X
Iran (6.9.48)	X	X	X	X	X	X 1
Iraq (21.10.48)	X	X	X	X		
Israel (16.9.49)		X	X	X	X	X
Italy (27.1.48)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan (2.7.51)		X	X	X	X	X
Jordan (14.6.50)	X	X		X	X	
Korea (14.6.50)		X	X	X	X	X 1
Laos (9.7.51)			X			x
Lebanon (28.10.46)	X	X	X	X	X	x
Liberia (6.3.47)	X	X		X	X	X
Libya (27.6.53)			X			
Luxembourg (27.10.47)	X	X		X	X	X
Federation of Malaya (16.6.58)					X	X
Mexico (12.6.46)		X	X			X 1
Monaco (6.7.49)	X	X	X	X	X	X '
Morocco (7.11.56)						
Nepal (1.5.53)						
Netherlands (1.1.47)	X	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Member States and date of admission to Unesco</i>	<i>Session and years covered by the reports</i>					
	<i>6th (1950)</i>	<i>7th (1951)</i>	<i>8th (1952-53)</i>	<i>9th (1954-55)</i>	<i>10th (1956-57)</i>	<i>11th (1958-59)</i>
New Zealand (6.3.46)	X	X	X		X	x
Nicaragua (22.2.52)			X	X		
Norway (8.8.46)	X	X	X	X	X	x
Pakistan (14.9.49)	X	X	X	X		X 1
Panama (10.1.50)			X			x
Paraguay (20.6.55)						
Peru (21.11.46)						
Philippines (21.11.46)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland (6.11.46)				X	X	x 1
Rumania (27.7.56)					x 1	X 1
Saudi Arabia (30.4.46)						X 1
Spain (30.1.53)			X	X	X	X
Sudan (25.11.56)						
Sweden (23.1.50)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland (28.1.49)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand (1.1.49)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia (7.11.56)					X	X
Turkey (6.7.46)	X	X		X	X 1	x
Ukrainian S.S.R. (12.5.54)						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (21.4.54)					X	
United Arab Republic						X
Egypt (16.7.46)	X	X	X	X	X	
Syria (16.11.46)		X	X			
United Kingdom (20.2.46)	x	X		X	X	X
United States of America (30.9.46)	X	X		X	X	X
Uruguay (8.11.47)		X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela (25.11.46)	X	X		X		
Viet-Nam (6.7.51)		X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia (31.3.50)	X	X	x	X	X	X 1

1. Received after established time-limit.

V. REPORTS OF THE WORKING PARTIES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples

1. The Working Party which was set up by the General Conference on 23 November, at its fourteenth plenary meeting, to consider the new question included in the agenda as item 29, and to submit any appropriate draft resolution to the General Conference, held two meetings, on Thursday, 1 December and Saturday, 3 December 1960.

2. The Working Party was composed of representatives of the following Member States : Brazil,

France, Ghana, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America. It elected H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Messadi (Tunisia) as its chairman.

3. Observers from Australia, Bulgaria, Iran, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and Switzerland, and the representative of the United Nations, attended one or both of the meetings.

4. The Working Party decided to prepare a draft resolution based on 11C/DR/183 submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and 11C/DR/187 submitted by the following delegations : Afghanistan, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Viet-Nam. It also took account of draft resolution 11C/DR/125 submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

a. The paragraphs of the preamble of the draft were adopted at the first meeting and the operative paragraphs at the second. The discussions bore upon important points but did not call in question either the general spirit of the draft or its essential provisions; agreement was thus reached amongst the members of the Working Party and was expressed by voting in which not a single vote was cast against the adoption of any paragraph of the draft.

6. At the first meeting, the representative of France said that his delegation felt bound to abstain, since the question did not fall within Unesco's competence and was, moreover, currently being discussed by the United Nations, which was the organization to take a decision on it.

7. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that he had no instructions from his Government empowering him either to approve or not to approve any draft resolution which the Working Party might prepare.

8. A proposal to include a paragraph inviting the Director-General to report to the Executive Board and to the General Conference at its twelfth session concerning measures taken in implementation of the

present resolution was submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Working Party considered the desirability of such a paragraph, and several members asked the Secretariat whether, if it were not included, the Director-General would have to make a report. In receiving an affirmative reply, the Working Party finally decided not to include this paragraph.

9. At the end of the discussion, the representative of France, after recalling his delegation's declaration at the first meeting that it would abstain on principle, said that he wished nevertheless to join the other members of the Working Party in expressing approval of the last paragraph of the draft.

10. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that it accepted the text of the draft resolution but reserved the right to make additional declarations to make good any shortcomings it might find in the resolution.

11. At the end of its proceedings, the Working Party noted with unanimous pleasure the atmosphere of understanding and friendly collaboration which had reigned during these exchanges of views amongst its members. In view of this fact, the Chairman of the Working Party, in closing the discussion, hoped that a text prepared in the same spirit of understanding might be considered by the two delegations which had abstained and receive their favourable vote; the unanimity which the draft would thus win at the General Conference would be all to the credit of the Conference and of Unesco, whose spirit it would have conveyed with perfect fidelity.

12. The Working Party consequently recommends to the General Conference the adoption of the text agreed upon (see resolution 8.2).

2. Methods of preparing the programme and budget

1. The Working Party set up by the General Conference at its twenty-first plenary meeting, on 3 December 1960, to study methods of preparing the programme and budget, in implementation of 10C/Resolution 52(3), held five meetings on 9, 10 and 13 December.

2. In accordance with the decision of the General Conference, adopted on the basis of the report of the General Committee (11C/44), the Working Party was composed of representatives of the following Member States : Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America.

3. At its first meeting, on 9 December, the Working Party appointed its officers as follows : chairman : Dr. Hilding Eek (Sweden); vice-chairman : Dr. John P. Mitchell (Liberia); rapporteur : Professor Dona R. C. Sabattini de Baron Biza (Argentina).

4. The Chairman of the Executive Board, the Director-General and the Legal Adviser attended meetings of the Working Party.

5. In accordance with the directives of the General Conference, the Working Party considered the following two items of the agenda of the eleventh session :

20.1 : Recommendations of the Executive Board and the Director-General for further improvement of the methods of preparing the programme and budget (11C/29 and Add.);

20.2 : Draft resolution concerning the procedure

for the examination and approval of the programme and budget of Unesco (11C/DR 34), presented by the Government of Brazil.

6. Further, the Working Party had before it the following proposals, which were concerned with questions closely related to its terms of reference : 11C/DR 194, presented by the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; 11C/DR 196, presented by the delegation of Iran; 11C/DR 197, presented by the delegation of Switzerland.

Recommendations of the Executive Board and the Director-General for further improvement of the methods of preparing the programme and budget 1

7. The Working Party first heard a statement by the Director-General, who explained the reasons which had led him, in complete agreement with the Executive Board, to propose the simplification of the methods of preparing proposed programmes and budgets. The present system obliges the Secretariat to begin the preparatory work immediately after the close of the session of the General Conference, that is to say, at the moment when its main task is to initiate the operation of the newly adopted programme. The preparation of a preliminary draft and then of two successive versions of the proposed programme and budget not only entails heavy work for the Executive Board and the Secretariat, but tends to diminish the significance of the consultations with Member States, the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and international or non-governmental organizations, as the final version reaches them only a few weeks before the opening of the session of the General Conference. Lastly, Member States and the other bodies concerned have not an adequate opportunity to consider the Organization's future activities in their broad outlines and in the proper perspective. The Director-General was therefore led to work out a new procedure designed to avoid these disadvantages. This procedure was unanimously approved by the Executive Board, subject to a few additions on points of detail embodied in document 11C/29 Add.

8. The Director-General added that this new plan would, in his opinion, lead to ever closer and more confident co-operation between the Executive Board and himself in the preparation of proposed programmes and budgets. Lastly, he emphasized that what was contemplated was simply an experiment, if approved by the General Conference, in the preparation of the proposed programme and budget for the period 1963-64, subject to further examination by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

9. Sir Ben Bowen Thomas, Chairman of the Executive Board, emphasized that, owing to the rapid growth of Unesco's responsibilities and the increase in the pressure of work, the present procedure no longer met requirements and made it difficult for the Board to carry out the duties laid upon it under the Constitution. The Board had therefore been

unanimous in concurring in the Director-General's proposals. Further, and with the same object of enabling the Organization to discharge the new responsibilities now assigned to it, it was the intention of the Executive Board to undertake, in the opening months of the 1961-62 period, a detailed study of the constitutional responsibilities and respective roles of the General Conference, the Director-General and the Board itself in regard to the drawing up and execution of Unesco's programmes. This study would be the subject of a report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

16. During the general discussion which followed these statements and in which all members of the Working Party took part, the following observations and considerations were advanced :

(a) The present procedure, involving the continuous reference back and forth of a draft programme and budget liable to undergo a number of changes, had the effect of concentrating attention, from the very outset, on a mass of details which obscured the broad outlines of the Organization's activities and in particular the new trends and changes arising out of the accelerated development of Unesco's work.

(b) This procedure thus helped to induce a feeling of frustration in Member States-particularly those not represented on the Executive Board-since, after being for two years out of touch with the centre of activities, they found themselves, when the General Conference did meet, immediately involved in a process of complex and detailed discussion which made it difficult; if not impossible, to study the broad picture of the Organization's activities. Moreover, their proposals (draft resolutions): if they had budgetary implications, were liable to be rejected because the whole amount of the budget had already been allocated.

(c) The proposal by the Executive Board and the Director-General for free and extensive consultation of Member States on the development of Unesco's activities, to take place immediately after the close of the General Conference, was approved by the great majority of the members of the Working Party.

(d) One member of the Working Party pointed out that it would be useful for Member States to be able themselves to study the proposed programme and budget in its final form during 1962, in the light of the results of that consultation. Another speaker thought that the proposals contained in document 11C/29 were useful but where only palliative measures, and that a more thorough-going reform was necessary.

(e) The Working Party noted that, from the very fact that the new draft programme and budget (12C/5) would be circulated at the beginning of the second quarter and not as previously at the end of the third quarter, the new arrangements proposed in document 11C/29 would necessarily involve the preparation of a document ' Add. and Corr. ' to cover developments in the course of 1962 and, in particular, at the July session of the Economic and Social Council. All members of the Working Party were

1. Doc. 11C/29 and Add.

agreed in hoping that there would be only one document of this kind and that it could be distributed sufficiently early for Member States to study it at leisure before their delegations left for Paris. The wish was also expressed that draft resolution (DR's) should, as far as possible, be circulated to Member States at least within the prescribed time-limits. If not even earlier. A number of speakers recognized¹ however, not only that the Director-General had been put in an extremely difficult position in 1960 but that the rapid evolution of events which had created that situation might well be repeated in the future. Seeing that Unesco was now in the front line in the international struggle against ignorance.

(f) These observations led a number of speakers to contemplate reforms in the functioning of the General Conference and in that of the Executive Board and even in the basic roles of Unesco's various organs. Consideration of such reform was of evident interest to the Working Party, although it went beyond its terms of reference, but the exchange of views to which the observations gave rise will undoubtedly be found helpful in the future, seeing that several members of the new Executive Board and the Director-General himself took part in the discussion.

(g) All those Who spoke expressed their satisfaction that the Executive Board Intended to undertake a thorough study of the various problems arising and that it would in due course consider the different Proposals submitted by some of their number with a view to improving the existing system.

Several speakers dealt with the role of the Executive board which, some of them considered no longer complied with the intentions of those Who drew Up the Constitution. Some felt that it was important, on the one hand, that the Board should free itself of the burden of studying every detail of the proposed programme so that it might concentrate its attention on the main lines and the new trends in the programme and on the other hand, that the Board should be able 'to follow more closely the execution of the current programme on the basis of the Director-General's reports.

(i) Other speakers dwelt on the rights and interests of Member States not represented on the Board. By concentrating its attention primarily on the details of future programmes the Board 'tended to deal principally with matters of concern to the countries representative on it, thereby departing from the general representative role, exercised on behalf of all Member States assigned to it under the terms of the Constitution.

(j) At the Conclusion of the discussion Summarized above on the first item of its agenda, the Working party adopted a draft resolution (see resolution 8.51) which it recommends to the General Conference for approval. One member of the Working Party reserved his position.

Draft resolution concerning the procedure for the examination and approval of the programme and budget of Unesco, presented by the Government of Brazil¹

11. Introducing the above draft resolution H.E. Mr. P. de Berredo Carneiro explained that its purpose was to ensure that the delegations and particularly those of smaller countries and of new Member States played a *really* constructive part in the work of the General Conference. Programme resolutions couched in the most general terms and almost automatically approved, and the Programme Commission's few comments and recommendations in its report, in fact left the Director-General full responsibility for the practical implementation of Projects, as, indeed, the Executive Board had itself acknowledged in a study submitted to the General Conference at its tenth session (10C/7 Part II Chapter 3). The explicit approval of the work plan; by the Conference would abate the sense of frustration expressed by delegations to which reference had already *been* made. This 'reform would in no way mean that the Organization would have to work to a *hard-and-fast* plan, for the Constitution itself and the procedures followed since Unesco's earliest days, authorized the Director-General in consultation with the Executive Board, to make any changes in the plans for carrying out the programme that circumstances might render desirable.

12. One member of the Working Party suggested that the Proposal should be toned down, by stipulating that a vote should be taken on the work plan only at the request of a delegation supported by a majority Of the Programme Commission.

13. The speakers who took part in the discussion of this question all expressed appreciation of the intentions of the author of the proposal which incidentally reflected one of the considerations that had prompted the Director-General to formulate the Proposals contained in document 11C/29. Most of them agreed, however, that the adoption of such a proposal might well bring about a situation in which the Secretariat would be paralysed in its work, unless the Executive Board were in constant session to approve the alterations that changing circumstances unforeseen developments and the continuing evolution of needs and opportunities inevitably necessitated in the work plans drawn "up, as they were, two or three years in advance. one member proposed that only some mark plans of major importance should be subject to a vote.

14. Some speakers considered that the proposal ran counter to the intentions of the Constitution Article IV of which provided for the approval by the Conference of a programme expressed in general terms: The Director-General pointed out that the adoption of the Proposal would make it difficult for him to exercise his own responsibilities.

1. Doc. 11C/DR/34.

15. Several speakers challenged the statement that the Programme Commission's deliberations came down, in practice, to automatic approval of ready-made draft resolutions. They argued that, on the contrary, the discussions were often very brisk, ending in close votes, and that the comments, changes in the work plans and practical suggestions made were of great value. In that connexion, the Director-General remarked that he, like his predecessors, gave to the comments contained in the Programme Commission's report a moral force not far removed from the legislative force that Mr. Carneiro wished them to have, the only difference being that he remained at liberty to comply with them or to depart from them--as in the case of the work plans themselves--according to circumstances and the opportunities available when the time came to carry out the projects.

16. The Chairman of the Executive Board and the Director-General agreed with several members of the Working Party that it would be desirable in future to formulate the draft resolutions appearing in the proposed programme and budget in more precise and definite terms, in order to set at rest the misgivings which Mr. Carneiro had expressed, while at the same time preserving the flexibility that all the speakers agreed was essential in the implementation of the programme.

17. Replying to the objections raised, Mr. Carneiro repeated his analysis and justification of the Brazilian proposal and emphasized that its main object was to associate all delegations in the preparation and adoption of the work plans, since the latter were of direct concern to all Member States. To his mind, it was necessary to safeguard the democratic principle of decisions by the Conference, without however preventing the Director-General from making such changes in the programme approved by the Conference as exceptional circumstances might render necessary.

18. Mr. Carneiro agreed that his proposal should be referred to the Executive Board as an item of the study mentioned by Sir Ben Bowen Thomas. He considered, however, that the problem he had brought up deserved the attention of all the Member States, and not only of those represented on the Executive Board, and he therefore reserved the right to state his views in the plenary meeting when the Working Party's report was presented.

19. The Working Party considered that a special draft resolution should be prepared, dealing with the proposals made by the Government of Brazil, for approval by the General Conference (see resolution 8.52).

Draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, the delegation of Iran and the delegation of Switzerland 1

Document 11C/DR/194

20. The Working Party unanimously recognized the merits of the first of these proposals (11C/DR/194) concerning the role of the working parties of the Programme Commission, and warmly supported the suggestion that their terms of reference and the dates at which they were to be convened be announced to Member States 6 or even 12 weeks before the opening of the session of the General Conference, so as to enable governments to arrange for their specialists to attend at the appropriate time. One member suggested that the working parties might even meet before the beginning of the session, like the Reports Committee.

21. It was recognized that this matter did not fall within the terms of reference of the Working Party so much as within those of the Executive Board, which was responsible for preparing the organization of the General Conference's work. The Working Party nevertheless wishes to point out to the General Conference the fundamental importance of those meetings, while stressing that their size must be restricted, not only because of the lack of physical facilities at Unesco's Headquarters, but also because of the need to limit participation to specialists on the subjects in question.

22. With regard to draft resolutions (DRs), the Working Party wishes to reiterate its desire that these be brought to the attention of Member States as long as possible before the beginning of the session. It also considers that each DR should specify the item of the agenda, or the project in the programme, to which it relates, and that its budgetary implications should be calculated exactly in advance, so as to make the Programme Commission's work easier.

Document 11C/DR/197

23. The draft resolution submitted by the Swiss delegation also deals with a subject which goes beyond the Working Party's terms of reference, since it relates to the methods of work of the General Conference. The Working Party earnestly hopes, however, that the Executive Board will give careful consideration to the suggestion of a four-year programme, those sessions of the General Conference at which no programme has to be adopted being devoted to surveying progress and making any changes necessitated by circumstances.

24. It was recognized, however, that this proposal, as well as another suggestion for working to a three-year time-table, would entail quite considerable practical difficulties. Moreover, developments during

1. Doc. 11C/DR/194, 196 and 197.

the last few months had shown to what extent a programme established long in advance, and still more a programme that would cover a period of over two years, was liable no longer to meet the needs and requirements of Member States.

Document 11C/DR/196

25. Lastly, the Working Party considered the draft resolution submitted by H.E. Ambassador Raadi, leader of the delegation of Iran (11C/DR/196), who explained that his proposal had three objects : to avoid the prolonged negotiations and uncertainties which preceded the establishment of the provisional budget ceiling by the General Conference by fixing a preliminary percentage increase, based on the experience of all previous conferences; to establish a system of priorities to guide the Director-General, the Executive Board and the General Conference in allocating the resources thus increased; and finally, to set up a reserve fund, or 'marginal fund', which would allow the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to undertake new activities designed to meet urgent, unforeseen needs.

26. Several speakers considered that the principle of an automatic increase in the budget, whether established at 15 per cent or at some other percentage, would be out of keeping with the needs and trend of development of the Organization. For one thing, it was not impossible that the General Conference might decide, at its twelfth or some later session, that the time had come to stabilize the budget level or alternatively to stabilize the burden on the taxpayers of Member States; neither was it impossible that progress towards universal and complete disarmament might enable Unesco's budget to be very substantially increased; and finally, the proposal assumed that the cost of living would remain stable, which was unfortunately not likely.

27. In reply to a question, the Director-General reviewed the various stages which, over the last few months, had finally led to the establishment of the budget ceiling unanimously approved by the General Conference at the beginning of the current session.

28. With regard to the priorities suggested in the document, the author of the proposal agreed that this was primarily a question for the Programme Commission.

29. Finally, on the question of setting up a 'marginal fund', several speakers, in the light of experience, expressed doubts about the possibility that any substantial number of Member States would be prepared to make further financial efforts in addition to the assistance already given to the numerous emergency funds established under the auspices of the United Nations or the International Bank. So far as budget surpluses were concerned, the Director-General was required to repay them to Member States *pro rata*, and the generous example set by Brazil in 1958 had not been followed.

30. Replying to the various comments summarized above, H.E. Mr. Raadi clarified a number of matters, and pointed out, in particular, that there was no question, either in his mind or in the text of his resolution, of any automatic or mechanical increase in the budget. It was rather a case of confirming a principle deriving from the experience gained in the course of the previous 11 conferences, the long-term appraisal recently undertaken by Unesco at the request of the Economic and Social Council and similar factors. With regard to the first paragraph of the operative part of the proposed text, namely: '... that, henceforth, the General Conference shall, at the end of each session, determine in advance the provisional ceiling of the budget which the Director-General is to submit to the following session . . .', H.E. Mr. Raadi said that he maintained his view and that he had hoped that the General Conference, on the strength of the reasons set out above, would have been able to approve the foregoing principle, and to authorize the Director-General 'to prepare the Regular programme of the Organization for 1963-64 in terms of a budget up to 15 per cent larger than the approved budget for 1961-62'.

31. As regards the setting up of a 'marginal fund', envisaged in the following terms: 'that the Director-General and the Executive Board shall be asked to study the desirability of setting up an "Emergency Fund" to be used in cases where exceptional and unforeseeable circumstances make it urgently necessary to undertake new activities not covered by the Regular programme; to take appropriate action; and to report to the General Conference at its next session, it being possible to finance this Fund from budgetary savings from preceding financial periods and from extra-budgetary resources such as voluntary contributions, the Special Fund and, if possible, by means of a loan from the International Development Association', H.E. Mr. Raadi, replying to the objection that several funds fed by voluntary contributions already existed, pointed out that those funds, since they were planned in advance, could not be used to meet urgent, unforeseen needs.

32. He therefore thought that these two supplementary arrangements (increase decided in advance and establishment of a marginal fund) would, on the one hand, enable the Organization's Regular programme to develop normally, methodically and continuously without risk of uncertainty and on the other hand, make it possible for emergency measures to be taken in exceptional circumstances.

33. Mr. Raadi reserved the right to submit to a plenary meeting the proposals he had put before the Working Party.

34. The Working Party proposes that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution,¹ the purpose of which is to transmit to the Executive Board, as items for the study it intends to undertake, the proposals submitted by the delegations of Iran, the

1. See resolution 8.53.

group composed of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and Switzerland.

35. A communication from the delegation of Canada 1 on the working methods of the General Conference was referred to the Working Party at its

last meeting by the General Committee of the Conference. As it was unable to give adequate consideration to the communication, the Working Party suggested that it be transmitted to the Executive Board.

VI. REPORTS OF THE 'WORKING PARTIES OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

Note. The following reports of the 10 working parties of the Programme Commission set up at the eleventh session of the General Conference are here reproduced for purposes of information only; while providing the basis for some of the Programme Commission's work they were not formally approved by the Commission, nor by the General Conference in plenary meeting.

1. Report of the Working Party on the Draft Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

1. The Working Party set up by the Programme Commission at its meeting on 25 November 1960 met five times between 26 November and 6 December 1960.

2. The Working Party was composed, on one band, of the States which had been represented at the meeting of the Special Committee of Governmental Experts held in Paris in June 1960 and which wished to participate in the work of the Working Party and, on the other hand, of States not included in the former group but which had submitted, at the present session of the General Conference, draft amendments to the Draft Convention and Recommendation. The Programme Commission also appointed Senegal, from among the African States admitted to membership of Unesco since the meeting of the Special Committee of Governmental Experts, to take part in the Working Party's work. The representatives of the following States took part in the work : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

3. The Working Party elected the following officers : chairman : HE. Mr. Charles Daoud Amoun (Lebanon); vice-chairman : Dr. L. V. J. Roy (Canada); rapporteur : Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France). The Director-General was represented by Mr. Saba, Legal Adviser.

4. According to the decision of the Programme Commission, the Working Party's terms of reference were to examine the draft amendments submitted

by different delegations to the present session of the General Conference and to make recommendations thereon to the Programme Commission, while endeavouring, so far as possible, to prepare texts which would reconcile differences. In consequence, the Working Party did not discuss all the articles but only examined those in respect of which proposals for amendments or deletions had been submitted.

The Working Party considered, likewise, that the revised texts prepared by it would apply to the draft recommendation, subject to changes of style which the character of the recommendation might in itself necessitate.

5. A certain number of amendments were withdrawn by their authors, which enabled the Working Party to conclude its work within the prescribed time.

6. The fact that the Working Party was able to decide (by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions) in favour of the adoption of drafts so wide in scope, and dealing with concepts which different civilizations, philosophies, public opinions and States may have interpreted or still interpret in different and sometimes opposing ways, is due to the spirit of understanding and conciliation shown by the members of the Working Party.

7. However, the Working Party would not have been able to fulfil its task if a considerable volume of work had not been accomplished in recent years, namely : the *Study of Discrimination in Education*

1. Doc. 11C/BUR/12.

drawn up by Mr. Charles D. Ammoun, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and chairman of the Working Party; the 'Fundamental Principles' set forth in the annex to that report; the work of the Sub-Commission; that of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Commission on the Status of Women; the drafts prepared by the Director-General; the interpretations and explanations given by Mr. Saba, the Organization's Legal Adviser; the draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the Special Committee of Governmental Experts which met in June 1960 and, lastly, the report of that Committee.

8. The report of the Special Committee (11C/15), which describes the characteristics of the Draft Convention and Recommendation, analyses all the articles of the drafts submitted to the General Conference and comments upon them, should be read in conjunction with this report, which deliberately bears only on the articles discussed or amended by the Working Party.

9. These two documents should, therefore, be referred to in order to ascertain the origin, the characteristics and, in case of doubt, the meaning of the instruments.

Preamble

10. The fifth paragraph of the preamble of the draft convention was approved by the Working Party in the following form :

' Recognizing that, consequently, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *while respecting the diversity of the national educational systems*, has the duty, not only to prescribe any form of discrimination in education but also to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all in education.'

11. The change made in the original text is the result of a proposal by the French delegation put forward during the discussion of a draft amendment submitted by the delegation of Mexico (11C/DR/174) which initially related to Article 4 of the draft convention,

12. The delegate of Mexico, having noted that some provisions of the instrument departed from its subject-discrimination-and touched upon educational systems existing in individual countries, expressed a fear lest these provisions might cast doubt upon principles regarded as fundamental in one or several States, such as the principle of undenominationalism. He remarked that it is not made clear anywhere in the convention that, in an undenominational system of education, there exists an incompatibility between the clergy and the teaching profession. The delegate of Mexico stated that this was an incompatibility and not a discrimination.

13. He suggested that the ' national policy ' which States would, under the terms of Article 4, undertake

to formulate, develop and apply should 'take into account the standards of the national educational system '. There was, in his view, no ground for supposing that the reference to those standards might be intended to cover discriminatory measures, since, in the same paragraph, the States Parties to the Convention undertook to proscribe and prevent discrimination; it was a matter of safeguarding the essential characteristics of educational systems adopted by States, taking into consideration the great diversity of guiding principles accepted by Unesco. The delegate of Mexico said that his country certainly did not practise any form of discrimination, and he agreed that the instrument in question should also mention discrimination in the teaching profession; it would be regrettable, however, if, owing to a lack of clarity in the text, some doubt were to arise as to the legitimate nature of the incompatibility mentioned above. The delegate of France said that he understood the difficulties referred to, and the Working Party eventually agreed unanimously that the best method was to insert in the preamble a phrase emphasizing the 'diversity of national educational systems', which incidentally, is an almost literal repetition of a phrase in Article I(3) of Unesco's Constitution.

Article 2

14. In the version adopted by the Committee of Experts, Article 2 enumerated the separate or private educational systems or institutions whose establishment or maintenance is not deemed to 'constitute discrimination '. In the text now proposed the enumeration of these systems and institutions is preceded by the following phrase : 'When permitted in a State, the following situations shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of this Convention.. .'

15. This amendment was introduced as the outcome of a discussion which originated with a proposal by the delegation of Mexico for the deletion of Article 2(b) referring to separate systems or institutions established for religious or linguistic reasons. The delegation of Mexico considered that in countries where members of religious orders are debarred from the teaching profession, the convention might be interpreted as authorizing the opening of religious schools and as allowing such countries to discriminate between different religions in this respect. Several delegations pointed out that Article 2(b) provided one of the factors in a definition of discrimination and was in no way aimed at compelling States to authorize the opening of the said schools. It was also pointed out that sub-paragraph (b) was acceptable and necessary, since it was based on the concept of 'distinction' and not on that of ' discrimination ' and accepted the lawful principle of freedom of education; the essential point was to proscribe any discriminatory practices which might exist in private or public institutions, but not to bring about the abolition of private schools such as exist in a great number of countries.

16. The delegation of Mexico, after withdrawing its

proposal for deletion of this sub-paragraph, submitted a new amendment adding to the paragraph in question the phrase 'without prejudice to the constitutional principles of States in which the educational system is officially based on undenominational teaching'. This proposal was withdrawn in favour of the present opening words of Article 2 suggested in the first instance by the delegation of France (11C/PRG/DR/I) and later formally presented by the delegations of both France and the United States of America. This clause was originally intended to apply, only to schools established or maintained for religious or linguistic reasons, but it was later felt that it should be applied to all separate or private systems and institutions. The new wording was approved by 11 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

17. Article 2(a), by which separate educational systems or institutions for pupils of the two sexes are excluded from the definition of discrimination, though only on strict conditions, had been discussed at great length by the Special Committee of Experts (11C/I5, Annex III, para. 38); the Committee had decided in favour of a text declaring that the education provided in the separate schools must give both sexes 'the opportunity to take similar courses of study'. This wording took only partial account of the opinion expressed by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

18. The amendment by the delegation of Switzerland included the words 'the same curricula', while that of the delegation of Denmark referred to 'studies of the same level'.

19. The authors of these amendments, and certain other members of the Working Party, expressed the fear that to require no more than 'similar courses of study' might authorize abuses and debar female pupils from access to certain basic subjects. Some delegates felt, on the contrary, that if the wording were too rigid, it might prevent States from reserving certain specialized institutions, such as military academies, for members of the male sex and certain forms of training, such as preparation for teaching in nursery schools, for women.

20. The Working Party finally replaced the words 'opportunity to take similar courses of study' by the words 'opportunity to take the same courses of study', submitted jointly by the delegations of Denmark, the United States of America, France and Switzerland and approved by 14 votes, with 1 abstention.

21. Article 2(b), which excludes separate systems or institutions established for religious or linguistic reasons from the definition of discrimination, stipulates that they must provide education which 'conforms to such standards as may be laid down or approved by the competent authorities, in particular for education of the same level'. The text submitted by the Special Committee of Experts did not include the words 'in particular'.

22. The Working Party was called upon to consider an amendment by the Netherlands for deletion of the words 'for education of the same level'. The author of the amendment took the view that deletion of these words was justified by the desire to align the second and third sub-paragraph of Article 2 and paragraph 1(b) of Article 5, and by the fact that in countries where there were no public institutions of similar level or type of teaching to those mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), the provision in question would be meaningless.

23. Some delegations opposed this deletion, emphasizing that the State must guarantee to all pupils, whatever school they attend, education of comparable level and quality; moreover, if a particular country had no schools covering all levels and types of education, this should not debar it from laying down or approving standards applicable to separate institutions. The new wording of sub-paragraph (b), proposed by the delegation of France, was approved by 10 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

24. It was considered that the reasons underlying this amendment would apply *mutatis mutandis* to the private educational institutions mentioned in sub-paragraph (c), and the same words were therefore inserted in that paragraph.

Article 3

25. Article 3(c) declares that the States Parties to the Convention undertake not to allow any differences of treatment by the public authorities between nationals, except on the basis of merit or need, in the matter of school fees and the grant of scholarships or other forms of assistance to pupils and necessary permits and facilities for the pursuit of studies in foreign countries. Although Article 1, which enumerates the factors constituting discrimination, makes no mention of 'nationality', the Working Party decided, on the proposal of the delegation of Italy and by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, that it was necessary—the word 'discrimination' not being repeated in this provision—to mention that the prohibition of 'differences of treatment' applied only 'between nationals'. It was observed that, since this was chiefly a matter of the granting of advantages and the distribution of various forms of assistance, financial, technical and other necessities had to be borne in mind, and that in any event it would be unrealistic to insist that States should make no differentiation between their treatment of their own nationals and that of foreigners. The Working Party did not, however, accept the proposal of the delegation of Malaya that allowance should be made 'for the national policy of each individual State, in interpreting the provisions of this paragraph' (by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions).

26. Although the amendments to Article 3(d) were withdrawn, it should be mentioned that the concept of a 'particular group' which is mentioned there elicited searching comments. The Working Party considered that the words 'a particular group'

should be construed in the light of the provisions of Article 1 and Article 2 of the Convention to the effect that there is no unjustified 'preference' when the State takes measures to meet the special requirements of persons in particular circumstances, such as backward children, the blind, populations to whose illiteracy it is desired to put an end by suitable teaching methods, immigrants, etc.

27. Article 3(e) provides that States shall undertake to give foreign nationals resident within their territories the same access to education as is given to their own nationals.

28. The Austrian delegation proposed an amendment which would have accepted that undertaking in regard to primary education but would have qualified it in regard to secondary and higher education by the use of the words 'as far as possible'. The delegate of Austria, while mentioning that his country, as many other countries, is happy to welcome foreign students, deemed that -it might be difficult to achieve absolute equality of treatment at all levels of education when there were not enough institutions to take all students. Moreover, the State could not be required to grant automatically to foreigners the treatment provided for its own nationals, particularly in the case of technical institutes which required heavy financial investment. The majority of the Working Party felt that the amendment was not entirely necessary; Article 3(e), which deals with 'access' to education -access which should be granted to all persons whose residence in the territory is reasonably permanent- does not imply the grant of free education or of any other advantages which, under the terms of paragraph (c) may be granted to nationals. The Austrian amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

29. An amendment by the delegation of Malaya to Article 3(e) to provide that the words 'as far as possible' should be applied to all levels and types of education was also rejected, by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

Article 4

30. Part of an amendment by the delegation of Italy, seeking to delete the words 'on the basis of individual capacity' in Article 4(a) so as to treat in identical terms access to higher education and access to secondary education, was rejected by 10 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

31. Paragraph (c) does not merely state that national policy shall have as one of its aims to encourage and intensify the education of persons who have not received any primary education. An Italian amendment, which was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, adds that they shall also be 'permitted to continue their education on the basis of individual capacity'.

Article 5

32. Article 5 sets out certain principles for the application of which the Parties undertake to take 'all necessary measures'.

33. In regard to Article 5.1(b), it was pointed out that reference to 'the liberty of parents. . . to ensure the religious and moral education' was irrelevant in a convention dealing with discrimination and that, in any case, the wording was incomplete, as it made no reference to other types of education, including secular education.

34. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that the words 'religious' had no opposing counterpart, a fact which detracted from the balance and objectivity of the Article, and proposed that that word should be deleted or that the expression 'or atheist' should be added after the word 'religious'. The delegate of France, in an attempt to help the group find an acceptable term, proposed instead of the word 'atheistic' to use the word 'a-religious'. He then proposed formally the addition of the word 'philosophical' after the word 'religious'. The point was also made that the words 'religious education' might mean 'education in regard to religion', which would cover 'a-religious education'.

35. A proposal seeking to make express mention of the latter term was rejected by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

36. The French proposal to add the word 'philosophical' was also rejected, by 7 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

37. A long discussion took place on the conditions under which religious and moral education can be given. The fear was expressed that Article 5, in the form in which it had been adopted by the Special Committee of Experts, might oblige States to provide religious instruction in State schools and hence might interfere with the existing educational system in certain countries.

38. Several delegations suggested that the provision in question had no such implication. It affirmed a principle: that parents are at liberty to ensure the religious and moral education of their children, but that education may be given in different forms in different States, and, in particular, either in school or out of school; whereas in certain States religious education is given in State schools, such a system cannot be imposed by the Convention on other States.

39. In order to avoid any difference of interpretation, the Working Party inserted in the Article a Belgian amendment to the effect that respect should be paid to the liberty of parents 'to ensure, in a manner consistent with the procedures followed in the State for the application of its legislation', the religious and moral education of their children. In the view of the Working Party, the use of the term

modalités, for which it had been impossible to find an exact equivalent in English, was intended to indicate the varied means of applying a principle which, in itself, must be inviolable. This amendment was adopted unanimously.

40. Article 5(b), as a whole, thus amended, was approved by 16 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.¹

41. Article 5(c) recognizes 'the right of members of national minorities to carry on their own educational activities, including the maintenance of schools and, depending on *the educational policy of each State*, the use or the teaching of their own language', under certain conditions which are set out in sub-paragraphs I and II.

42. An amendment by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, to add the words 'ethnic and linguistic' was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. Mr. Ammoun, as special rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, recalled that, as no international definition of the concept of a minority had as yet been worked out, it was necessary to fall back on the interpretation of the State in which the minority or the persons who claimed to constitute it were resident, except, of course, in cases where the existence of the minority and its rights were guaranteed by conventions and treaties.

43. The wording suggested by the Special Committee of Experts contained the phrase 'depending on the national policy of each State'. It was observed that this form of words gave too much freedom to the State. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany sought to replace the phrase by the words 'depending on particular circumstances', which it considered to be more objective and more restrictive. A proposal by the French delegation: 'depending on the *educational policy of each State*' was finally adopted by 16 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Article 8

44. The text adopted by the Special Committee of Experts stated that:

'Any dispute which may arise between any two or more States Parties to this Convention concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless they agree to another mode of settlement.'

45. One delegation objected to the principle of this article on the ground that it would make it possible for one State to intervene in disputes between another State and persons or groups within its territory.

46. It was explained that the convention was intended to define the rights of individuals and to ensure their defence; and it was to the interest of all

States that ratified the instrument to see that it was universally observed; international implementation and supervision were therefore both logical and necessary.

47. The delegation of the Soviet Union was of the opinion that the consent of the parties concerned must be obtained before the dispute was brought before the International Court of Justice. The delegation submitted an amendment to this effect. The Soviet delegation stressed the fact that the principle of the sovereignty of States required that they should first give their consent; moreover, few States would be prepared to ratify the Convention unless this safeguarding clause were inserted in the text.

48. In support of the text drawn up by the Special Committee of Experts, it was pointed out that no one State should be able to obstruct supervision of the application of the Convention by refusing to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, thus creating a situation in which contractual obligations would not be binding.

49. The French delegation submitted an amendment replacing the words 'unless the parties to the dispute agree to another mode of settlement' by the words 'if no other way of settling the dispute can be found'. The author of the amendment considered that the effect of this alteration would be that in most cases States would not refer to the highest international authority, but would make use either of bilateral procedures or of non-jurisdictional procedures which might be instituted by Unesco in the near future and which might also be valid for all the instruments adopted by the Organization. The French delegation accordingly submitted a separate draft resolution requesting the Organization to prepare and submit to an *ad hoc* committee of the Conference, composed of governmental experts, a draft protocol setting up a commission of conciliation and good offices.

50. The Working Party rejected the Soviet amendment by 9 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, and adopted the French amendment by 11 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

51. The French draft resolutions was approved by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Article 9

52. The principle that 'reservations to this Convention shall not be permitted' was approved by the Working Party, which rejected a proposal to the contrary submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union, by 8 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

1. The expression 'qui peuvent avoir été prescrites ou approuvées', which is included in this paragraph and in other articles, is translated by 'as may be laid down or approved'.

2. The text of this resolution appears in Part B of this volume immediately after the text of the convention.

53. One delegation expressed the opinion that if no reservations were permitted some States might refrain from ratifying the Convention. On the other hand, it was pointed out that, as States could in any case, choose between the convention and the recommendation, there was no justification for permitting reservations in the Convention which would have the effect of restricting its scope and reducing its authority.

Additional article (new Article 10)

54. The delegation of Austria had proposed a new article stipulating that bilateral treaties or agreements regulating any matter dealt with in this Convention shall not be affected by this Convention if those treaties or agreements are not against the spirit of this Convention'. The Italian delegation stated its agreement with the spirit of the Austrian proposal.

55. Some delegations expressed the opinion that the Insertion of a reference to this point in the report would meet the wishes of the delegation of Austria whilst others pointed out that the amendment should not apply to i&lateral agreements only.

56. *The text* taken in place of the Austrian proposal is based on the considerations set forth in paragraph 56 of the report of the Special Committee of Experts; it was approved unanimously.

Article 13 (old Article 12)

57. This article stipulates that the Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the Organization which are invited to accede to it by the Executive Board.

58. An amendment was submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia in order to ensure universality to the effect that 'any State', without restriction might accede to the Convention. On the other hand 'it was agreed that as the other Conventions adopted by Unesco provide for invitations to be extended by the Executive Board, this procedure should be maintained in the present case in view of the political aspects of the decision to be taken. *The amendment* was rejected by 8 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

2. Report of the Working Party on the Advisability of establishing an international instrument *concerning* technical and vocational education

1. The Working Party met on the *morning* of 22 November and the afternoon of 23 November on 29 November and on the morning of 1 December.

2. The officers of the Working Party were man : Mr. H. Bekkari (Morocco). vice-chairman: Mr. Oscar Mendez Napoles (Mexico); rapporteur : Mrs. M. G. Gueye (Senegal).

3. Representatives of the following Member States took part in the Working Party's meetings : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium Burma China Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland ' France ' Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy 'Mexico 'Morocco Niger, Rumania, Senegal, Switzerland Tunisia Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Khgdom, United States of America.

4. Observers from *the Food* Organization of the United Nations the **International** Labour Organisation, and ORT World Union were also present.

5. Under its terms of reference, the Working Party was asked to make proposals to the Programme Commission on the following points : (a) Whether the question of technical and vocational education should be regulated at the international level- (b) If so to what extent can the question be regulated and whether the method adopted should be an international convention or, alternatively, a recommendation to Member States; (C) Whether it is desirable

to convene a special Committee of government experts to prepare the final text of the draft to be submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

6. The working papers were documents 11C/PRG/4 and 11C/PRG/4 Add. 1.

7. In the course of the discussions, the members of the Working Party emphasized the capital importance of technical and vocational education in the modern world and laid particular stress on the urgent need for its extension in countries in process of development. Several delegatesspoke of the close link that should exist between technical education and general education. It was pointed out, however that In. some cases the less intelligent or less gifted children were directed towards technical and vocational education; it was necessary to combat the tendency showing itself in certain countries to give a lower Place in the scale of values to technical education than to general education.

8. Several members of the Working Party emphasized the urgency of preparing an international instrument concerning technical and vocational education. Such an instrument would make it possible to lay down general principles for the development of this education on the basis of the *experience of* different countries. A number of delegates expressed the hope that the Instrument would contribute towards the extension and improvement of technical

and vocational education, particularly in countries in process of development.

9. On the question whether the instrument should be presented in the form of an international convention or, alternatively, of a recommendation to Member States, the Working Party decided in favour of a recommendation. The recommendation, being more flexible, would make it easier for Member States to take account of existing conditions and of each country's particular educational system.

10. It was suggested that the Unesco Secretariat be requested to prepare a list of the points which should be included in the recommendation. While the Working Party did not discuss in detail the fields which should be covered by the recommendation, certain fields were mentioned by different delegates. For instance, it was suggested that the recommendation should deal, *inter alia*, with the relationship between general and technical education, technical and vocational education of women, the relationship between economic development and technical and vocational education, educational guidance, the combining of efforts of schools and of commercial and industrial undertakings in the provision of vocational education, the different levels of technical and vocational education (primary, secondary and higher), and agricultural technical education.

11. Lastly, the Working Party considered the question of convening a special committee of government experts to prepare the final text of the draft recommendation, and decided in favour of convening such a committee.

12. Several delegates drew attention to the complexity of the subject and the importance of the instrument which would be adopted by the General Conference, and urged the need for detailed preparatory work. As a result, certain delegates felt that the two-year period envisaged for the preparation of the final text of the draft recommendation was too short. It was therefore proposed to recommend a

time-table according to which the preparatory work would be spread over four years and the special committee of government experts would meet before the thirteenth session of the General Conference. This proposal was supported by the majority of the members present and, when put to the vote, was adopted by 12 votes to 8.

13. However, the discussion was resumed in the course of subsequent meetings and several members of the Working Party again stressed the urgent need to prepare and adopt the recommendation. They also expressed the wish that Unesco and the ILO should take joint action for the international regulation of technical and vocational education according to the time-table adopted by the Executive Board. As a result, the Working Party reversed its first decision and, by 11 votes to 4, recommended the convening of the special committee of government experts before the twelfth session of the General Conference so that the final text of the draft recommendation might be submitted to the General Conference at that twelfth session.

14. Before the meeting of the Working Party ended, some delegates drew attention to the fact that no funds were at present provided for in the budget estimates for the preparation of an international instrument concerning technical and vocational education. They considered that the necessary sum could not in any case be drawn from the funds specified in the proposed programme and budget under project 1.25, paragraph 419 of the Education chapter of document 11C/5.

15. A member of the Working Party expressed the wish that close co-ordination should be maintained between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education in their activities relating to technical and vocational education.

16. The Working Party recommended that the Programme Commission submit draft resolution 1.243 to the General Conference.

3. Report of the Working Party on recommendations arising from the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences

1. The Working Party on the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Field of the Natural Sciences held three meetings between 19 and 24 November 1960. The following Member States, Agencies and international non-governmental organizations were represented : Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of

America, Viet-Nam; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) ; Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS).

2. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Programme Commission at its meeting on 17 November 1960, the Bureau of the Working Party was constituted as follows : chairman, Professor N. M. Sissakian (USSR); vice-chairman, Dr. A. F. Ismail (UAR), and Dr. J. B. Platt (USA); rapporteur, Dr. J. H. Bannier (Netherlands); secretary, Mr. Y. de Hempinne (Unesco Natural Sciences Department).

3. The Chairman welcomed the members of the Working Party, after which the Director of the Department of Natural Sciences explained briefly the task that the Working Party was asked to fulfil.

4. Professor Pierre Auger then recalled the general outline of the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences¹ and described briefly the conditions in which this survey had been made.

5. In the general discussion which followed, the Working Party was unanimous in stressing the historical significance of this survey, as well as the important influence it would have on the evolution of ideas on the planning and co-ordination of scientific research at both the national and the international levels. The delegate of France, speaking for the Working Party as a whole, congratulated Professor Auger and his colleagues on the excellent work they had done.

6. The delegate of the United Arab Republic referred to the stimulating influence exerted by the preparation of the survey and by its results, on the development of the work of the Council for Scientific Policy in his country. In this connexion, he suggested that all countries which had sent detailed reports to the Special Consultant when he was preparing the survey should have them published and circulated to the organizations responsible for the shaping of scientific policy in the various Member States of Unesco.

7. The delegate of the United Arab Republic further stressed the need for standardizing the terminology and methods used in statistical surveys on the financing of scientific research at the national level. This proposal was approved by the Working Party.

8. Bearing in mind general recommendations 1 and 5 in the survey, the Working Party approved unanimously a draft resolution submitted by the delegate of the United Arab Republic,² approving the creation within the Natural Sciences Department of a research and documentation unit on the national organization of scientific research in the Member States.

9. The Working Party also approved the Director-General's comments on general recommendations 1 and 5 of the Auger report, contained in document 11C/PRG/5.

10. In connexion with general recommendation No. 2, on international aspects of technology, the delegate of Turkey raised a question of substance relating to Unesco's general policy as regards the problems entailed by the industrialization of countries in process of technical development. He thought the statement on that question contained in document 11C/PRG/5, paragraphs 115 to 123, gave a very precise indication of the position which Unesco should adopt in the matter.

11. In this respect, the Working Party approved a

resolution submitted by the Bureau concerning Unesco's general policy on the problems entailed by the industrialization of the underdeveloped regions, amended by the delegate of Sudan.³

12. The Working Party also approved the Director-General's comments on general recommendation No. 2, contained in paragraph 47 of document 11C/PRG/5.

13. In connexion with general recommendations Nos. 3 and 9, concerning respectively, regional scientific and technical training institutes, and the organization of international co-operation in scientific research, the Working Party first considered a resolution submitted by the Bureau and intended to define Unesco's position in the matter of encouragement of international research activities. After a detailed discussion, in which a prominent part was taken by the delegates of Turkey, Mexico and Pakistan and the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the resolution was slightly amended and was then approved unanimously.⁴

14. The Working Party then turned to the draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Brazil (11C/DR/29 Rev.), Czechoslovakia (11C/DR/54) and Bulgaria (11a/DR/72, proposal No. 3). As regards the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Brazil containing a proposal for the establishment of a Latin American physics centre, the Working Party first agreed on the general principles by which Unesco should be guided in respect of the setting up of international institutions for science teaching and scientific research, as follows :

(a) An international institution for science teaching and scientific research should only be set up in cases where the need for it has been clearly established (exceptionally costly equipment, beyond the financial means of a single country, a research subject of an essentially international nature, or the need to enlist the collaboration of specialists belonging to widely varying disciplines in a well-defined field of research);

(b) The setting up of such an institution should, in each case, be accompanied by the signature of an international agreement ensuring the continuity of the institution's scientific activities and its regular financing over the years.

15. The Working Party also agreed in affirming that Unesco could in no way accept responsibility for financing the installation or operating costs of international organizations for science teaching and scientific research. It was pointed out, in the light of the experience gained in this matter, that the operation of international scientific research organizations places a very heavy burden on the participating States, both from the financial point of view and from

1. United Nations Doc. E/3362.

2. See Annex I of this volume, paragraph 246.

3. See resolution 2.73.

4. See resolution 2.72.

that of the scientific and technical personnel that has to be provided.

16. As a consequence the Working Party approved in an amended form the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Brazil authorizing the Director-General to carry out the necessary preliminary work, in co-operation with the Brazilian Government, with a view to the possible establishment of a Latin American physics centre.¹ The Working Party recommended the inclusion, for that purpose, of a supplementary sum of \$20,000 in the budget of the Department of Natural Sciences for 1961-62.

17. Basing itself on the considerations set forth above, the Working Party then considered the draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The delegate of Bulgaria agreed to withdraw his proposal in favour of the amended draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia, which was approved unanimously by the Working Party.² The Working Party recommended that a sum of \$5,000 be included for that purpose in the budget of the Department of Natural Sciences for 1961-62.

18. The Working Party then approved the Director-General's comments on general recommendations Nos. 3 and 9, contained in paragraph 48 of document 11C/PRG/5. Lastly, at the request of the representative of Turkey, the Working Party expressed its agreement with the Director-General's proposal for a survey to be made in 1961-62 of existing institutions for higher technological education and research in a number of selected countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (cf. 11C/5, project 2.5, para. 285).

19. As to general recommendation No. 4, on scientific documentation, the Working Party approved the draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Switzerland (11C/DR/61), France (11C/DR/86) and Belgium (11C/DR/113 Rev.). The Working Party was of opinion that the Swiss and Belgian resolutions should be coupled together.³

20. The Working Party also approved the Director-General's comments on general recommendation No. 4, contained in paragraph 49 of document 11C/PRG/5.

21. The Working Party went on to discuss a recommendation by the Bureau concerning Unesco's future activities in the field of scientific documentation, which it approved unanimously.⁴

22. On the subject of general recommendation No. 6, concerning the establishment of an information service on current research work, the Working Party agreed with the Director-General that such action would be premature.

23. General recommendation No. 7, on international scientific conferences, was examined in the light of a draft resolution submitted by the Bureau. After some discussion, in which the delegates of the United

States of America, Belgium, Turkey, Mexico, France, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Pakistan and Italy took part, the Working Party unanimously approved the text of that resolution.⁵

24. With regard to general recommendation No. 8, on measurements, units and methods, the Netherlands delegate drew attention to the international bodies and machinery already existing for the study of those questions, in particular the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the committees of the international scientific unions and the International Standards Organization, in particular its Special Technical Committee No. 12. He expressed the view that any new international action in that field could only hamper the activities of those various bodies.

25. The Working Party unanimously endorsed that opinion after the representative of the Director-General had pointed out that a member of the Secretariat had already established contact with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and that the competent authorities of that organization had likewise informed him that the convening of an international conference in that sphere was not desirable at present.

26. The Working Party then examined general recommendations Nos. 10 and 11 and unanimously approved the Director-General's comments on them, contained in paragraphs 55 and 56 of document 11C/PRG/5.

27. In connexion with general recommendation No. 11 on the exploration and conservation of natural environments, the Working Party considered the draft resolution submitted by the Government of Denmark (11C/DR/60). Several speakers reminded the Working Party of the resolution which it had just adopted, according to which Unesco could only give second priority to the direct financing of international research activities. Feeling that the adoption of this draft resolution would constitute a dispersal of Unesco's endeavours, the Working Party decided to reject the proposal. The Working Party then considered the comments of the Director-General on the special recommendations arising out of the Auger report and approved them in toto.

28. With regard to the special recommendations on biological sciences, the Working Party unanimously approved a resolution submitted by the Bureau on Unesco's programme on laboratory animals.⁶

29. Finally the Working Party considered the Director-General's selection from the recommenda-

1. See resolution 2.121, paragraph (b).

2. See resolution 2.121 (a) (ii).

3. See resolution 2.1122 and Annex I, paragraph 213.

4. See Annex I, paragraph 214.

5. See resolution 2.1113.

6. See Annex I, paragraph 221.

tions arising out of the Auger report and unanimously approved a resolution on the subject.¹

30. The Working Party then turned to the general survey of Unesco's work in the sphere of the natural sciences for the current ten-year period (11C/PRG/5, para. 69-123). As an indication of its general concurrence in the principles set out in that part of the document, the Working Party unanimously approved a resolution on the subject."

31. Paragraphs 69-88 of document 11C/PRG/5 were then approved, subject to certain changes in wording.

32. In conformity with its earlier decision the Working Party decided to reject paragraph 89 on the convening of an international conference on the units of measurement used in the basic sciences.

33. The following amendment to paragraph 90 was then recommended : ' The Director-General is prepared, in agreement with the competent international organizations, to take the requisite steps towards the improvement of the units of measurement in the basic sciences throughout the world.'

34. Paragraphs 91 to 94 were approved and the following new wording proposed for paragraph 95 : ' The usefulness of bilateral and multilateral meetings of heads of national research councils and academies of sciences has become apparent. It would be advantageous if Unesco were to convene such conferences, with as broad representation as possible, periodically on problems of common interest, perhaps twice a decade. This would make it easier to draw up plans for international co-operation, beside avoiding duplication of work. The first such meeting might take place in 1963-64.'

35. In the light of this new version the delegate of Bulgaria did not press for the resolution submitted by his delegation in that connexion (11C/DR/72, proposal No. 2).

36. Paragraphs 96-114 of document 11C/PRG/5 were then approved.

37. Paragraphs 115 to 123 on the industrialization of countries in the process of technological development were considered with particular care. With regard to paragraph 117, the Working Party was insistent that the study of the methods and techniques to be used for the industrial development of communities be based on *local* economic and social data.

38. Regarding paragraph 120, the Working Party was of opinion that the list of the needed institutes of technology should comprise national as well as regional institutes.

39. With regard to paragraphs 122 and 123, the meeting asked unequivocally that the study of methods and procedures for the accelerated indus-

trialization of countries in the process of technological development be restricted to the scientific and technological aspects.

40. The Working Party was then addressed by the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency who outlined his organization's observations on the recommendations arising from the Auger report and on the comments of the Director-General of Unesco on those recommendations. In that connexion the Working Party was unanimous in asserting the necessity for effective co-ordination of the work of the agencies making up the United Nations system through the existing machinery for the purpose, more particularly the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

41. The Working Party had little time to consider the other draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Member States concerning Unesco's Natural Sciences programme. It did, however, examine the draft resolution submitted by Norway (11C/DR/1 Rev.), on the preparation of a comprehensive report on present constructive possibilities in the field of science and technology for the promotion of human welfare. Several delegates emphasized the great value of such a report. The delegates of Pakistan and the United States of America, however, expressed certain doubts as to the desirability of embarking upon a project of such scope immediately after the survey on the main trends of scientific inquiry conducted by Professor Auger.

42. Furthermore, the delegate of the United States of America drew the Working Party's attention to Unesco's programme for 1961-62 in the field of technological sciences and of the industrialization of countries in process of development, which very largely covered the subjects mentioned in the Norwegian draft resolution.

43. As the Norwegian delegation's proposal was not supported, the Working Party decided to reject it.

44. Finally the Working Party considered a draft resolution on the establishment of a science co-operation office in Tropical Africa. In this connexion, the delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the hope that the funds allocated to this resolution might be devoted in particular to the preparatory work which would have to be carried out for the establishment of the new science co-operation office in Tropical Africa.³

45. On the proposal of the delegate of the United Arab Republic, the Working Party unanimously adopted a motion congratulating the special consultant, Professor P. Auger, the Director of the Department of Natural Sciences and his staff, and all the institutions and persons whose efforts had contributed

1. See Annex I, paragraph 220.

2. See resolution 2.71.

3. See resolution 2.62.

to the success of the survey into the main trends of scientific inquiry, which formed a completely new departure in the methods of drawing up Unesco's programme in the field of the Natural Sciences.

46. The Working Party also expressed its warmest thanks to its chairman, Academician N. M. Sissakian, for the enlightened manner in which he had conducted the discussions.

4. Report of the Working Party on Oceanography

1. The Working Party for the appraisal of the new marine sciences programme held three meetings on 18, 21 and 23 November 1960.

2. The officers of the Working Party were : chairman, Mr. G. E. R. Deacon (United Kingdom); vice-chairman, Mr. Marcel Florkin (Belgium) ; rapporteur, Mr. C. Mahadevan (India); representative of the Director-General, Mr. H. Roderick, Deputy-Director of the Natural Sciences Department; secretaries : Mr. A. Perez-Vitoria and Mr. L. Howell-Rivero.

3. The following members of the Working Party were present : Messrs. G. Edgar (Australia), A. Hadjioloff (Bulgaria), Tha Hla (Burma), Pierre Gendron (Canada), M. Pihl (Denmark), C. Bonifaz Jijon (Ecuador), E. Suomalainen (Finland), R. Paque (France), G. Bohnecke (Federal Republic of Germany), E. Perucca (Italy), K. Sugawara (Japan), Arthur Crovetto (Monaco), H. Bekkari or Albert Sasson (Morocco), V. Armstrong (New Zealand), Kemal Reheem (Pakistan), Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson or Mr. P. Ronduen (Philippines), Messrs. Michal Smialowski (Poland), El Fani (Tunisia), A. F. Ismail (United Arab Republic), Joseph B. Platt or R. Revelle (United States of America), S. M. Sissakian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), and Ly Chanh-Trung (Viet-Nam).

4. The following observers also attended : Messrs. A. E. Orbaneja (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), B. Buras (International Atomic Energy Agency), O. Nielsen (Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization), J. Furnestin (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea), G. Laclavere (International Council of Scientific Unions), McPeak (Ford Foundation).

5. The terms of reference of the Working Party were to study the new marine sciences programme as set out in document 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr.; documents 11C/PRG/7 and 11C/PRG/7 Add. 1 were also considered.

6. The Chairman outlined the programme of oceanographic work and said that there was general agreement with regard to the importance of this branch of research, particularly with reference to the Indian Ocean about which very little was known.

7. The representative of the Director-General explained that the programme resulted from the work of the Preparatory Meeting called in March 1960 in Unesco House, Paris, and of the

Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research held in Copenhagen last July. The Secretariat had made every effort to prepare the programme in accordance with the decisions of the above conference, especially with regard to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

8. Resolution 2.31 (11C/5 Add. and Corr., para. 100) was unanimously endorsed.

9. The preamble and paragraph (a) of resolution 2.32 were approved. Paragraph (b) gave rise to a general discussion in which some of the delegates, particularly those of the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand, felt that a decision concerning the utilization of an international research and training vessel could not be reached by 1962, and that the matter required further investigation. The representative from India and Pakistan and others stressed the fact that a regional or international vessel for training and research was part of the programme and that such a vessel was an urgent necessity for the training of oceanographers from the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. Finally, it was proposed to amend paragraphs (b) and (c) as follows :

(b) 'To undertake a study by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the feasibility and advisability of the operation by Unesco of an international research and training vessel and to submit this recommendation of the IOC to the Executive Board for its approval and transmittal to the twelfth session of the General Conference. '

(c) 'To assist oceanographic training by providing scientific equipment, winches and wires, to vessels of nations prepared to undertake regional shipboard training programme. '

10. Paragraphs 191-5 were approved unchanged in the form in which they appear in document 11C/5.

11. Paragraph 196 was approved in the form in which it appears in document 11C/5 Add. and Corr.

12. Paragraph 197(a) was amended to read as follows : ' Preliminary activities concerned with the Expedition have already indicated that to give adequate support to the Indian Ocean Expedition organized by the Special Committee on Oceanographic Research and to ensure that the Expedition operates as a co-ordinated research team and that the work of each vessel is of maximum scientific benefit to the entire Expedition, working groups

concerned with physical and chemical oceanography, marine biology, marine geology and geophysics, and marine meteorology, each composed of about ten scientists from the various vessels and/or land institutions co-operating, should meet twice during 1961-62, if possible in the Indian Ocean area. These groups, which met in Copenhagen (1960) and agreed to a preliminary work plan for each ship, will : (i) decide, in the light of the survey done under the preliminary plan, what further specialized studies each ship should undertake; (ii) evaluate the procedures being used for measurements and formulate standards.'

13. Paragraph 197(b) should read as follows : 'The scientific outcome of the Expedition rests to a considerable extent on the success of these scientific working groups.'

14. Paragraph 197(c). In the fourth line, after the word 'sought', add : 'in view of the fact that the scientific results are freely available to all and will be of general benefit to mankind.'

15. Paragraphs 198-203 were approved without modification.

16. Paragraph 204 was modified and should read as follows :

'Regular programme :

' 1961 : \$123,000 (equipment, \$35,500; experts on mission, \$21,000; delegates' travel, \$29,900; conference services, \$600; fellowships, \$21,000; printing, \$5,000; contracts, \$10,000).

' 1962 : \$126,500 (equipment, \$10,000; experts on mission, \$39,000; delegates' travel, \$33,000; conference services, \$1,500; fellowships, \$28,000; printing, \$5,000; contracts, \$10,000).'

17. Paragraphs 205-25 were approved.

18. Paragraph 226 it to be replaced by the following : 'While the study of the feasibility and advisability of an international research and training vessel is going on, Unesco will provide scientific equipment, winches and wires, to two vessels, one in the Indian Ocean region, and another in the Latin American region, belonging to countries prepared to undertake regional training courses in oceanography. These ships will make it possible to train oceanographers at sea where such training is not otherwise available.'

19. Paragraph 227 should read as follows : 'Regular programme : 1961 : \$35,000 (contracts, \$5,000; equipment, \$30,000); 1962 : \$30,000 (equipment).'

20. Paragraph 228 is to be deleted.

21. The representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization introduced document 11C/PRG/7 Add. 1 proposing the establishment of a joint FAO/Unesco Policy Committee on Oceanography made up of Member States of both organizations.

22. A general discussion followed in which the delegates from Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, Philippines, USA and the International Atomic Energy Agency took part. It was finally decided that while there appeared to be adequate programme co-ordination provided at the secretariat level by the newly formed Sub-committee on Oceanography of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the question of the need for further policy co-ordination between FAO and Unesco by means of a committee of Member States of both organizations, considering the needs of other United Nations Agencies, should be referred to the Sub-Committee on Oceanography of the ACC where the opinions of all United Nations Agencies concerned with oceanography could be heard.

23. All these decisions were unanimously approved.

24. The representative of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Agency expressed the interest of his organization for the Unesco programme in marine sciences and its present development, and its willingness to help in any possible way.

25. The delegate of Poland thanked Unesco for the help rendered his country in the marine sciences under the Participation Programme. Unesco was thanked also by the delegates of the USA and Ecuador for its assistance in other projects- especially the setting up of a marine biological station on the Galapagos Islands. Finally, the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the entire Working Party, expressed its satisfaction with the development of the marine sciences programme and the work done by the Department of Natural Sciences in this connexion.

5. Report of the Working Party on the future programme in the field of scientific research on arid lands

1. The Working Party met on 18, 19 and 21 November 1960. The chairman was Professor Georges Aubert (France), the vice-chairman Mr. G. Edgar (Australia) and the rapporteur, Mr. Ben Osman (Tunisia).

2. Representatives of the following Member States were present : Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Denmark, France, Guinea, Iran, Israel, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey,

United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America.

3. Also present were observers of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics.

4. The Working Party's terms of reference were to establish the main lines of the future programme in the field of scientific research on arid lands. The working papers were document 11C/PRG/6 and draft resolutions 11C/DR/3 and DR/36

5. The Member States present were unanimous in emphasizing the importance of the major project; they all expressed their pleasure at the excellent reception given to this project in the different countries, as well as at the highly encouraging results already obtained (see the national reports to the General Symposium on Arid Zone Problems, May 1960, and the evaluation by the enlarged Advisory Committee on 19 and 20 May 1960).

6. They noted that the project, after an initial period of getting under way in each country, was now beginning to have full effect. Moreover, arid zone problems were complex, universal, permanent problems and did not appear compatible with restrictions upon the time or place allotted to research. For these reasons, the Member States represented in the Working Party agreed to ask that Unesco's work on arid zone problems be continued and developed.

7. After a review of the plans proposed by the Director-General in document 11C/PRG/6, the Working Party observed that :

(i) The major project, which had been created in order to impress upon Member States the urgency and importance of arid zone problems and to help them launch their programmes of research, had adequately fulfilled its purpose. In view of the interest aroused and of the number of institutions founded, it was reasonable to assume that the effort which various Member States had made would be sustained. The time seemed to have come, therefore, to adopt new lines of action and organization which would give Unesco's work in this field a permanent, regular and systematic character.

(ii) This would also seem to be the right time to follow up the interest aroused in Member States by undertaking more practical research fitted to the individual needs of countries; e.g., initiation of pilot projects and experimental programmes, founding or strengthening of research institutes, training of specialists and dispatch of experts and equipment. This desirable policy seemed, in addition, better suited to the possibilities of international action which had developed or emerged since the establishment of the major project (e.g. Technical Assistance and the Special Fund) and would lead to a fuller use of such resources.

(iii) The present geographical area and the range of disciplines covered by the major project should be extended in order to fit the universal and interrelated character of the different research projects. The

creation of a Division of Studies and Research related to Natural Resources should make it possible to effect a synthesis of current knowledge about aridity and would reconcile the interests of basic scientific research with the individual problems of Member States.

(iv) A more extensive work of synthesis would lead to integrated practical studies of concern, sometimes, to several Member States, and an international scientific research programme could thus be launched.

8. The Working Party, noting that the proposed plan outlined in document 11C/PRG/6 established Unesco's arid zone research programme on a permanent basis, that it allowed for a considerable extension of these activities and a fuller use of the possibilities offered by international organizations (FAO, Special Fund, Technical Assistance, etc), fully approved the replacement of the major project by the programme of action proposed by the Director-General.

9. The Working Party nevertheless hopes :

(i) That in view of the extension of the geographical scope of Unesco's arid zone research and of the range of subjects covered, the allocation for this field under the Regular programme would be maintained at a level comparable to the present one. An analysis of the programme indicated that the amount should not be less than about 70 per cent of the present appropriation under the Regular Programme.

(ii) That arid zone research would be given particular importance in the programme of the Division of Studies and Research related to Natural Resources.

(iii) That the Director-General would take all necessary steps to avoid any break in Unesco's arid zone research work while the new organization was being set up. It hoped that preparations for the execution of co-ordinated international research projects would be completed by 1961.

10. The Working Party took note of the fact that the delegation of Israel, feeling satisfied with the recommendations concerning the future of the arid lands programme, had withdrawn that part of its draft resolution 11C/DR/3 relating to the continuation of the major project. The Working Party also approved the spirit of draft resolution 11C/DR/36 proposed by the delegation of Viet-Nam; it felt that the plan it was proposing took full account of the point of view expressed in this draft resolution.

11. The Working Party therefore proposed the following amendments to resolution 2.71 as contained in document 11C/5:1 delete sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 12 and the whole of Section III.

12. Further, the Working Party unanimously recommended the adoption of a resolution concerning the major project.²

1. See resolution 2.81.

2. See resolution 2.82.

6. Report of the Working Party on the Draft Recommendation concerning the most effective Means of rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone

1. The Working Party on the draft recommendation to Member States concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone held three meetings on 24 and 29 November.

2. The officers of the Working Party were : chairman, Dr. Fritz Gysin (Switzerland); vice-chairman, H.E. S. Okamoto (Japan) ; rapporteur, Miss M. Woodall (United Kingdom).

3. The Director-General was represented by Mr. J. K. van der Haagen, Head, Museums and Monuments Division, Department of Cultural Activities.

4. Representatives of 18 Member States took part in the proceedings of the Working Party : Australia, Burma, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Niger, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay.

5. The Director of the International Council of Museums took part in the proceedings.

6. The terms of reference of this Working Party were to make recommendations to the Programme Commission on a draft recommendation to Member States concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone (11C/16) prepared by the Director-General in consultation with the International Council of Museums. As this project had received the close attention of highly qualified experts, the Working Party felt it unnecessary to examine every provision of the draft recommendation in detail. It considered that the recommendation had been broadly conceived and that its application would vary in different countries, according to local conditions. In general, the Working Party was of the opinion that it was desirable to maintain a text allowing of flexible application.

7. Several members of the Working Party including the delegates of Bulgaria, Poland, Niger, Spain, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom, and United States of America, made general comments on the scope of the recommendation and its importance as a means of attracting the attention of Member States, particularly the new countries, to the value of museums in general education. Questions were asked concerning the interpretation to be given to certain expressions in the recommendation and more particularly regarding the conditional mood of the recommendation, which the United States delegate thought might lead to some confusion in the minds of the governing bodies of museums of that country. The member from Bulgaria suggested

the inclusion of a new paragraph in the section dealing with general principles, which would make it clear that access to museums implied convenient visiting hours for all sections of the population and free admission, and would also draw attention to the importance of museums in small centres and villages.

8. Some other comments were made. The delegate from Hungary, for instance, considered that the place given to paragraph 4 gave it too great an importance in regard to the following paragraphs and suggested that it be inserted elsewhere in the recommendation.

9. The draft recommendation was then examined paragraph by paragraph.

10. The Working Party recommends to the Programme Commission the adoption of the following amendments :

Paragraph 4 to become paragraph 6.

Paragraph 5 to become paragraph 4.

Paragraph 6 to become paragraph 5.

Paragraph 7 : to insert after the words : ' Admission should be free . . . ', the words : ' whenever possible '.

Paragraph 8. Some members of the Working Party did not think its application practicable; the paragraph was therefore put to the vote which resulted in a draw (9-9). In accordance with Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, a second vote took place during the second meeting. An agreement having been reached between the various delegations, the paragraph was put to the vote in an amended form. The text, with the addition, after the words : ' for members of large families ', of the words : ' in those countries in which there exist official methods of identifying these groups ', was approved by 17 votes, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 10. At the suggestion of the United States delegate, delete the words : ' in any case ' and replace by ' whenever possible '.

Paragraph 13. After a brief discussion regarding the wording of a new paragraph suggested by the delegate of Bulgaria, it was decided to add at the end of paragraph 13, after the words : ' activities and development of the museums ', the sentence : ' This should apply in particular to museums which are found in small towns and villages and which are often of an importance out of proportion to their size. '

All the other paragraphs remained unchanged.

11. The recommendation, with the amended texts, was again put to the vote and approved unanimously by the Working Party.

7. Report of the Working Party set up to consider the Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind

1. The Programme Commission established a Working Party : (a) to consider the matters dealt with in the Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (11C/PRG/8); (b) to study the paragraphs in the draft Programme and Budget for 1961 and 1962 dealing with the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind; and (c) to submit a report.

2. The Programme Commission appointed the following officers of the Working Party : chairman : Mr. C. C. Berg (Netherlands); vice-chairman : Mr. M. Awad (United Arab Republic); rapporteur : Mr. M. Achena (Iran).

3. The Working Party was composed of delegates of the following countries : Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federation of the West Indies, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

4. The following attended the meetings as observers : H.E. Mr. R. Baron Castro (El Salvador), Chairman of the Administrative Commission; members of the delegations of Austria, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, See; and representatives of four non-governmental organizations-Ford Foundation, International Switzerland, Yugoslavia; the observer for the Holy Universal Esperanto Association, World Jewish Congress.

5. The Working Party held three meetings, in the afternoons of 22, 24 and 29 November.

6. The International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind was represented by its president, H.E. Mr. P. de Berrêdo Carneiro. The Director-General was represented by Mr. R. Salat, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities.

7. The Working Party considered the following documents : (a) 11C/PRG/8 (Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind); (b) 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr. (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961 and 1962, Chapter 4, para. 22(e) and paras. 45-47).

8. After opening the meeting, the Chairman invited

the representative of the Director-General to make an introductory statement. Mr. Salat recalled that the International Commission was about to enter upon the last stage of its work, and stressed the close and fruitful collaboration which existed between the President of the Commission and the Director-General of Unesco. He drew attention to the successful negotiation of a new contract for the English-language edition, which provided for the publication of the work in stages between 1961 and 1963, and he asked the President of the International Commission to give the Working Party fuller details.

9. The President of the International Commission touched on the main points of his report (11C/PRG/8). Dealing with the universal character of the history, he emphasized that the work covered all points of view lying between the extremes of ideology. Only volume 5 still required substantial revision. In regard to collaboration on the part of the National Commissions, he mentioned that only 22 of them had replied to the International Commission's requests for observations. He referred to the advantages of the new contract for an English edition and pointed out that the new publisher had agreed to issue the volumes separately. In reply to a question from the delegate of the United States of America, he read out the following clause from the publishing contract : 'The Commission agrees in the absence of delays caused by conditions beyond its control to deliver the completed manuscripts of two volumes in 1961, and to use its best efforts to produce completed manuscripts of the other volumes to enable the publication of two volumes per year thereafter.'

10. Before embarking on the discussion, all the speakers congratulated the President of the International Commission on the untiring efforts which had enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and to bring this most important work to fruition. Some of them lent added force to their praise by contrasting it with the scepticism they had felt at the outset of the undertaking.

11. The delegate of the United Arab Republic stated that, although the procedure of consultation with the National Commissions, international organizations and scholars of the whole world, had inevitably caused some setback to the time-table, it had, on the other hand, yielded substantial results. The very fact that a well known firm of publishers had paid substantial advance royalties was an indisputable augury of success. The fact that only the fifth of the six volumes of the work required any substantial recasting seemed to Mr. Awad to confirm the success of the publication as a whole.

12. The delegates of Mexico and Japan felt that

the history had an important role to play; the former considered that it should serve as a link between Unesco and the world of learning, while the latter regarded it as tangible evidence of Unesco's activities in the cultural field.

13. The delegate of Spain acknowledged the importance of the history, but saw a danger in that very importance. It ran the risk of being regarded as the last word on the subject, a sort of 'bible'. It was of the essence of every science of history that there should be no absolute, dogmatic conclusions and interpretations. To guard against that danger he felt that discussion on the history should remain open, and he suggested that it should be continually revised.

14. The idea of future revision of the history was supported by the delegates as a whole.

15. The delegate of the Republic of Mali stressed the value and importance of African oral traditions as sources and evidence of the cultural history of that continent. He warned the Working Party against adopting a conception of cultural history which ignored evidence transmitted by word of mouth from generation to generation. He accordingly drew the Working Party's attention to the need to broaden and intensify the efforts to gather and record African oral traditions before they were lost for ever, as they seemed doomed to be by the outburst of new life in Africa. The remarks of the Malian delegate were favourably received by the rest of the Working Party.

16. The delegates of Bulgaria and Rumania asked that the text and notes of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind do full justice to the scientific and cultural contributions of peoples to which too little attention had been accorded in earlier encyclopaedic histories. The Working Party welcomed the suggestion.

17. The President of the International Commission replied to comments made by some delegates on the contents of the volumes. To those who had pointed out what they considered to be faults or omissions in the presentation of the cultural history of their own countries, he replied firstly that the history was a work of synthesis, and not a cultural history of each country or nation, and, secondly, that, where a legitimate remark appeared to be missing, that might not have happened if more National Commissions had answered the appeal of the International Commission and submitted their comments.

18. The delegate of the Soviet Union quoted passages from the sixth volume which he considered to be tendentious, protested against the use of certain expressions, and thought that the study of the development of the socialist countries had not been treated objectively. The President replied that objectivity in the study of contemporary history in which everyone was involved, could only be related to each person's experience. For that reason, no

suspensions should be entertained, and the authors could not accept such suspicions. The manuscript of the sixth volume, in its present form, was provisional, and an eminent historian of the Soviet Union had been asked by the International Commission to submit comments on the manuscript. The President assured the delegate of the Soviet Union that the International Commission would make good use of the comments which it had requested from that historian. He added in conclusion that the text of the history was the responsibility of the International Commission and not of Unesco.

19. Replying to the delegates of Rumania, Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, who wanted an assurance that the comments of the National Commissions would be taken into consideration, the President stated that the speakers were recalling a principle which the International Commission had followed all along. In order to meet the wishes of the speakers, however, he accepted the idea that a recommendation on this subject should be adopted. The Working Party therefore adopted recommendation No. 1 which appears in paragraph 29 below.

20. In addition to Mr. C. C. Berg (Netherlands), chairman, Mr. M. Awad (United Arab Republic), vice-chairman, and Mr. M. Athena (Iran), rapporteur, the delegates of the following countries took an active part in the general discussion : Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

21. The Working Party discussed, more particularly, questions connected with the future of the *Journal of World History* and with the publication of volumes of articles selected from the *Journal*. It also considered the question of future abridged editions of the history and the consequences of the dissolution of the International Commission and, finally, examined the Director-General's proposals concerning a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind contained in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

The future of the 'Journal of World History'

22. The general feeling which emerged from the discussion on this question was that, since the purpose and function of the *Journal* had developed since its inception, it was desirable that it should continue to be published, as a means to international co-operation and understanding and a vehicle for the review of history.

23. Suggestions with regard to the method of continuing the publication of the *Journal* were varied. However, following a proposal by the Vice-Chairman of the Working Party, unanimous agreement was reached on draft recommendation No. 2, given in paragraph 30 below.

Publication of volumes of articles selected from the 'Journal of World History'

24. The President of the International Commission made a statement with regard to this activity and replied to the questions asked by several delegates. The representative of the Director-General considering that this activity was a new one, not included in the commission's original terms of reference thought that a resolution of the General Conference was necessary to enable the International Commission to embark upon it. The delegate of France proposed the text of a draft resolution. This draft resolution is contained in paragraph 33 of the present report and it was adopted unanimously by the Working Party, for submission in the first instance to the Programme Commission.

Abridged editions

25. Aware of the difficulties attending abridgement the Working Party, without entering into the substance of the question of abridged editions noted that no immediate decision on the matter was required, since it could be considered by the General Conference at its twelfth session. In reply to the delegates of Spain and Italy, the President of the International Commission explained that the commission wished to publish abridged editions in order to reach as wide a public as possible, that such editions would be entirely faithful to the spirit and letter of the original work and that so far no commitment had been entered into with any publisher to bring out abridged editions.

Consequences of the dissolution of the commission

26. The Working Party considered that this question also did not call for an immediate decision as the General Conference would have an opportunity to pronounce upon it at its twelfth session.

27. The President of the International Commission expressed the wish that the Director-General and himself should jointly submit to the twelfth session of the General Conference proposals for the dissolution of the commission and the setting up of a smaller body to succeed it. The Working Party and the representative of the Director-General welcomed this suggestion.

Examination of paragraphs of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62 concerning the project for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind

28. The Working Party unanimously formulated a recommendation on this matter, *which* appears as So. 3 in paragraph 31 below.

29. *Recommendation No. 1* (adopted on the proposal of the delegate of Rumania). 'The Working Party having taken note of the procedure adopted by the International Commission for the final approval of the text of each volume, recommends that special attention be paid, both in the body of the text of the volumes and in the notes thereto, to the views expressed by the National Commissions, the non-governmental organizations and the individual specialists upon whom the International Commission has called.'

30. *Recommendation No. 2* (adopted on the proposal of the delegate of the United Arab Republic). 'With regard to the publication of the *Journal of World History*, the Working Party was unanimously in favour of its continuation during 1961-62 under its present management and auspices; it recommends that the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board and in collaboration with the International Commission, study the question of its continuation beyond 1962, its form, scope and character, as well as the way and manner of its publication in the future, and report to the General Conference at its twelfth session on the results of the investigation undertaken.'

31. *Recommendation No. 3*. After considering paragraphs 45, 45a and 45b (work plan) and paragraph 47 (budget), the Working Party recommended the adoption in Chapter 4 of document 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr., of sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph 22 (resolution 4.12) : 'The Director-General is authorized . . . (e) to make the necessary arrangements with the International Commission for the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind for the completion of the publication of the History.'

32. Having regard to paragraph 26 of the present report, the Working Party considered that paragraph 46 of the work plan did not call for consideration during the present session of the General Conference.

33. *Draft resolution*. On the proposal of the delegate of France, the Working Party requests the Programme Commission to submit the text of the following draft resolution to the General Conference .
'The General Conference gives its full consent to the publication, in as many languages as possible of volumes of articles selected from the *Journal of World History* by the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, under conditions laid down by agreement between the Director-General and the International Commission.' 1

1. See Annex I, paragraph 301, and resolution 4.12 (f).

8. Report of the Working Party on the International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia

1. The Working Party held six meetings, on 23, 25 and 29 November, and 1 December 1960, with H.E. Mr. P. de Berrêdo Carneiro (Brazil) in the chair. The rapporteur was Dr. Radivoj Uvalic (Yugoslavia). The Director-General was represented by Mr. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director-General.

2. The meetings were attended by the delegates of the following countries : Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian, Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

3. The Working Party heard a statement by Mr. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director-General, recalling the background to the campaign to save the monuments of Nubia, the decisions taken to that end by the Executive Board and by the Director-General, and the measures already carried out or now in progress, whether initiated by Unesco, by the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, or by other countries taking part in the campaign.

4. H.E. Mr. Okasha, on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Republic, and H.E. Mr. Ziada Arbab, on behalf of the Government of the Sudan, thereafter expressed their governments' gratitude for Unesco's prompt response to their appeal, and furnished information and explanations about the steps already taken by the two governments to arrange, under the international campaign, for the safeguarding of their monuments.

5. The delegate of the United Arab Republic recalled the terms of the declaration made by his government in October 1959, concerning the concessions offered by his country in return for international assistance---cession to foreign expeditions of at least one-half of their finds, with the exception of unique items, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by Unesco on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations; cession of certain works of art from the reserves of the Egyptian museums and of certain temples, with a view to their transfer outside the territory of the United Arab Republic; authorization to excavate in parts of Egypt other than Nubia. It was also mentioned that, under the legislation in force, the Government of the Sudan authorized the export of half the finds from archaeological excavations on its territory.

6. After a lengthy exchange of views, the members of the Working Party expressed their unanimous conviction that Unesco's basic responsibilities

covered the saving, by large-scale international co-operation, of monuments which were accounted some of the most wonderful in mankind's common heritage. While it was Unesco's duty to do all it could to enable the less well-situated nations to benefit from schooling and education, it was a matter of no less importance for the Organization to ensure that schooling and education continued to enshrine the most precious cultural values inherited from the past of the various peoples and embodied in the monuments bearing the stamp of their history and their creative genius.

7. The Working Party decided to study in the following order the three principal questions submitted for its consideration: (a) aims of the campaign; (b) its organization; (c) methods of financing it.

Aims of the campaign

8. The Working Party noted that these fell generally into two categories. Some related to the actual saving of the monuments, either by removing them from the threatened area or by taking steps to protect them on the spot. Others were concerned with making use of the time available before the flooding for the purposes of prospecting, assembling information and undertaking excavations in the area to be submerged.

9. A list of monuments to be moved, with indications of the nature and relative urgency of the work required for the purpose and an estimate of the cost involved, will be found in the report of the expert mission led by Professor Gazzola, a summary of which is given in document 11C/PRG/9, Annex III. Professor Gazzola, in reply to questions put to him, gave explanations to the Working Party on certain points.

10. In considering the safeguarding of the monuments on the Island of Philae, the removal of which cannot be contemplated, owing to their huge size and to the exceptional beauty of their setting, the Working Party took note of the preliminary studies carried out on the initiative of the Government of the Netherlands, a brief description of which is given in Annex II of the same document. The Working Party, which expressed its warm thanks to the Government of the Netherlands for this generous contribution, noted that the work required for the protection of the Philae monuments could not be started before the completion of the High Dam, which was at present scheduled for 1968.

11. With regard to the two temples of Abu Simbel, which are hollowed out of the rock and which constitute one of the most magnificent and perfect of all Pharaonic monuments, the Working Party was informed that two projects had been submitted for

the consideration of the Government of the United Arab Republic and of Unesco. The first of these would provide for the erection round the temples of an earth and rock-fill dam, a preliminary scheme for which had been drawn up, at the request of the Government of the United Arab Republic and Unesco, by Coyne & Bellier, consulting engineers, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee of Experts convened by Unesco at Cairo in October 1959. The Working Party noted that, according to the preliminary studies made, construction costs of the dam were estimated at a sum that might vary from 59 to 82 million dollars.

12. Furthermore, the Italian Government, to which the Working Party wished to extend its thanks, recently submitted the outline of a preliminary project, the cost of which would be between 43 and 58 million dollars, drawn up by the Italconsult group for the preservation of the Abu Simbel temples by raising them up to the level which the Nile will reach after the construction of the Aswan High Dam.

13. At the suggestion of H.E. Mr. Okasha in agreement with the Director-General, the Working Party decided to recommend that the two proposed solutions should be studied by highly qualified international experts appointed by the Government of the United Arab Republic, in consultation with Unesco, who would meet in Cairo early in 1961, at the same time as the Consultative Committee. A final decision should be taken at that time by the Government of the United Arab Republic on the basis of the experts' recommendations and the views of the Consultative Committee.

14. The attention of the Working Party was drawn to the urgency of the work required to save the Abu Simbel temples. This work should be begun as soon as possible, before the spring of 1961, since, after September 1964, the temples would be partly submerged for several months of the year.

15. The delegates of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia outlined the steps which had already been taken or which were under consideration to ensure the participation of their respective countries in the international action for the preservation of the monuments. The Working Party noted this information with the greatest interest and expressed its gratitude to all countries taking part in this action.

16. The attention of the Working Party was drawn to the special requirements of the Sudan in respect of the preservation of the monuments, the work of prospection and documentation and the excavations which are more particularly needed in Sudanese Nubia. The Working Party noted with regret that no offer to participate had so far been forthcoming in respect of the removal of the monuments that

had been singled out by the experts in the Sudanese region of Nubia. It expressed the hope that this urgent work, involving a relatively modest expenditure, would soon be put in hand with the help of certain countries.

Organization of the campaign

17. The Working Party noted the steps taken by the Director-General, in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Board, in regard to the formation of the Committee of Patrons and the International Action Committee, and also in the matter of Unesco's co-operation in the creation of the Consultative Committee set up by the Government of the United Arab Republic and in the establishment of the panel of experts attached to the Government of the Sudan.

18. The Working Party also stressed the importance of the part to be played by National Committees in arranging for the participation of the different countries in the international action. It recommended that national committees be set up as promptly as possible in all Member States, and that their administrative expenses, be reduced to a minimum. These committees should, in particular, be supplied by the appropriate departments of Unesco and of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan with the necessary information and publicity materials, such as films, filmstrips, slides, pamphlets, etc..

19. In regard to the Action Committee, the Working Party expressed the view that prominent persons from the United States of America, the United Arab Republic and the Republic of the Sudan should be invited by the Director-General to join it. As the Action Committee has a vital part to play in organizing the campaign, with special reference to the collection of funds, the Working Party recommended that the Committee should henceforth have a chairman and an executive secretary who could devote his energies to that task.

20. The Working Party's attention was drawn to the comments made by the International Action Committee, at its session in May 1960, concerning Unesco's role and responsibilities (11C/PRG/9, paras. 35 to 43). The Working Party noted in particular the opinion of the Action Committee that 'in order to ensure the complete success of an undertaking of these dimensions, Unesco should not restrict its role to that of intermediary between the two governments and the rest of the participating countries, and that it was desirable that Unesco's responsibility should extend over the whole undertaking until the completion of operations '.

21. In the course of a lengthy discussion, the Working Party considered the various solutions contemplated by the Director-General in that connexion. At the end of the discussion, the Working Party unanimously concluded that Unesco should keep to the role allotted to it by the Executive Board -i.e., that of intermediary. In order, however, to

give the governments, institutions and individuals taking part in the international action, particularly through financial contributions, the guarantees they were entitled to expect with regard to the allocation and employment of those contributions, the Working Party unanimously favoured the third solution considered by the Director-General and set out in paragraph 41 of document 11C/PRG/9.

22. The Working Party therefore recommends that the Director-General, in consultation with the International Action Committee, set up an international body, to be known as the Executive Committee of the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia. This body, whose membership should be as small as possible, should consist of : (a) certain prominent persons appointed by the Director-General either from among the members of the Action Committee or from outside, but in consultation with the committee; (b) representatives of the Governments of the United Arab Republic and of the Republic of the Sudan; (c) a representative of the Director-General. The Chairman of the Consultative Committee set up by the Government of the United Arab Republic and a member of the panel of experts set up by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan should take part in the committee's work in an advisory capacity.

23. The terms of reference of the Executive Committee should be as follows : (a) to submit to the Director-General advice and recommendations on the use of funds made available without any specific stipulation regarding their allocation; (b) to advise the Director-General, should he so desire, on the general co-ordination of the work of preservation; (c) to receive plans of the operations and draft

contracts relating to the preservation work undertaken as part of the campaign and to give its views and make recommendations thereon; (d) to receive periodical reports from the Director-General and from the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Republic of the Sudan on the use of funds and the conduct of the work and, if appropriate, to make observations thereon.

Finance

24. The Working Party took note of the Executive Board's decisions regarding the financing of the International Campaign and the creation of a Trust Fund by Unesco (55 EX/Decisions 4.6 and 4.8). The Working Party approved the principle adopted by the Executive Board at its fifty-sixth session that 'the services considered necessary for the needs of the campaign will be financed from the funds received in response to the Director-General's appeal'. In consequence, the Working Party recommends that the necessary funds be advanced by Unesco and that the Director-General report thereon at the next session of the General Conference.

25. The Working Party considered the budget estimates contained in the Proposed Programme and Budget (11C/5, Cultural Activities chapter, para. 182). It took note of the Director-General's intention to absorb the expenditure under items (ii) and (vii) in the ordinary budget of the Organization. It also noted that the supplementary provisions recommended by the Working Party in this report would alter the Director-General's estimates. It therefore recommends that the table in paragraph 182 be amended as follows :

	1961	1962
	\$	\$
(i) Salary and official expenses of a campaign promoter (non-classified post) whose task it will be to travel widely, and arouse and direct the interest of governments, institutions and individuals likely to contribute to the international action. This promoter will be helped by an assistant (P.4) and a secretary (E). This staff, attached to the office of the Director-General, is scheduled for 1961.	37000	-
(ii) Salary and travelling expenses of a representative of the Director-General in Cairo to be responsible for facilitating contacts with the Egyptian authorities and, if necessary, with the Sudanese authorities and the experts in charge of the work of safeguarding the monuments of Nubia. One grade P.4 official and one secretary (local staff), for two years.	11000	11 500
(iii) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of the International Action Committee (two meetings).	10 000	10 000
(iv) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of the Executive Committee.	7 500	7 500
(v) Travelling expenses of foreign members of the Consultative Committee of Experts attached to the Government of the United Arab Republic (two meetings a year, 1961 and 1962) and of the experts attached to the Government of the Sudan (one meeting a year).	16 400	16 400
(vi) Travelling expenses and fees of experts appointed to examine projects for the protection of Abu Simbel (one meeting in 1961).	5 500	
(vii) Funds for publicizing the international campaign (Department of Mass Communication).	7 500	7 500
TOTAL (\$147,800)	94 900	52 900

These changes would thus result in a reduction of the estimates by \$6,300.

26. Since the Director-General may have to deal with unforeseen situations in the course of the campaign, the Working Party feels that the Director-General should be empowered to make any necessary adjustments, after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Campaign as soon as it is established, and with the approval of Unesco's Executive Board.

27. The Working Party reaffirmed the principle that, as regard the scientific work and, more particularly, the archaeological excavation and survey missions, such missions should normally be financed by the national institutions, whether governmental or private, which had undertaken to organize them.

28. As regards the removal or *in situ* protection of the monuments, the Working Party reaffirmed that such work should be financed from funds derived from various sources. It had become clear that there could be little likelihood of successfully financing works on such a scale through appeals to private funds alone and that it is therefore essential that the governments of Member States should also contribute

-and this, moreover, would certainly encourage offers from private institutions and from the general public. On this point the delegate of the Netherlands recalled that, in his speech to the plenary meeting, the head of the Netherlands delegation had suggested that all Member States of Unesco should include in their budgets a contribution to the International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia. The delegate of the United Arab Republic informed the Working Party that his government had included in its budget for the period 1961-67 a sum of 3.5 million Egyptian pounds (\$9.8 million) for the work of saving the monuments of Nubia. The Assistant Director-General, Mr. Jean Thomas, read out two communications received, one from the Government of Pakistan and the other from the Government of Cambodia, announcing that contributions by their countries had been paid into the Unesco Trust Fund for the International Campaign. The Working Party expressed its lively gratitude to those governments.

29. In consequence, the Working Party unanimously adopted two draft resolutions, which it recommends for approval by the General Conference, to replace those appearing in the Proposed Programme and Budget, in the Cultural Activities chapter, paragraphs 168 to 175.¹

9. Report of the Working Party set up to Consider the Measures taken by the Director-General to implement 10 C/Resolution 5.51 concerning the Distinction to be Made between the Two Basic Functions of the Department of Mass Communication

1. The Working Party held two meetings, on 22 and 25 November 1960. These were attended by delegates from Australia, Belgium, Cameroun, Czechoslovakia, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United States of America.

2. The officers of the Working Party were : chairman : Dr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia); vice-chairman : Mr. Harold Kaplan (United States of America); rapporteur : Mr. Juan Perez (Philippines).

3. The Chairman opened the meeting by recalling that the Working Party had been constituted in response to a suggestion put forward by the French delegation, and called on the representative of France to open the discussion.

4. The delegate of France recalled that the structure of the Department of Mass Communication, in relation to the two main functions with which it was entrusted, had been the subject of discussion at preceding sessions of the General Conference, and that at the tenth session the Director-General had been invited to make a more clear-cut distinction

between these two functions in presenting the draft programme of the Department for 1961-62. The French delegation considered that in the programme at present before the Conference the Director-General had in very large measure complied with this request. It had proposed the constitution of a small Working Party in order to take note of the measures taken by the Director-General and to obtain any further clarification which might be required, in order to permit the full Programme Commission to concentrate on matters of programme substance and avoid continued references to the question of structure.

5. The Director of the Department of Mass Communication, Mr. Tor Gjesdal, explained that since the eighth session of the General Conference, in the course of which a Working Party had distinguished the two main functions of the Department, that distinction had in fact been made in the *activities* of the Department. It had not till now been possible however to make a complete distinction between the staff entrusted with the implementation of all projects, particularly in the field of film administration.

1. See resolutions 4.4141 and 4.4142.

Now, in response to the wish expressed at the tenth session of the General Conference, the Director-General was presenting a programme which, both in its projects and in its administrative structure, complies with the recommendations put forward.

6. Several delegates requested clarification on points of detail concerning the precise attributes of the various divisions of the Department, and on measures foreseen to ensure organization-wide co-ordination of activities in the field, particularly of the visual media. In reply, Mr. Gjesdal explained that the Radio and Visual Information Division would henceforth be exclusively concerned with public information activities, while the new Techniques of Communication Division would be entrusted with all questions of programme substance in the audio-visual field. With regard to interdepartmental co-ordination, there was already an Interdepartmental Committee on Public Information, presided over by the Director-General, while on the substantive programme side it had been proposed that there should be set up as of January 1961 a co-ordinating committee for the visual media activities of the entire Secretariat. Mr. Gjesdal was of the opinion that all departments of the Secretariat could use the visual media as an instrument in carrying out their programme, and that the role of the Department of Mass Communication was to provide them with the professional guidance and central technical services required for this purpose. Several delegates stressed the importance of central technical services also for liaison with National Commissions and, as far as possible, with non-governmental organizations, and advocated that the entire audio-visual material resources of the Secretariat be made available to them. The need for full interdepartmental co-ordination was also emphasized, with the Department of Mass Communication retaining responsibility for measures to remove obstacles to

the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

7. In reply to a question from one delegate, the Director of the Department said that the present programme order, listing substantive mass communication projects first and public information second, was purely technical and represented no order of priority. The Soviet Union delegate, returning to the decisions of Montevideo, nevertheless felt that the order of presentation used in the two preceding programme periods should be reintroduced.

8. In reply to a question put by another delegate, Mr. Gjesdal explained the relations of Unesco with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies in the field of mass communication. With regard to public information, Unesco benefited from the services available through the Office of Public Information and its network of information centres; activities were co-ordinated through the inter-Secretariat body of the Consultative Committee on Public Information. On the programme side, Unesco had since its inception co-operated with the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights in the field of freedom of information, the United Nations bodies dealing with the legal and political aspects of the question, while Unesco concerned itself with the technical and economic problems.

9. At the end of the discussion, the Working Party took note of the measures taken by the Director-General to implement resolution 5.51 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session and, taking into account the explanations provided by the Director of the Department, recommended their acceptance by the Programme Commission.

10. Report of the Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa

Introduction

1. The Working Party of the Programme Commission on the development of Unesco's activities in Tropical Africa held six meetings on 24, 25, 30 November and on Friday, 2 December 1960, respectively.

2. The Working Party consisted of representatives of the following Member States and Associate Members : Brazil, Cameroun, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Israel, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Delegates from the Central African Republic, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Liberia, Mauritius, Niger, Poland and Upper Volta attended as observers. The United Nations and

the Working Party of Non-Governmental Organizations were also represented by observers.

3. The chairman was Mr. Mehdi Elmanjra (Morocco), the vice-chairman Mr. Amadou Hampate Ba (Mali), and the rapporteur Professor C. C. Aikman (New Zealand). Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, represented the Director-General.

4. The following draft agenda was submitted to the Working Party and adopted by it:

I. Programme proposed by the Director-General : (a) general education; (b) adult education; (c) education for leadership.¹

1. Doc. 11C/5 (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62) and 11C/5 Add. and Corr. 11C/5/PRG/20 (prov.) and 11C/DR/140.

11. Proposals for additional programmes.¹
- III. Future perspectives.²

Main trends of discussion

5. The Assistant Director-General clarified the budgetary framework of the discussion by recalling that out of the budget of \$31,597,628 voted by the General Conference as Regular programme for 1961-62, some \$1 million of activities for Tropical Africa were proposed by the Director-General in documents 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr. These proposals reflected the conclusions of the conference of Ministers and of Directors of Education of Tropical Africa held in Addis Ababa in February 1960. The task of the Working Party was to discuss, amend, and/or recommend these proposals to the Programme Commission, it being understood that they amounted to a regional programme and not to a programme of activities at the national level.

6. The proposals could be supplemented, and additional proposals were contained in document 11C/PRG/14, wherein the Director-General proposed programmes for an additional 8450,000, in document 11C/PRG/21 and in a number of draft resolutions which proposed further expenditure amounting to more than \$600,000. It was for the Working Party to recommend to the Programme Commission these or other additional proposals, taking into account the activities to be undertaken by Unesco in Tropical Africa in 1961-62 under Technical Assistance, amounting to some \$3 million and the amount of some \$6 million likely to be made available by the Special Fund during that period for projects in secondary and technical education.

7. As far as the future was concerned, new sources of financing such as those described in document 11C/DR/170 might become available.

8. The Working Party began its discussion on Unesco's programme for Tropical Africa with agreement on the community of interest and unity of the African continent. Fear was expressed by certain African delegations that the term 'Tropical' Africa in Unesco's documentation could by constant use introduce an element of disunity. It was stressed that the educational and cultural problems of Africa should be viewed as those of a cultural and continental unit for, like other continents, the African continent had a basic unity and history of its own. The Working Party recognizes that for the purpose of developing a new Unesco programme for countries in Africa which have recently achieved or are reaching independence, a special Unesco effort is needed. Both for this reason and for reasons of administrative procedure, it notes that the term 'Tropical Africa', as used by the General Conference at its tenth session and by the Conference of Ministers or Directors of Education at Addis Ababa, covers the countries listed in the first paragraph of document 11C/PRG/13, with the addition of Mauritius and the participation in some projects of Sudan, at its request. The programme reviewed and recommended by the Working

Party for this group of countries termed 'Tropical Africa' will, it is expected, benefit from an exchange of experience with other African countries in the north, which are participants in the Unesco programme for the Arab States. This continuous close exchange and co-ordination of programmes between all African countries is the hall-mark of Unesco with its mandate to promote international co-operation between peoples, countries and continents.

9. The question of priorities was constantly before the Committee and non-African delegates emphasized that it was for the African representatives to decide what were their immediate needs. There was general endorsement of the analysis of needs and priorities set forth in document 11C/PRG/13.

10. The programme proposed by the Director-General in 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr. was then discussed and there was general approval of this programme. The following specific projects were placed before the Working Party for discussion :
Development of primary and secondary education in Tropical Africa

1. Studies and surveys concerning : (a) textbook production (11C/5, ED, paras. 277-80); (b) needs for educational personnel (11C/5, ED, paras. 281-82).
2. Seminar on secondary school curricula (11C/5, ED, para. 286).
3. Regional centres for training of professors for primary teacher training (11C/5, ED, paras. 291-5).
4. Training of educational planners, administrators and supervisors (11C/5 Add. and Corr., ED, para. 285).
5. Expanded programme of technical assistance (11C/5 Add. and Corr., Add. and Corr. II Sup.).

Adult education

1. Course for training of women leaders (11C/5 Add. and Corr., ED, para. 511).
2. Public library development (11C/5, CUA, paras. 211-4).
3. Regional seminar on public library development (11C/5, CUA, para. 213).
4. Regional centre for the training of librarians (11C/5 Add. and Corr., CUA, paras. 210(a) and (b)).
5. Public library pilot project (11C/5, CUA, para. 214).
6. Educational broadcasting in Tropical Africa (11C/5 Add. and Corr., MC, para. 90).
7. Expanded programme of technical assistance (11C/5 Add. and Corr., Add. and Corr. II Sup.).

Education for leadership and higher education

1. Conference on higher education in Tropical Africa (11C/5 Add. and Corr., ED, para. 174).
2. Seminar on the teaching of basic sciences in universities (11C/5, NS, para. 274).
3. Regional refresher course for the training of geologists (11C/5 Add. and Corr., NS, para. 164a).
4. Refresher course for social science specialists (11C/5 Add. and Corr., SS, paras. 117-18).

1. Doc. 11C/PRG/14, PRG/21, PRG/22, PRG/23, 11C/DR/64, 65, 95, 140, 150 Rev., 156, 160.
2. Doc. 11C/PRG/13, 11C/DR/59, 11C/DR/170.

5. Meeting on problems of urbanization (11C/5, SS, para. 149).
6. Regional cultural studies (11C/5, CUA, paras. 42-4, and 11C/5 Add. and Corr., CUA, para. 42(a), (b), (c)).
7. Regional seminar on development of mass communication media (11C/5, MC, para. 63).
8. Expanded programme of technical assistance (11C/5 Add. and Corr., Add. and Corr. II Sup.).

11. In view of the limited amount of funds available, a number of delegates felt that surveys should be given a relatively low priority either because surveys had already been conducted or because, needs being apparent, an immediate start should be made with action programmes. Other delegates, however, pointed out that no survey had been made in some countries and that such a survey was an essential basis for the sound planning of educational development. 'Fact finding' prior to action was considered as indispensable by one delegate. The representatives of the Secretariat pointed out that the resolutions of Addis Ababa requested Unesco to undertake such studies and research 'wherever appropriate' and that it was not intended to undertake them in other cases. They would provide, whenever they were needed, the basis on which action could be initiated and action programmes built with funds available under technical assistance, the Special Fund and bilateral aid. The normal programme, with its limited resources, could only finance studies and seminars of benefit to the whole region whereas the implementation of national programmes depended mainly on the Expanded programme and the Special Fund.

12. An Ethiopian proposal with respect to the improvement of the curricula in primary and secondary schools was discussed, and 11C/DR/140 which incorporated this and other amendments to resolution 1.2321 set out in the draft programme for education (paras. 276(b)(i) and 286) was recommended for approval. With these amendments, the projects contained in documents 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr., as listed above, and the relevant draft resolutions were recommended for approval by the Programme Commission. The total expenditure involved in the projects is \$1 million.'

Proposals for additional activities

13. Proposals contained in documents 11C/PRG/14, PRG/21, PRG/22, PRG/23, DR/64, 65, 95, 140, 150 Rev., 156 and 160 were discussed by the Working Party, as was 11C/PRG/DR/4, a Liberian proposal relating to the writing and production of textbooks and reading material for new literates.

14. The proposal for an Inter-African Conference to establish an inventory of needs, examine policies and means, and project future education programmes for Africa was discussed. The conference would be organized by Unesco jointly with ECA, at its request, and other Specialized Agencies. The cost of the conference to Unesco would be \$40,000. It was agreed that the spring of 1961 would be the desirable time

for the conference and the importance of adequate preparation and compilation of documentation by participating governments was stressed. The project as outlined was recommended for approval by the Programme Commission.

15. The principle of a regional bureau of educational research and information, suggested by the delegation of Ghana in 11C/PRG/23, was also approved, the location of the bureau to be chosen by the Secretariat in accordance with its usual procedure. Some delegates felt that more centres of this kind should be set up for the whole of Africa.

16. In the light of proposals made by certain delegations in connexion with adult educational activities suggested in paragraph 3 of document 11C/PRG/14, a programme consisting of four projects was drawn up and discussed. The projects are the following :

(a) A workshop for specialists in the production of reading materials for new literates to be attended by all concerned with the production of books, periodicals and reading materials designed for new literates in Arabic, English and French. This workshop would be scheduled for 1962 (cost : \$50,000).

(b) A meeting of African and non-African experts on adult literacy, to draw up a programme of fundamental research directed towards modifying the conditions in which literacy campaigns are carried out, in the light of all the scientific and technical progress made in the educational field, and in the field of information media and mass communication (cost : \$30,000).

(c) Language studies to be made on the linguistic, social, economic and political criteria essential to the choice of languages of instruction. These would be followed by studies on the problems of orthography, vocabulary and structure connected with the adaptation of vernacular languages for use in education. Further technical studies concerning the passage from one language to the other are also needed since they have a bearing on education at all levels. In this connexion, one delegate stressed that an effort should be made to ensure that teaching be conducted in the mother tongue. The Secretariat, while recognizing that this should be the aim, thought that this could not be realized immediately for practical purposes in view of the large number of African languages, many of which are without an alphabet. In reply it was suggested that Unesco should make aid available to Member States who requested it for this purpose. The cost of the project on language studies would be \$20,000.

(d) An experimental field project in adult literacy methods worked out as a result of the research referred to in paragraph (b) above to be conducted in 1962. Many delegates felt that it would be better to continue to use well-tried methods than to experiment with those involving the use of new technical aids, beyond the means of most African countries. Other delegates thought, however, that modern methods should be used as well as traditional ones

1. A detailed statement is given in Appendix I to this report (page 236).

and that, before long, they would become indispensable (cost : \$100,000).

17. These four projects were recommended for approval by the Programme Commission. In the voting of the projects it was evident that a relatively low priority was being given to the proposal for an experimental field project in adult literacy methods.

PREPARATION OF TEXTBOOKS

18. The Working Party had before it document 11C/PRG/4 submitted by the delegation of Liberia with a proposed budget of \$200,000, and the proposal (11C/PRG/21, para. C) made by the delegation of the United States of America for aid in assessing the needs for textbooks and other teaching materials in Member States in Tropical Africa, and for courses in textbook preparation and low cost production. This United States proposal involved a budgetary provision of \$220,000. After the Liberian delegation had withdrawn its proposal in favour of that of the United States, the latter was recommended for approval. One delegate felt that the excellent work with regard to reading materials done by the Sirs-el-Layyan Centre for Education in Community Development should not be duplicated. He sounded a note of warning against producing textbooks through the work of commissions rather than by entrusting individual authors with their preparation. Others suggested that assistance might be provided to national centres already established and working in the field.

ASSOCIATED YOUTH ENTERPRISES

19. The French proposal, contained in 11C/DR/93, according to which the Director-General would be authorized to assist associated youth enterprises recommended by Member States, especially by those of Africa south of the Sahara, was recommended for approval. The cost will be \$20,000.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

20. The United States delegation proposed that the funds it had originally sought for the training of public administrators (11C/PRG/21, para. B) should be allocated to Participation programme activities in the field of secondary education. This proposal was recommended for approval, although the Assistant Director-General expressed the opinion that the project had low priority being a clear case of duplication of Technical Assistance and Special Fund activities. The amount involved is \$225,000.

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS

21. The Working Party had before it documents 11C/PRG/14 (para. 4) and 11C/PRG/21 (para. B). The proposal, contained in the latter document, to increase the amount spent on this project from \$110,000 to \$225,000 was, however, withdrawn by the United States delegate. The Acting Director of the Department of Social Sciences described the proposal

as a pilot project for the accelerated training of public servants of the administrative grades. Courses lasting one year or more in public administration, and two years at least in economics, finance, and statistics, would be conducted by a team of three experts and 15 fellowships would be offered to enable students from other countries to join some 60 students of the host country attending the course.

22. The representative of the United Nations pointed out that the United Nations had substantive responsibilities for in-service training in public administration, and summarized the activities undertaken by that Organization. The report on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent States, recently submitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the Secretary General, contained a programme with a budget of 5 million dollars, some of which would finance activities similar to those described; in that connexion he stressed the need for co-operation from the outset. These remarks were noted by the Secretariat.

23. The project was supported by several delegations as meeting the needs of their country, although one delegation referred to the points raised by the United Nations representative and questioned the competence of Unesco to embark on an action programme in this particular field.

24. The project was recommended to the Programme Commission for approval at a cost of \$110,000.

25. The proposal made by the French delegation (11C/DR/87) that the amounts provided under the Participation programme for training in the sphere of social sciences should be increased by \$40,000 (\$20,000 a year) was also recommended for approval.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICE

26. The Committee had before it a proposal made by the delegation of Madagascar (11C/PRG/22) that a Science Co-operation Office should be set up at Tananarive to study problems relating to regions of Africa south of the Sahara. It was also requested to consider a resolution referred to it by the Programme Commission (11C/PRG/17 No. 13) 'that a Special Science Co-operation Office for Unesco be established to support and co-ordinate scientific activities in Tropical Africa and that in the meantime the Cairo office extend its activities to serve all the African continent'.

27. A third solution proposed by the Secretariat was to set up a post for a science co-operation officer who might perhaps be stationed with the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa with other specialists of Unesco. The respective costs would be \$115,000, \$50,000, and \$30,000. The discussion opened with a statement by the Assistant-Director of the Department of Natural Sciences, outlining the functions of a science co-operation office : aid in taking stock of resources for economic development pur-

poses, in setting up research institutions, in compiling documentation, and in assisting scientific and technical units and services (see 11C/PRG/30). Some delegates found the first two proposals unrealistic, but the third was recommended to the Programme Commission for approval, the location of the science office to be decided by the Secretariat.

SURVEYS AND STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

28. The United States delegation announced that it was withdrawing its proposal (11C/PRG/21, para. D) that surveys and studies be made of the present status and need of institutions of higher education in Tropical Africa for the training of personnel. It was explained that this was in deference to the wishes of some African delegates that the money be used in other parts of the action programme.

TRAINING OF SCIENTISTS

29. The Working Party had before it 11C/PRG/14, paragraph 5 and the proposal submitted by the delegation of Poland (11C/DR/65) concerning the provision of study grants in science and technology.

30. The United States delegate moved that the amount of \$80,000 proposed by the Director-General be doubled and the delegate of Poland, in introducing his draft resolution, explained that Member States should be requested to provide a large number of fellowships either on a bilateral basis or through Unesco, the latter to be rounded off with the Unesco contribution under the Unesco-sponsored fellowship schemes.

31. The Polish resolution and the expenditure of \$160,000 were recommended to the Programme Commission for approval.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

32. *Study and preservation of cultures.* The Working Party had before it documents 11C/PRG/14 (para. 6), 11C/PRG/21 (para. E), 11C/DR/64 and 11C/DR/160 Rev. The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities emphasized the need for the newly independent States of Africa to develop a national consciousness and to rediscover their history and national heritage. He indicated the means made available by Unesco for this purpose, i.e., equipment for audio-visual recordings, fellowships for the training of specialists in human science research and techniques, the loan of experts from libraries and museums, and aid towards the organization of symposia. Delegates or observers from Morocco, Congo (capital Brazzaville), Liberia, Mali, Guinea, Cameroun, Niger, Poland and France intervened with great feeling on the matter of African heritage and culture. The African delegates stressed that there were African values, cultural and historical, which were to be rediscovered as a foundation of their political freedom and through which they could make a positive contribution to world cultural values; that

the scattered African heritage should be brought together to provide inspiration for creative artists, and that the oral traditions of Africa, which were the key to the art and history of the continent, must be recorded before they disappeared. Literacy was not enough; education "in Africa should be based on African values and rooted in the national heritage, and an inventory of cultural materials already existing should be made so that they could be used in textbooks and translated into languages of wide communication.

33. Draft resolution 11C/DR/64 submitted by the delegation of Poland was examined in this context and was found to give a faithful expression of the spirit of the meeting. The representative of the International Council of Museums offered the co-operation of his organization in enlisting the help of museums in this task and as a result of his statement 11C/DR/150 Rev., submitted by Congo (capital Brazzaville), was amended to include the words 'in collaboration with ICOM' after 'requests the Director-General to study. . .'. Many speakers expressed concern at the limited funds made available for the development of African culture and, in particular, for the purchase of recording equipment and audio-visual aids. The Working Party accordingly recommended to the Programme Commission the allocation of \$20,000, proposed by the Director-General, \$50,000 proposed by the United States of America, and a further sum of \$30,000 for the purchase of recording and other equipment.

34. *Copyright.* In connexion with the first part of the discussion on African cultural values and works of art, it was felt that African artists had to be protected, and the draft resolution (11C/DR/160), submitted by the delegate of Congo (capital Brazzaville), was examined. It was stated that legislation derived from that of European countries did not cater for the problems of Africa, that African States were not in a position to become parties immediately to the new universal copyright convention, and that simplified legislation had to be devised for those countries. The ensuing protection would prove a stimulus to creative artists. Draft resolution 11C/DR/160 involving an estimated expenditure of \$12,000 was recommended for approval.

Future prospects. Financing and investment

35. As its concluding item the Working Party gave some consideration to future prospects. The Assistant Director-General referred to 11C/PRG/13 and to paragraphs 9 to 13 of 11C/PRG/14 and explained that, as a contrast to activities under the normal programme and the expanded programme, the Working Party was now moving into a sphere of activities for which large investment financing and credit resources were likely to become available. He listed four main fields in which those funds could be utilized : (a) overall surveys of educational needs to provide the framework in which all national and external resources could fit; (b) capital investment on school building; (c) capital expenditure on teaching

aids including textbooks; (d) provision of teachers and professors.

36. Delegates intervened on these four points and the statements made by those from African countries illustrated their needs in this respect. Some were not in a position to provide a list of their requirements, while others were able to be more specific. The training of teachers, the building of schools and the provision of textbooks were found to be high priority requirements, although the emphasis on various items varied as conditions differed from country to country.

37. In connexion with studies, it was clear that a number of African countries had devised extensive plans for educational development within the framework of overall economic and social development plans for a period of three to five years, or more. Some delegates stated that such overall national surveys would be desirable and necessary.

35. Capital investment for school buildings—primary, secondary and technical schools and teacher-training institutions—was generally most welcome as their construction represents a financial load too heavy for the majority of African countries. Aid in kind such as cement roofing materials, prefabricated elements, and equipment, was also welcome, but it was stressed that materials offered should take into account the specific requirements of the countries concerned. A note of warning was sounded against the practice of stockpiling. One delegate urged that the most satisfactory way of building schools was through the establishment of a school building unit distinct from the ordinary building services of governments.

39. Aid in the production of textbooks was appreciated. Some countries have already initiated programmes of textbook preparation, but their production at a reasonable cost remains a problem for most of them. Assistance in the form of printing machinery, or of printing facilities abroad, was most acceptable.

40. The provision of teaching personnel was an intractable problem and it was pointed out by two delegates that the critical period in this matter would extend well beyond the next two years. The demand was unlikely to diminish in the near future. On the contrary, adequately trained teachers were in short supply everywhere. Some delegates had made it clear that their countries were ready to bear the cost of salaries and asked from Unesco only assistance in recruiting. The problem, however, was less one of finance than of availability, and steps had to be taken to improve and extend training facilities. It was also stressed that the status of the teaching profession had to be improved. One of the ways of doing this would be to provide further inducements : thus special consideration might be given to psychological factors, such as the desire to participate in international exchanges through regional seminars and to benefit professionally from facilities for keeping up

to date with the latest developments in educational research. Some delegates suggested that Unesco should work on the problem of status of teachers in Africa in co-operation with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and the teachers organizations in the countries concerned.

41. Reference was made to the Yugoslav draft resolution (11C/DR/170) inviting Member States to make voluntary contributions in the form of money, staff and equipment and to the Rumanian draft resolution (11C/DR/59) which was also relevant. The draft resolutions were left for consideration by other organs of the General Conference.

42. The Assistant Director-General assured the delegates that note had been taken of this first statement of their views on this important problem of future prospects and he welcomed the supplementary information given by some of them. He asked the working parties to take note of the budget estimates of Headquarters costs given in paragraph 7 of document 11C/PRG/14.

The question of priorities

43. In the consideration of priorities, a question which constantly recurred in the Working Party's discussions, many delegations gave the training of teachers as their first priority; others, the production of textbooks. Some delegations singled out specific levels of education and, in particular, there was emphasis on the importance of adult education. The need for university education was mentioned, but one delegate gave it much lower priority. One delegate expressed the view that no order of priority could be established between equally urgent needs, and stated that action must be undertaken simultaneously in several directions. It was felt that the priorities established by the Addis Ababa Conference needed to be reviewed as a result of political developments which had since taken place in a number of African countries. It was generally agreed that the development and preservation of African cultures is a high priority, both in itself, as a means of giving realistic content to all education, and as a medium of international co-operation between the African States and the rest of the world. These views on priorities are reflected in the order in which the additional projects for Tropical Africa, submitted by the Working Party, are set out in Appendix II below.

Unesco action in Africa

44. On the basis of the statements on Africa made by heads of delegations in the general debate in plenary meetings, of the review of African needs and potential undertaken in the Programme Commission and of the detailed and thorough discussion in the Working Party of the African programme to be undertaken by Unesco with its own funds and funds from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and other sources, the Working Party recommends the adoption of two resolutions by the General Conference, one of which is an amended

version of draft resolution 1.2321 (11C/5) and the other of which is new.¹

Recommendations of the Working Party

45. The Working Party has the honour to request the Programme Commission :

1. To consider the present report and commend it to the General Conference for approval.
2. To recommend the adoption by the General Conference of the new resolution on Unesco action in Africa referred to in paragraph 44.
3. To recommend the adoption by the General Conference of draft resolution 1.2321 as amended by 11C/DR/140.
4. To recommend the approval of the draft programme and budget submitted in documents 11C/5 and 11C/5 Add. and Corr. with its financial implications as set forth in Appendix I below.
5. To recommend the approval of additional projects submitted under A and B of Appendix II below.

Enlarged meeting on Tropical Africa

46. An enlarged meeting on Tropical Africa, attended by representatives of both African and non-African delegations, was held on 13 December, with Mr. Mehdi Elmanjra (Morocco) in the chair. Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, represented the Director-General.

47. The agenda was as follows :

I. Discussion of the measures to be taken to implement the emergency programme of additional aid for the development of education in Africa (resolution adopted by the Programme Commission as set out in document 11C/PRG/32 Corr.), dealing with the following points : a school construction programme in Africa (11C/PRG/31); a scheme for textbook production centres in Tropical Africa (11C/PRG/33); a programme for the supply of teachers to African Member States (11C/PRG/37); basic surveys (11C/PRG/34).

II. Unesco-sponsored fellowships programme for Africa (11C/PRG/28).

48. The delegates of Cameroun, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Israel, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America spoke in the course of the discussion.

School buildings

49. Some delegates thought that primary schools, technical schools and adult education centres should be included in this programme, as well as secondary school buildings. The representative of the Director-General pointed out that Member States would have an opportunity of informing the Secretariat of their needs, but that the building of primary schools could, generally speaking, be left to the initiative of local communities; several delegations agreed with him on this point. A number of speakers referred to the experience of their own countries, particularly with

regard to light-weight and inexpensive buildings, stressing the importance of adaptation to individual requirements. In general, the needs of the user were given precedence over considerations of conventional architecture. The importance of going thoroughly into the question of financing this programme was mentioned, as was also the need for caution in examining so complex a problem.

Creation of textbook production centres

50. The Assistant Director-General explained the purpose of the proposed centres described in paragraph 4 of document 11C/PRG/33. Several delegates emphasized the need to begin by adapting curricula to the situation existing in each individual country. Some speakers, referring to their own countries' experience, pointed out that textbooks should be tested before being put into large-scale production. The Assistant Director-General said that the centre, whose special purpose was to solve the problems of production on a sub-regional scale, would naturally work in liaison with the Regional Research and Information Clearing House, the creation of which had been proposed by Ghana, and would make use of all studies carried out at the national level. One delegate asked that teaching aids other than textbooks should also receive the centre's attention.

Supply of teachers

51. Referring to requests of this sort already received, the Assistant Director-General mentioned various ways in which the Secretariat might meet them : it might help in recruitment, teachers salaries being paid entirely by the government concerned; it might give assistance under the OPEX scheme; or it might provide experts and pay their salaries. One delegate having expressed uneasiness about the budget estimates for salaries, the Assistant Director-General said that the figures given represented averages, taking into account the different items in the cost of an expert's services. Several speakers urged that the experts must be highly qualified and asked that all due care be exercised in recruiting them.

Basic surveys in education

52. Several speakers were in favour of such surveys, while emphasizing that there were only a few experts capable of conducting them and that it was important for ministers of education to take part in the preparation of plans for economic and social development.

53. The draft schedule for the implementation of the resolution set out in document 11C/PRG/32 Corr. submitted by the Secretariat (11C/52) was approved.

54. The Unesco-sponsored fellowships programme was described by the Assistant Director-General, who said that the suggested \$100,000 would make it pos-

1. See resolutions 1.2321 and 1.2322

sible to pay the travelling expenses of fellowship holders, the cost of whose studies and subsistence would be borne by the contributing States in accordance with the United Nations scale.

55. He explained in what fields the fellowships would be awarded, their purpose, and the proposed time-table. Liberia and Pakistan had offered fellow-

ships, and the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Sweden and the United Kingdom had expressed their countries' interest in the programme. Co-ordination with bilateral programmes was necessary and could be achieved as part of the Clearing House functions provided for in draft resolution 11C/PRG/32 Corr.

APPENDIX I

The Director-General's proposed programme for Tropical Africa in 1961-62 under the Regular budget (11C/5 Add. and Corr.) ¹

<i>Paragraph no. in Doc. 11C/5 Add. and Corr.</i>	<i>Chapter and description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		\$
	1. EDUCATION	
	<i>Project 1.15</i> Study and services concerning institutions of higher education	
174(a) to (c)	Conference on higher education in Tropical Africa	40 000
266	<i>Project 1.232.</i> Development of primary and secondary education in Tropical Africa	
	Regional Educational Documentation and Research Bureau-11C/PRG/23	638 000
310	Staff (clearly identifiable for this programme)	66 000
	<i>Project 2.26.</i> Education of adults and youth activities	
511(b)	Adult education for women	20 000
	Total	764 000
	2. NATURAL SCIENCES	
	<i>Project 2.2</i> Promotion of study and research relating to natural resources	
164	Regional refresher course for the theoretical and practical training of young geologists	20 000
	3. SOCIAL SCIENCES	
	<i>Project 3.4.</i> Contribution to teaching and basic research in the social sciences	
117	Accelerated training of executives	18 000
	4. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	
	<i>Project 4.1.</i> Humanistic studies	
42-42(c)	Regional cultural studies	30 000
	<i>Project 4.52.</i> Development of libraries and archives	
210(a) to (d)	Regional training centre for librarians and a public library project	65 000
	Total	95 000

1. See para. (12) above.

VI. WORKING PARTIES OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION - 10

<i>Paragraph no. ind oc. 11C/5 Add. and Corr.</i>	<i>Chapter and description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		\$
	5. MASS COMMUNICATION	
90(a) to (c)	<i>Project 5.13. Use of mass communication techniques in education</i> Development of educational broadcasting	54 000
	7. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES	
148(b)	<i>Project 7.8. Bureau of Relations with Member States</i> Additional staff for dealing with the supplementary programme for Tropical Africa	28 000
	Part IV. COMMON SERVICES	
12,17,24	Supplies, office furniture, communication, etc.	12 000
	Annex I. DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATION SERVICES	
5	Additional services for the supplementary programme for Tropical Africa	9 000
	GRAND TOTAL	1000 000

APPENDIX II

Additional projects for Tropical Africa for 1961-62 submitted by the Working Party 1

<i>Order of priority</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		\$
	<i>A. Projects approved by the Working Party</i>	
1	Fellowships for the training of scientists in the natural sciences, social sciences, human sciences and mass communication (11C/PRG/14, para. 5 and 11C/DR/65)	80 000
2	Regional Centre for the preparation and production of textbooks and teaching materials (11C/PRG/21, para. c, Rev.)	220 000
3	Additional provision for fellowships for the training of scientists in the natural sciences, social sciences, human sciences and mass communication (USA proposal, see item 1 above)	80 000
4	Participation in the activities of Member States in secondary education (USA proposal)	225 000
5	Study and preservation of cultures (11C/PRG/14, para. 6, and 11C/PRG/21, para. E) including provision for equipment (\$30,000)	100 000
6	Establishment of a science co-operation office for Tropical Africa (11C/PRG/17, recommendation No. 13; 11C/PRG/22)	30 000
7	Pre-service training of public administrators (11C/PRG/14, para. 4)	110 000
8	Teaching and research in the social sciences (11C/DR/87)	40 000
9	Workshop for the preparation of reading materials for new literates	50 000
10	Study of languages	20 000
11	Pilot project for rapid methods of teaching reading and writing to adults (11C/DR/95)	100 000

1, See para. (43) above.

<i>Order of priority</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		\$
12	Assistance in the development of national copyright laws (11C/DR/156 and 11C/DR/160)	12 000
13	Assistance to projects in Tropical Africa under the scheme of associated youth enterprises (11C/DR/93)	20 000
14	Expert meetings on adult literacy	30 000
		<u>1117 000</u>
	<i>B. Further projects recommended by the Working Party</i>	
	Inter-African conference on education to be jointly sponsored by Unesco and ECA (11C/PRG/14, para. 2)	40 000
	Provision for consultants, programme services (\$30,000) and additional staff in substantive departments and administrative services and for common costs and documents and publication services (\$70,000) (11C/PRG/14)	<u>100 000</u>
	Total	<u>140 000</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>1 257 000</u>
	Total of Appendix I	<u>1000 000</u>
	GRAND TOTAL OF APPENDIXES I AND II	<u>2 257 000</u>

I N D E X

A

- Abstracting: Annex I(214)
- Admission of Associate Members
 - Mauritius: 0.62
 - Ruanda-Urundi: 0.61
 - Tanganyika: 0.63
- Admission of new Members
 - Kuwait: 0.51
- Adult education: 1.121(c), 1.241(d), 1.271, 8.63; Annexes I(67, 166-173), VI-10 (16, 17, 43)
 - world conference, Montreal [Canada], 1960
 - recommandations: 1.2712
- Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research: 2.81-I; Annex I(250)
- Africa
 - major projects
 - cultural activities: Annex IV(24)
 - Tropical
 - activities of Unesco: 1.26, 29; Annexes I(24, 75-89, 93), VI-10
 - clearing house: Annex I(85)
 - cultural activities: 4.12(d); Annex I (299, 303)
 - education: 1.232, 1.26, 8.63, 29; Annexes I(11, 13, 51, 7689, 92, 93, 126, 129, 144, 145, 429, 443-447, 456, 458), VI-IO
 - emergency programme of financial aid: Annex W8)
 - exchange of persons: Annex 1(392, 406)
 - history: Annex I(319)
 - libraries: 4.512
 - mass communication: 5.121, 5.131
 - participation programme: 1.2322-V
 - science: 1.261; Annex I(445)
 - social sciences: 3.42; Annex 1(270-272, 288)
 - study abroad: Annex I(398, 399)
 - technical assistance: 1.2322
 - United Nations Special Fund: 1.2322-111
- Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco
 - amendments: Annex 111(27-34)
- Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials: Annex I(360)
- Agreements. See Cultural agreements
- Anniversaries: 4.723, 5.24; Annex 1(386-387)
- Anthropology: Annex 1(297, 459, 470)
- Arab Academy: Annex I(269)
- Arab States
 - cultural activities: 4.12(d); Annex I(299, 303)
 - education: 1.233, 8.63; Annex I(13, 51, 92, 146-149, 456)
- Archaeological excavations: 4.411
- Archives: 4.51, 4.71; Annex 1(325-333)
 - national associations: 4.511
- Argentina
 - Education Clearing House: Annex I(101)
- Agriculture: Annex I(139)
- Arid zones: 2A; Annex 1(250-255, 470). See also: Major projects-natural sciences
 - fellowships: 2.81-11, 2.82-11
 - national committees: 2.81.1
- Art
 - permanent exhibition at Headquarters (proposed) : Annex I(385)
 - contemporary works
 - free flow: Annex I(361)
- Artists
 - fellowships: 4.212; Annex I(291)
- Arts
 - and crafts: 4.212
 - dissemination: 4.211, 4.212, 4.71(c)
 - and education: 4.212
 - and letters: 4.2; Annex 1(305-307)
 - national associations: 4.211
 - plastic: 4.71(c, ii)
- ASFEC. See: Regional Centre for Education for Community Development for Arab States (ASFEC), Sirs-el-Layyan [UAR]
- Asia
 - cultural activities: 4.12(d); Annex I(299, 300, 303, 312, 340, 341, 346)
 - education: 1.234, 8.63, 29; Annex I(13, 51, 63, 92, 150-156, 456, 470)
 - exchange of persons: Annex I(392, 406)
 - history: Annex 1(344)
 - libraries: Annex 1(325)
 - mass communication: 5.131; Annex I(365, 367)
 - reading material: 4.22, 4.71(b, i)
 - women: Annex I(278)
- Asian Regional Centre for Training Teacher Educators, Philippines: Annex I(151)

Asian Youth Institute, Philippines: Annex I(177, 456 470)
 Assistant Director-General
 nomination: Annex I(94)
 Associate Members
 status: Annex II(35-39). See also: Admission of Associate Members
 Associated normal schools: 1.31-11(e), 1.31-111(c); Annexes 1(118), IV(16)
 Associated universities
 Brazil: 1.31-111(d)
 Chile: 1.31-111(d)
 Audio-visual aids: 5.131, 5.132; Annex I(368, 371)
 Chile : Annex I(106)
 education: 1.1321(c), 1.2312(d)
 Auditors
 reports, 1958-59: 21; Annex I(94-97)
 Auger, Pierre
 Report on the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences: 2.71; Annex VI-3
 Automatic computation: 2.1114
 Automation: 2.1122; Annexes I(208, 211, 265-266), VI-3(19)

B

Basic facts and figures: 3.32
 Bibliographies
 and documentation: 4.52; Annex 1(325-333)
 cultural
 exchange: Annex I(337)
 national associations: 4.521
 Biology : 2.121; Annex I(218, 226). See also: Cell biology
 Bolivia
 General Conference, eleventh session right to vote: 0.2; Annex II(10)
 Books
 preservation and restoration: 4.513; Annex 1(327)
 Brain research : 2.121; Annex 1(222)
 Brazil
 education, higher 1.31-111(d)
 librarianship : 4.513; Annex 1(327)
 science: Annex I(227)
 Budget, 1961-62: 9; Annexes I(37, 453-470), 11(23-25)
 appropriations: 9.2; Annexes I(469, 470), 11(105-115)
 ceiling: 9.1; Annex I(69)
 transfers 9.2.1.(g, h), 29
 Building Research Centre for Primary Schools, Pakistan: Annex I(150)

C

Cambodia
 Regional Office of Unesco: Annex 1(154)
 Carnegie Corporation
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.7
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
 observers to the General Conference eleventh session : 0.7

Catalogues of colour reproductions of paintings:
 4 . 2 1 2
 Cell biology: 2.121; Annexes 1(223, 227), VI-3(17, 28)
 Centre for the Advanced Training of Senior Educational Personnel, Arab States: Annex I(146, 457, 470)
 Centre of International Studies Mexico:
 4.721; Annex 1(343)
 Charter of Unesco's work in Africa: Annex I(80)
 Chateau du Bois du Rocher. See: Secretariat. Briefing Centre for International Experts
 Chemistry: 2.121
 Children's rights: 1.1511(c)
 Chile
 education: 1.31-111(d); Annex 1(106)
 technical assistance: Annex 1(139)
 China
 contributions: 20.2; Annex 11(5-9, 13, 14)
 representation at the General Conference, eleventh session : 0.1
 China (People's Republic)
 participation in the major project (cultural activities): Annex I(347 f)
 representation at the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.1
 Cinema: Annex I(293). See also: Film
 Civil servants. See: Public administration
 Civilizations
 research
 fellowships: 4.71-II(a, iv)
 Colonial countries and peoples
 independence: 8.2; Annex V-1(1-12)
 study: Annex 1(54)
 Commission on Human Rights (United Nations) : Annex I(278)
 Community
 cultural life: 4.212
 development: 1.2712, 1.2713; Annex 1(168-171)
 Computation, electronic: 2.1114; 3.33
 Conferences of Unesco: 8.64; Annex 1(410-412)
 regional
 use of Arabic language: 8.4; Annex I(72, 416, 417, 457)
 wide geographic representation: Annex I(105)
 Congo (Leopoldville)
 activities of Unesco: 1.26; Annex I(13, 24, 442-452)
 representation at the General Conference, eleventh session : 0.1
 Congress for Cultural Freedom
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh session : 0.7
 Constitution
 amendments: Annex 11(27-34)
 Contributions: 9.1, 9.2.1.(b-d), 18, 19; Annexes 1(422, 423), 11(5-22)
 China: 20.2; Annex II(5-9)
 collection : 20
 currency, 1961-62: 19; Annex II
 Czechoslovakia: 20.1
 Hungary: 20.1; Annex II(12)
 Poland : 20.1
 voluntary: 7.71, 9.2.IV Annex 1(85)
 Convention for the Establishment of an International Computation Centre: 2.1114

Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States: 4.521
 Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications: 4.521
 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: 4.411, 4.412
 Convention on the various aspects of discrimination in education (draft): 1.1511(a); 39, B I; Annexes I (31, 113-124), VI-I(l-58)
 Conventions. See: Recommendations to Member States and international conventions
 Copyright: 4.3; Annex 1(242, 310-313, 470)
 Africa, Tropical: Annex VI-IO(34)
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 agreement, 1961: 12
 subventions: Annex I(206)
 CREFAL. See: Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development for Latin America (CREFAL), Patzcuaro [Mexico]
 Cultural activities: 4; Annex I(289-350, 470)
 terminology: 4.522
 Cultural agreements: 6.12; Annex 1(397)
 Cultural property
 international instrument against illicit export and sale (proposed): 4.412; Annex I(315, 316)
 preservation and restoration: 4.411, 4.412; Annex I (314-321)
 protection in armed conflict: 4.411, 4.412
 Cultural relations: Annex 1(294, 470)
 East/West. See also: Major projects-cultural activities
 regional centre, Asia: Annex 1(339)
 regional conference, Asia: Annex I(338)
 services: Annex 1(397)
 sociological studies: 4.71(a, ii)
 Culture. See also: Education, science and culture-international relations and exchanges
 Africa: 4.12(d), 4.13; Annexes 1(79, 80, 300, 303, 346), IV(24), VI-10(32-34)
 Arab: 4.12(d); Annex I(299, 303, 470)
 Asia: 4.12(d); Annex I(341, 346)
 comparative studies: 4.11
 East/West. See: Major projects-cultural activities
 international round-table discussions : Annex I (298, 303)
 statistics: 3.3; Annex I(265-266)
 traditional: 4.12, 4.13; Annex I(470)
 Czechoslovakia
 contributions: 20.1

D

Dictionaries, multilingual: Annex I(215)
 Director-General
 reports: 38; Annex IV(9-10). 1960-61: Annex IV (47-51)
 Directory of cultural relations services: 6.12; Annex I(397)
 Directory of National Commissions: 7.12 (f)
 Disarmament: 5.201, 5.202; Annex I(283)
 Discrimination: 1.151, 1.1531, 3.6
 Documentation. See: Bibliography and documenta-

tion. General Conference-documents. Publications and documents of Unesco. See also under the subject concerned
 Donations: 9.2.1(i), 9.2.V

E

East
 civilizations: Annex I(340, 344)
 East-West. See: Major projects-cultural activities
 Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations) : 3.81, 5.121
 Economic Commission for Latin America (United Nations): 1.31-111, 5.121
 Economic and Social Council (United Nations): Annex I(214)
 evaluation of Unesco's programmes: Annex I(32, 43, 46)
 Economic and social development: 1.21, 1.2311, 1.2321-H 1.31-111(b), 3.43, 3.5, 6.22, 8.62; Annex I (11, 51, 58, 64, 65, 78, 270-274, 422, 436(l), 470)
 Education: 1, Annex I(10-13, 15, 19, 51, 63, 65, 76-190, 430, 436, 443-447, 456, 458, 470). See also: Health education. Major projects-education. School curricula. Study abroad
 administration and organization: 1.21, 1.2341-111, 1.31-111(b); Annex 1(130-133)
 adult. See: Adult education. Community development
 Africa, Tropical: 1.232, 1.26, 8.63, 29; Annexes I(11, 13, 51, 76-89, 92, 93, 126, 129, 144, 145, 429, 443-447, 456, 458), VI-10
 Arab States: 1.233; Annex 1(13, 51, 92, 146-149)
 Asia: 1.234, 8.63, 29; Annex I(13, 51, 63, 92, 150-156, 456, 470)
 Conference of African States, 1961: 1.2322-II Annexes I(78, 126), VT-IO(l4)
 discrimination: 1.151; Annex I(31, 113-124)
 and economic and social development: 1.21, 1.2311, 1.2321-II, 1.31-111(b), 8.62; Annex I(11, 51, 58, 64, 65, 78, 436(l), 470)
 Latin American Conference, 1961: 1.31-111(b)
 free and compulsory: 1.2311(a)
 higher: 1.14, 1.261, 1.31-111(d), 4.721; Annexes 1(125-127, 312, 470), VI-IO(28)
 for international understanding and co-operation: 1.1511(c), 1.1512(c), 1.153; Annex I(113-124)
 Meeting of Experts on the Development and Use of New Methods and Techniques: 1.1322
 and museums: 4.421
 national centres: 1.111, 1.131, 1.1321(a), 1.31-111(b)
 out-of-school: 1.1321(e), 1.211, 1.241(d), 4.71(b, iii), 4.721; Annex I(347)
 planning. See: Education-administration and organization
 primary: 1.23, 1.2311(c, e), 1.2312, 1.2321, 8.63)
 Asia: 1.2341-1, 1.2341-H 1.2341-111; Annex 1(150-156)
 Latin America: I.A, 7.21, 8.63, 29; Annex I(102, 186-190)
 publications: 1.121(c)
 refugees and displaced persons, Near and Middle East: 1.25

regional scientific and technical training institutes:
Annex VI-3(13, 18)
science and culture
international relations and exchanges 6.1, 12;
Annex I(397)
secondary: 1.23, 1.2311(b, c, e), 1.2312, 1.2321, 7.5
(3); Annex I(428)
and social sciences: Annex I(258)
and sport: 1.2721
statistics: 1.31-111(b), 3.3; Annex 1(265-266)
technical and vocational: 1.2321-11, 1.24; Annex I
(436(l))
international instrument: 1.243; Annexes 1(158-
165), VI-2(1-16)
of women: 1.1512(b), 1.241(b)
Education Clearing House, Buenos Aires [Argentina] :
Annex I(101)
Educational research: Annex I(105-112)
regional bureau, Tropical Africa: Annex VI-10(15)
Educational Research Centre for Curriculum Devel-
opment and Production of Textbooks, Pakistan:
Annex I(150)
Emergency Fund: Annex I(69)
Ethnology: Annex I(297, 459, 470)
Exchange of persons: 6.12; 6.2, Annex 1(389-409). See
also: International exchange
Eastern and Western peoples: 4.722
Executive Board
composition and functions: Annexes 11(145-148),
111(13-20)
members
election, 1960: 0.8
rules of procedures
amendments: Annexes 11(145-148), III(13-20)
Exhibitions
Latin America: Annex I(345)
travelling: 4.71(c, ii)
Experts
briefing: 6.5. Annex I(393, 407, 408)
science and technology: 6.22

F

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services
subventions: Annex I(206)
Fédération internationale des journalistes et écri-
vains du tourisme
observers to the General Conference, eleventh
session : 0.7
Fellowships: 6.21, 6.3; Annexes 1(401-404) : VI-10
(29-31)
cultural activities: 4.212, 4.71(a, iv, c, i); Annex I
(347)
education: 1.31-111(d); Annexes I(189); VI-10(54,
55)
natural sciences: 6.22, 6.23(b); Annex VI-10(29, 31)
research on civilization: 4.71-II(a, iv)
sponsored by Unesco : 6.21 (b)
teachers: 4.71(b, iv)
technical assistance: Annex I(404)
translators: 4.71(c, i)
United Nations Special Fund: Annex I(404)
Films: 5.132, 5.221, 5.242; Annex 1(368, 371, 381, 383).
See *also*: Cinema

cultural 4.212
feature films prize: 5.221(b)
Finances
situation, 1958-59: 21, Annex 11(94-97)
Flora of Europe: Annex VI-3(27)
Folk music: Annex I(306)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations: 1.242, 2.32, 3.33
Unesco Joint Policy Committee on Oceanography:
Annexes 1(238), VI-4(21-23)
France
contribution to Unesco's activities in Tropical
Africa: Annex I(77)
loans to Unesco: 33.1
Freedom of information: 5.112
*Fundamental and adult education. See: International
journal of adult and youth education*
Fundamental education. See: Community devel-
opment

G

General Committee: 0.42
General Conference
delegates
travel cost: Annex II(18)
documents: 15; Annexes II(i43); III(5-6)
General Committee: 0.41, 17
Headquarters Committee: 35, 43.1; Annex 11(149,
166, 167)
organization of work: Annex V-2(1-10, 35)
records: 16; Annex 111(7-12)
rules, amendments: 0.41, 15, 16, 17; Annexes 11(142-
144), 111(2-201, V(23, 24)
sessions: Annex V-2(23, 24)
vote: Annexes II(142), III(2-4)
working languages: 16; Annex III(12)
eleventh session
agenda: 0.3
credentials of delegates and observers: 0.1
observers: 0.7
organization: 0.3
vote: 0.2; Annex X1(10)
twelfth session
agenda: 42; Annex II(145)
date and place: 41
Legal Committee: 43.3
Reports Committee: 43.2; Annex IV(53)
Geology: 2.121, 2.22; Annex VI.3(36)
Geophysics: 1(194)
Germany (Federal Republic)
contribution to Unesco's activities in Tropical
Africa: Annexe I(77)
Gift coupons: 5.232(b); Annex 1(384)

H

Handbook on the international exchange of publica-
tions
edition in Russian: Annex I(330)
Headquarters: 33, 34; Annex II(149, 154-165)
expenditures: 33.2; Annex II(152)
loans: 33.1
Health education : Annex I(137)

- History
 Africa, tropical: Annex I(319)
 Asia: Annex 1(344)
 sources: Annex 1(293)
 Latin America: 4. 522
 Sudan: Annex I(319)
 See also: Monuments, artistic and historic sites
History of the scientific and cultural development of mankind: 4.12(e, f); Annexes I(289, 301, 344, 470), VI-7(1-33)
- Honduras
 General Conference, eleventh session-right to vote: 0.2; Annex II(10)
 Human rights: 1.1511(c), 1.1512(c), 3.6; Annexes I 113-124), IV(42-44)
 Humanistic studies. 4.1; Annex 1(297-304)
 symposium on the problem of humanism in our era: Annex I(470)
 Humid tropical zone: 2.22
- Hungary
 contributions: 20.1, Annex II(12)
 representation at the General Conference, eleventh session : 0.1
- IBRD. See: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Ibero-American Bureau of Education: 1.31-111
- IDA. See: International Development Association
- IDB. See: Inter-American Development Bank
- Impact*: 2.1131; Annex IV(25)
- Index of cultural agreements*: 6.12; Annex I(397)
- Index translationum*: 4.212
- Indian Ocean expedition: 2.32; Annex VI-4(12, 13)
- Industrialization: 2.73; annex VI-3(10-12, 37, 39, 42)
 social consequences: 3.51, 3.52; Annex I(275)
 International Conference: Annex 1(199)
- Information. See also: Freedom of information. Mass communication
 free flow: 5.11; Annex 1(357-364)
 media
 development: Annex 1(365-366)
 statistics: 3.3; Annex 1(265-266)
- "Institut pour la recherche scientifique en Afrique centrale": 1.261; Annex 1(445)
- Inter-American Development Bank: 7.62; Annex I (19, 430-436, 470)
- Inter-American Rural Education Centre, Rubio (Venezuela); 1.31-111(c)
- Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, 1.31-1, 1.31-111; Annex I(186)
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization: 2.32
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: 2.31, 2.32
- International Advisory Committee on Bibliography : 4.522
- International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology: 2.1122; 3.22, 4.522
- International Advisory Committee for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science: 4.522
- International Advisory Committee on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values : 4.71 (II)
- International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco: 2.121; Annex I(220)
- International African Institute
 subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 subventions: Annex I(98, 100, 470)
- International Association of Legal Science
 subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Association of Plastic Arts
 agreement, 1961: 12
 subventions: Annex I(307)
- International Association of Universities
 agreement, 1961: 12
 subventions: Annex 1(97)
- International Association of Vocational Guidance
 subventions: Annex I(97)
- International Atomic Energy Agency: 1.2322-11, 2.121, 2.2, 2.32
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Annex I(19, 431)
- International Bilingual School, Sevres [France] : Annex I(120)
- International Bureau of Education: 1.121(d), 1.222; Annex I(103, 134-136)
- International Bureau of Weights and Measures: Annex VI-3(25)
- International Campaign for Historical Monuments: 4.411, 4.412
- International Campaign for the Safeguarding of the Monuments of Nubia. See: Monuments artistic and historic sites-Nubia
- International Centre for the Processing of Statistical Data: Annex I(265-266)
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome [Italy] : 4.411, 4.412
- International civil servants
 training: Annex II(63)
- International Civil Service Training Organization
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.7
- International Commission for the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind: 4.12(e, f); Annexes 1(289, 301), VI-7(1-33)
- International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites, and Archaeological Excavations: 4.412
- International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Computation Centre, Rome [Italy] : 2.1114, 3.33
- International Conference on Public Education
 recommendations : Annex I(134)
- International Convention concerning the Protection of Performers, Makers of Phonograms and Broadcasters (Neighbouring rights) (draft) : 4.31, 4.32

- International Council on Archives
subventions: 4.512, 4.522; Annex 1(329)
- International Council of Museums: Annex VI-IO(33)
agreement, 1961: 12
subventions: 4.421, 4.422; Annex I(322, 324)
- International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies: 4.11; Annex I(302, 303, 311)
agreement, 1961: 12
subventions: 4.12; Annex 1(297)
- International Council of Scientific Unions
agreement, 1961 :12
subventions: Annex I(206)
- International Development Association: 7.61, 863(d); Annexes I(9, 66, 430-436, 470), V-2(31)
- International Economic Association
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International exchange: 6; Annex I(18, 389-409, 470)
- International Federation of Children's Communities
subventions: Annex I(97)
- International Federation for Documentation
subventions: 4.522
- International Federation of Information Processing Societies
subventions: Annex I(206)
- International Federation of Library Associations
subventions: 4.512; Annex I(328)
- International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
subventions: Annex 1(97)
- International Film and Television Council
observers to the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.7
- International Folk Music Council Conference, fourteenth, Canada: Annex I(306)
- International Institute of Cell Biology (proposed) : 2.121; Annex VI-3(17)
- International Institute of Child Study, Bangkok [Thailand] : 1.1321(b), Annex I(63, 110)
- International journal of adult and youth education*: 1.121(c)
- International Labour Organisation: 1.242, 4.32; Annex I(110)
Administrative Tribunal: 30; Annex II(83)
- International Music Council
agreement, 1961: 12
subventions: Annex I(306, 307)
- International P. E. N. Club
subventions: Annex I(307)
- International Political Science Association
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Radio and Television Organization
observers to the General Conference, eleventh session : 0.7
- International social science bibliographies*: Annex I (263)
- International Social Science Council
agreement, 1961: 12
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International social science journal* Spanish edition: 3.22; Annex 1(262)
- International Sociological Association
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Statistical Institute
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Theatre Institute
agreement, 1961: 12
subventions: Annex I(307)
- International understanding and co-operation: 3.7, 5.201, 5.202, 5.232; Annexes I(54, 372-375), IV(26, 27). See *also*: Education for international understanding and co-operation. Peaceful co-operation
- International Union of Architects
subventions: Annex I(307)
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
subventions: Annex I(206)
- International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: 4.32
- International Union of Scientific Psychology
subventions: Annex I(261)
- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
subventions: Annex I(261)
- Iran
centenary, 25th: 4.723; Annex 1(342)
- J
- Journal of world history*: 4.12 (f); Annexes 1(301), VI-7(21-25, 30, 33)
- K
- Kalinga Prize: 2.121, 2.42
- Kuwait
admission to Unesco: 0.51
- L
- Laboratory animals: Annexes 1(221), VI-3(28)
- Landscape
protection
recommendation: 4.411, 4.412, 4.413; Annex I(289, 314)
- Languages
teaching: 1.1321(d), 1.2312(c); Annex 1(105-107)
See *also*: Working Languages
- Latin America
cultural activities: Annex I(345)
economic and social development: 3.43
education, primary I.A, 7.21, 8.63, 29; Annex I(102, 186-190)
exchange of persons: Annex 1(392,406)
history
sources : 4.522
mass communication: 5.121, 5.131; Annex I(365)
social sciences: 1.31-111(c), 3.42; Annex I(262, 268)
technical assistance: Annex I(139)
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Santiago [Chile] : 3.42; Annex I(262, 268)
- Latin American Physics Centre, Brazil: 2.121; Annexes 1(227), VI-3(14-16)
- Latin American Social Science Research Centre, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: 3.52(d)
- Legal Committee
report: Annex II(141)
- Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations

observers to the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.7
 Libraries: 4.51; Annex 1(325-333)
 Africa, Tropical: 4.512
 Asia: Annex I(325)
 national associations: 4.511
 Literacy: 1.1322, 1.271, 8.63; Annexes I(67, 81, 181, 369, 470), VI-10(16, 17). See also; Reading materials
 world conference: Annex I(81, 93)
 Literature: 4.211, 4.212
 contemporary: 4.212
 national associations: 4.211
 Oriental: 4.71(c, i)
 See also: Representative works

M

Major projects: 8.61; Annex I(14, 68)
 cultural activities: 4.71-4.723, 7.31 (c, e); Annexes I(289, 335-350), IV (19-24)
 China: Annex I(347f)
 education : 1A, 7.21; Annexes I(102, 186-190), IV(15-16)
 publications: 1.31-111(a); Annex I(189)
 natural sciences: 2A; Annexes 1(234, 250-255, 470), IV(17, 18), VI-5 (I-12)
 Marine sciences: 2.3; Annexes 1(235-239), IV-4(21-23)
 See also: Indian Ocean expedition. Research ship, international
 Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research, Copenhagen [Denmark], July 1960: Annex I(192)
 Mass communication : 5; Annexes 1(351-388), VI-9
 See also: Information
 documentation and research: 5.14; Annex 1(370-
 improvement of means and techniques 5.121, Annex 1(367-369)
 international understanding: Annex 1(372-375)
 Regional Training Institute, South-East Asia, Philippines (proposed) : Annex I(365)
 Mathematics
 teaching: 1.1321(d), 1.2312(b)
 Mauritius
 admission to Unesco: 0.62
 Measures. See: Weights and measures
 Member States. See also: Admission of Member States. Participation in Member States' activities
 participation in the programme: Annexes 1(57, 85), IV(45, 46)
 reports: 37; C; Annexes 1(438), IV(38-41)
 methods of presentation: 38; Annex IV(11-13)
 representation of Unesco: Annex I(50, 63)
 Mexico
 Colegio de Mexico: 4.721; Annex I(343)
 Microfilms: Annex I(371)
 Mines: Annex I(233)
 Monuments, artistic and historic sites: 4.411-4.142
 international campaign: 4.411, 4.412
 Nubia: 4.414; Annexes I(289, 292, 316, 317-321, 470), VI-8(1-29)

Executive Committee of the International Campaign: Annexes 1(318), VI-8(22, 23)
 International Action Committee: 4.4142(b) ; Annex 1(319)
 International Committee of Experts: 4.4142(f)
 trust fund: 4.4142(e)
 Museum: 4.422
 Museums: 4.42; Annex 1(322-329)
 and education: 4.421
 access
 recommendation: 4.421, 4.422, 39; B.111; Annexes 1(289, 323), VI-F(I-11)
 national associations: 4.421
 Music: 4.71(c, ii)
 Musicians
 fellowship: 4.212; Annex I(291)

N

National Commissions
 assistance: 7.1, 7.21; Annex 1(413-417)
 cooperation with Unesco: 1.1521-11; Annexes 1(355), IV(30, 31)
 participation in the programme: 4.722; Annex 1(48, 57, 59, 99, 355, 415)
 Spain: Annex I(262)
 visits to Headquarters: 7.12(a)
 visits of Secretariat officials: 7.12(b)
 Natural resources
 preservation: 2.22; Annexes I(196, 232-234), VI-3(27, 36)
 Natural sciences: 2; Annex I(16, 191-255, 470). See also: Major projects-natural sciences. Science documentation: 2.112; Annexes 1(210-216), VI-3(19-21)
 centres: 2.111
 exchange of information: 2.11, 2.4, 2.81-11
 programme, 1960-1970: 2.7; Annex VI-3(30)
 publications: 2.43
 statistics: 3.3; Annex 1(265-266)
 technical assistance: 2.51, 2.61, 2.81, 2.82-11
 terminology: 2.112; Annex 1(213, 215)
 United Nations Special Fund: 2.51, 2.61
 Nature
 protection. See *under*: Protection of nature
 Nemcova, Bozena (1820-1862) : Annex I(387)
 New Education Fellowship
 subventions: Annex I(97)
 News-transmission
 International conference to study ways of improving the international transmission of news, Havana, Cuba, 1961-62 (proposed); 5.113; Annex I(363)
 Non-Governmental Organizations
 agreements: 12; Annex II(136)
 arts and letters: 4.71(c, iii)
 consultative arrangements: 14; Annex 11(139, 140)
 co-ordination of programmes: 5.121; Annex I(96)
 directives: 10.11; Annex 11(116-135)
 geographical extension: 13; Annex 11(137, 138)
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh session: 0.7

- subventions, 1961-62: 4.12, 4.512, 4.522; Annexes I(17, 61, 62, 97, 98, 100, 206, 261, 297, 306, 307, 322, 324, 328, 329, 470), VI-IO(40)
- Non-member States
 - participation in the activities of Unesco: Annex 1(410-412)
- Non-member States of the United Nations
 - admission to Unesco: III(27-34)
- Nubia
 - monuments. See: Monuments, artistic and historic sites-Nubia
- 0
- Oceanography. See: Marine sciences
- OPEX. See: Public administration-international officers
- Organization of American States: 1.2712, 1.31-111
- Outer space. See: Space research
- P
- Panklova, Barbora. See: Nemcova, Bozena (1820-1826)
- Paraguay
 - General Conference, eleventh session right to vote: 0.2; Annex II
- Participation in Member States' activities: 7.3; Annexes 1(52, 58, 418-419, 470), IV(28-29)
 - Africa: 1.2322-V
 - budget: 9.2.I(b3)
 - conditions: 7.31(C)
 - criteria: 7.31(B)
 - cultural activities: 4.32, 4.422, 4.512, 4.522, 4.722; Annex I(326, 335, 343, 345)
 - education: 1.242(b), 1.2712(e); Annexes I(130, 137-143), VI-IO(20)
 - mass communication: 5.121
 - natural sciences: 2.121, 2.42; Annex I(226)
 - principles: 7.31(A)
 - social-sciences: 3.111, 3.52(d); Annexes I(268, 270, 277), VI-IO(25)
- Peaceful co-operation: 5.201, 5.202, 8.1; Annex I(54, 258, 283-285, 373, 374)
 - campaign: Annex I(295)
- Pedology. See: Soil science
- Philippines
 - education: Annex I(106, 177, 456, 470)
- Photographs: 5.221(a), 5.242; Annex I(371, 381, 383)
- Physics: 2.121; Annex I(227)
- Poland
 - contributions: 20.1
- Postage stamps
 - special issues on Unesco activities: 5.231(c); Annex I(384)
- Posters: 5.221(c); Annex I(381, 383)
- Press: 5.21; Annex I(376-380)
- Problems in education*: 1.121(c)
- Programme
 - decentralization: Annexes I(50, 63), IV(36)
 - evaluation: Annex 1(24, 32-69)
 - 1958-59
 - evaluation: 36; Annex IV(32-37)
 - 1960-70
 - natural sciences: 2.7; Annex VI-3(30)
 - 1961-62
 - cultural activities: 4; Annex 1(289-350, 470)
 - education: 1; Annex I(90-190, 430, 436, 443-447, 456, 458, 470)
 - international exchange services: 6; Annex X(389-409, 470)
 - mass communication: 5; Annexes I(351-388), VI-9
 - natural sciences: 2; Annex I(16, 191-255, 470)
 - social sciences: 3; Annex 1(256-288, 436(i), 470)
- Programme and budget
 - amendments: Annex V-2(22)
 - examination and approval: Annex V-2(11-19)
 - future: 2.7, 8.6
 - methods of presentation: 8.52, 8.53; Annexes 1(69), V-2(1-10)
 - 1961-62: I-9; Annex I
 - 1963-64: 8.51; Annex I(35, 65-69)
- Programme Commission
 - organization: Annex 1(24-28)
 - Working Parties: Annexes 1(26-28), V-2 (20, 21)
 - Working Party on the Advisability of Establishing an International Instrument concerning Technical and Vocational Education: Annex 1(158-164)
 - Working Party of the Biennial Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind: Annex 1(289, 301)
 - Working Party on the Development of Unesco's Activities in Tropical Africa: Annex 1(78-84, 270-273, 288)
 - Working Party on the Draft Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education: Annex 1(113-124)
 - Working Party on the Future Programme of Scientific Research on Arid Lands: Annex 1(250-255)
 - Working Party on the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia: Annex 1(317-321)
 - Working Party [on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences]: Annex I(192, 213, 220, 223, 229, 249)
 - Working Party on Oceanography: Annex I(192, 235, 238)
- Protection of nature. See: Landscape-protection.
- Natural resources
- Public administration
 - international officers (OPEX) : 27; Annexes I(24, 442-452), 11(87-91), VI-IO(51)
 - training of candidates: Annexes I(271, 470), VI-10 (21-24)
- Public liaison: Annex 1(384-385)
- Publications
 - and documents of Unesco: 8.3; Annex I(24, 70-74)
 - free distribution: Annex I(71)
 - in languages other than working languages: 7.12(e); Annex I(416, 417)
 - Spanish language: Annex I(102)
 - exchange: 4.521, 4.522; Annex I(330, 337)
 - major projects
 - education: Annex I(188)
 - statistics: 3.32
- Publications and Visual Material Fund: 24; Annex II(53, 54)

R

- Race questions: 1.1531, 3.6; Annex 1(279-282)
 - international agency for studies on race relations: Annex I(280)
 - monographs: Annex I(279)
- Radio broadcasting: 5.22, 5.242; Annex 1(381-383)
 - meeting of directors of broadcasting organizations and of directors of educators, Africa: 5.131
- Reading materials: 4.71(b, i); Annex I(293, 308-309, 326)
 - Africa, Tropical: Annex VI-10(13-18)
 - Asia: 4.22; Annex 1(308-309)
- Recommendation Concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone: 39; B III
- Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations: 4.411
- Recommendation Concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics: 3.31; Annex I(266)
- Recommendation on the Various Aspects of Discrimination in Education: 1.1511(a); B II
- Recommendations to Member States and international conventions: 4.413, 4.521, 5.111, 5.112, 39; B; C; Annex IV(38-41)
- Refugees and displaced persons
 - Near and Middle East: 1.25
 - See also: United Nations Relief and Works Agency
- Regional Centre for Education for Community Development for the Arab States (ASFEC), Sirs-el-Layyan [U.A.R.] : 1.2712, 1.2713; Annex I(171)
- Regional Centre for the Training of Teachers, Philippines: Annex 1(456, 470)
- Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development for Latin America (CREFAL), Patzcuaro [Mexico] : 1.2712, 1.2713; Annex 1(168-170)
- Report on the survey of the main trends of enquiry in the field of the natural sciences: 2.71; Annex VI-3
- Representative works: 4.211, 4.212, 4.71(c, i)
- Research ship, international: 2.32; Annex VI-4(9, 18)
- Rizal, Jose P. (1871-1896) : Annex 1(387)
- Ruanda-Urundi
 - admission to Unesco: 0.61
- Rural life: 1.31.111(c), 3.51, 3.52; Annex I(125, 167, 275)

S

- Schools. See *also*: Associated normal schools
 - buildings and equipment: 1.1321(f), 1.2322-IV, 1.2323-I and II, 1.2331-II and III, 1.31-11(d), 1.2341-111; Annexes 1(77, 83, 86, 108, 150, 470), VI-10(38, 49)
 - curricula: 1.2312(a), 1.2321-III, 1.31-II(c), 1.31-111(c); Annexes 1(140-143), VI-10(12)
 - regional conferences: Annex I(141, 456, 470)
 - health service: Annex I(137)
- Science
 - Africa, Tropical: Annex 1(445)
 - International conferences: Annex VI-3(23)

- popularization: 2.42
- teachers
 - training: 2.42
- teaching: 1.1321(d), 1.2312(b), 2.4; Annex I(138, 240, 242, 470)
 - See *also*: Education, science and culture-international relations and exchanges. Major projects-natural sciences. Natural sciences. Social sciences. Soil science. Unesco science co-operation offices.
- Sciences
 - applied; Annex I(218)
- Scientific co-operation
 - international convention-repertory: Annex VI-3(26)
- Scientific material: 2.43
- Scientific research
 - information service (proposed) : Annex VI-3(22)
 - international co-operation: 2.12, 2.72; Annexes IV(25), VI-3(13, 18, 34, 35)
 - progress report: 2.71; Annexes I(56, 191, 197-203, 213, 220, 223, 229, 249), VI-3
- Scientific and technical personnel exchange: 2.41
 - training: Annexes 1(196), VI-10(29-31)
- Secretariat
 - administration: 8.63(d); Annexes 1(463-469), II(30, 31, 84-86)
 - appointments, promotions and transfers: 26; Annex II(78-82)
 - archives : Annex I(332)
 - Briefing Centre for International Experts, Bois du Rocher [France] : 6.5; Annex 1(393-407, 408)
 - Bureau of the Comptroller: Annex 11(39, 40)
 - Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services: Annex II(45-46)
 - Bureau of Personnel: Annex II(41-44)
 - Bureau of Programme and Budget: Annex II(37, 38)
 - Bureau of Relations with Member States: Annex 1(441)
- clearing house services: 4.512
 - common service costs: Annexes 1(463-469), II(48, 49)
- Department of Cultural Activities: Annex I(290, 296, 334, 350)
- Department of Education: 1.0; Annex 1(183-185)
- Department of Mass Communication: Annexes 1(352, 356, 388), VI-9
- Department of Natural Sciences: 2.73; Annexes I(204, 244-249), V-3(8, 9)
- Department of Social Sciences: Annex 1(258-259, 287)
- Documents and Publications Service: Annex II(50-52)
- Education Clearing House: 1.12; Annex I(85, 101-104)
- geographical distribution : 25; Annex II(55-62)
- Gift shop: 5.232(c) ; Annex I(384)
- International Exchange Service: Annex I(389, 390, 394, 395, 409)
- clearing house: 6.12; Annex I(390, 397)
- library: 4.61; Annex I(332)
- Medical Benefit Fund: 31; Annex II(92)
- New York Office: Annex II(34-36)
- Office of the Director-General: Annex II(32, 33, 36)

- Secretariat (*continued*)
 Organization: 29; Annexes I(15); II(30, 31, 84-86)
 pensions. See: United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund
 recruitment: 9.2.1(j), 26; Annexes 1(64), II(78-82)
 Regional Bureau, Africa, Tropical (proposed) : Annex 1(63)
 Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, Havana [Cuba] : 7.2, 7.62(3c); Annex 1(439-440)
 salaries, allowances and leave: 28; Annex II(65-77)
 Social Sciences Clearing House: 3.22
 staff: 9.2.1(j)
 females: 1.1521(c)
 rules and regulations amendments: Annex 11(64)
 Visitors' Service: 5.232(c); Annex I(384)
 working languages. See: Working languages of Unesco
 Seismology: Annexes I(194), VI-3(36)
 Seminars, regional
 1961
 associated schools, South Africa: Annex I(118)
 1961-62
 teaching of social sciences in Latin America: 1.31-111(c)
 1962
 status of Asian women, South-East Asia: Annex 1(278)
 1963-64
 national libraries, Asia: Annex 1(325)
 Social sciences: 3; Annex 1(256-288, 436(l), 470)
 and education: Annex I(258)
 documentation: 3.2, 3.42; Annexes 1(262-264), IV(26, 27)
 exchange information : 3.21
 national research centres: 3.11, 3.42
 officers
 Addis Ababa: 3.81; Annex I(286)
 Cairo: 3.81; Annex 1(286)
 research: 3.2i, 3.22(d), 3.i, 3.52(d); Annexes 1(267-273), IV(26, 27)
 teaching: 1.31-III(c), 3.22, 3.4; Annex 1(267-273, 470)
 terminology: 3.42(d); Annex I(268, 269)
 Social science dictionary
 edition in Arabic: Annex I(269)
 edition in Spanish: Annex I(268, 470)
 Soil science: 2.22; Annexes 1(235-239), VI-3(36)
 Space research: 1.1322, 2.121; Annex I(225)
 Special Account for the Implementation of the Unesco Programme: 7.7, 9.2.IV; Annex I(69, 437)
 Sport and education: 1.2721
 Standardization
 statistics: 3.31; Annex 1(266)
 Statistics: 3.3; Annex 1(265-266)
 culture: 3.3; Annex 1(266)
 education: 1.31-III(b), 3.3; Annex I(266)
 international centre (proposed) : 3.33
 mass communication: 3.3
 natural sciences: 3.3; Annex I(266)
 numerical processing: Annex I(208, 265-266)
 publications: 3.32
 standardization: 3.31; Annex I(266)
 Study abroad: 6.12, 6.2; Annex I(391, 397-404, 406)
 Study abroad. international handbook: fellowships, scholarships, educational exchange . . . : 6.12; Annex I(397)
 Sudan
 history: Annex I(319)
 T
 Tanganyika
 admission to Unesco: 0.63
 Teachers
 exchange: 4.721, 5.21, 6.2; Annex I(343, 470)
 fellowships: 4.71(b, iv)
 organizations: Annexes 1(99), IV(16)
 status 1.1321(c), 1.31-III(c); Annexes IV(16), VI-10(40)
 Teachers
 training: 1.2312(a), 1.2321-111, 1.2331-11, 1.2331-III, 1.2341-III, 1.242, 1.31-II(d), 1.31-III(c), 1.31-III(d), 2.42; Annexes I(82, 86, 146, 456, 457, 470), VI-10(40, 43)
 centres
 Arab States: Annex 1(146, 457, 470)
 Philippines: Annex I(151)
 Teaching
 abroad: Annex I(391, 402)
 languages: 1.1321(d), 1.2312(c); Annex 1(105-107)
 science: 1.1321(d), 1.2312(b), 2.4; Annex I(138, 240-242, 470)
 social sciences: 1.31-III(c), 3.22, 3.4; Annex 1(267-273, 470)
 See also: Audio-visual aids. Education. Reading materials. School curricula. Textbooks and teaching materials
 Technical assistance: 7.31(Bg), 7.4, 9.2.II; Annex 1(420-425)
 Africa: 1.2322-111
 budget: 9.2.I(b2), 9.2.II (i)
 education: Annex I(139)
 finances
 1958-1959: 22; Annex 11(98,99)
 international exchanges: 6.31(b)
 Latin America: Annex I(139)
 natural sciences: 2.51, 2.61, 2.81-1, 2.82-II
 public administration: 27; Annexes I(24, 442-452), 11(87-91), VI-10(51)
 reports: 7.41(4); Annex I(438)
 social sciences: Annex I(268)
 Technology: 2.5; Annexes 1(244), VI-3(10-12, 37-39, 41-43)
 institutes: Annex VI-3(38)
 social implications: Annex I(196, 199)
 Television: 5.132, 5.221; Annex I(381, 353)
 recordings: Annex I(371)
 Terminology. See: Cultural activities- terminology. Natural sciences-terminology. Social sciences-terminology
 Textbooks and teaching materials: 1.2322-IV, 1.2323-1, 1.2323-11, 1.2331-11, 1.2331-III, 1.242, 4.71(b, ii); Annexes I(83, 86, 103, 148, 347, 450), VI-10(13, 16, 18, 39,43)
 Thomas, Jean
 tribute: 0.9
 Town-twinning: Annex I(396)
 Translations: 4.212, 4.71(c, i)

mechanical: 2.121
 publications of Unesco under the responsibility of
 National Commissions: 7.12(e), 8.4; Annex 1(416,
 417)
 Translators
 fellowships: 4.71(c, i)
 Travel abroad: 6.12; Annex I(397)
Travel abroad-frontier formalities: 6.12; Annex I
 (397)
 Travel grants: 4.212, 4.71(b, iv), 6.23, 6.4; Annex I
 (347, 392, 402-404, 406, 459, 470)
 Tribes
 study: Annex 1(459,470)
 Tropical Africa. See: Africa, Tropical
 Tropical Institute of Book Preservation, Brazil:
 4.513; Annex I(327)

U

Unesco Bulletin for Libraries: 4.512
Unesco Chronicle: 5.211, 5.242
 Unesco clubs: 5.231
Unesco Copyright bulletin: 4.32
 Unesco coupon scheme: 5.232(c); Annex I(384)
Unesco Courier (The): 5.211, 5.242; Annex 1(377-
 380)
 Filipino edition: Annex I(377)
 Italian edition: Annex 1(377)
 Japanese edition: Annex I(377)
 junior edition: Annex I(378)
Unesco Features: 5.242
 Unesco fellowships: 6.3
 Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg [Federal
 Republic of Germany]: 1.1321(b); Annex I(110,
 470)
 Unesco Regional Centre for the Promotion of Reading
 Materials in South Asia, Karachi [Pakistan] :
 4.22
 Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic
 Development in Southern Asia: 3.52(d)
 Unesco science cooperation offices: 2.6; Annexes I
 (245), VI-3(38)
 Africa, Tropical: 2.62; Annex VI-3(44)
 Latin America (Montevideo) : 2.6
 Madagascar (Tananarive) : Annex VI-10(26)
 Middle East (Cairo) : 2.6
 South Asia (New Delhi): 2.6
 South-East Asia (Djakarta) : 2.6
Unesco World art series: 4.212
 Unesco Youth Institute, Gauting [Federal Republic of
 Germany] : 1.2721
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 subventions: Annex I(206)
 United Kingdom
 contribution to Unesco's activities in Tropical
 Africa: Annex I(77)
 United Nations Children's Fund: Annex I(66)
 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: 32; Annex
 11(93)
 Committee, 1961-62: 32.3; Annex II(93)
 United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA):
 1.25; Annex 1(157)
 United Nations Special Fund: 7.31(Bg), 7.5, 9.2.111;

Annex I(19, 92, 426-429)
 Africa, Tropical: 1.2322-111
 education: 7.5(3), 8.63(d); Annex 1(428)
 experts: Annex II(74-77)
 international exchanges: 6.31(b)
 natural sciences: 2.51, 2.61, 2.82-11
 United Nations/Unesco
 agreement
 amendments: Annex III(27-34)
 United Towns Organizations
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh ses-
 sion: 0.7
 Universal Copyright Convention: 4.31
 Universities: 1.31-III(d). See also: Education, higher
 Urbanization: Annex I(275)

V

Vacations abroad: Annex I(397)
*Vacations abroad. Courses, study fairs, work
 camps . . .* : 6.12; Annex I(397)
 Vocational guidance: 1.242

W

War propaganda: 5.202,81
 Weights and measures-standardization: Annexes
 I(228, 470), VI.3(24, 25, 32, 33)
 Women: Annex I(392, 405, 406). See also: Education
 of women
 status: 1.152; Annex I(121, 278)
 study abroad: 6.4
 Workers
 exchange: Annex I(392, 401)
 reading materials: Annex 1(326)
 study abroad: 6.4; Annex I(459, 470)
 Working Capital Fund: 1.261, 23, 34-111; Annex II
 (100-104, 163)
 Working languages of Unesco
 Arabic: 8.4; Annex I(72, 416, 417, 457)
 Working Party on Methods of Preparing the Pro-
 gramme and Budget: 8.52, 8.53
 World Association of World Federalists
 observers to the General Conference, eleventh ses-
 sion: 0.7
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teach-
 ing Profession
 subventions: Annexes I(97), VI-10(40)
 World Federation of United Nations Associations
 agreements, 1961: 12
 subventions: Annex I(97)
 World Health Organization: Annex I(137)
 World Meteorological Organization: 2.32
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 subvention: Annex 1(97)
 World project for literacy and for the extension of
 primary and adult education in countries in the
 course of development: 8.63
World survey of education: 1.121(c)
 Writers
 fellowships: 4.212; Annex I(291)

Y

Youth: 1.272; Annex I(173-182, 406, 456, 470)

associated enterprises: 1.2721; Annexes I(470), VI-10(19)

education: 1.121(c), 1.241(d), 1.272

exchange: 6.21, 6.41

social inadaptation: 1.2721; Annex 1(92, 176, 180, 459, 470)

study abroad: 6.4; Annex I(401, 406)

world conference on mutual understanding and relations between youth organizations (proposed) : Annex 1(179)