

Records of the General Conference

Fourteenth Session

Paris, 1966

Resolutions



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Note on the Records of the General Conference

The Records of the fourteenth session of the General Conference are printed in three volumes:

The present volume, containing the Resolutions adopted by the Conference and the Reports of the Commissions and Committees;

The volume 'Proceedings', which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings and the list of participants;

The volume 'Index' containing a subject index to all the documentation of the Conference (including working documents and summary records, which are not reprinted in the Records), an index of speakers in plenary meetings, the time-table of meetings and the list of documents.

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A. Resolutions

I Organization of the session, admission of an Associate Member and elections to the Executive Board

0.1 Credentials

The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting on 25 October 1966, set up a Credentials Committee consisting of representatives of the following States: Argentina, Austria, Iran, Japan, Mali, New Zealand, Romania, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

(a) The delegations of the following Member States :

Afghanistan	Congo (Brazzaville)	Honduras
Albania	Democratic Republic	Hungary
Algeria	of the Congo	Iceland
Argentina	Costa Rica	India
Australia	Cuba	Indonesia
Austria	Cyprus	Iran
Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Iraq
Bolivia	Dahomey	Ireland
Brazil	Denmark	Israel
Bulgaria	Dominican Republic	Italy
Burma	Ecuador	Ivory Coast
Burundi	El Salvador	Jamaica
Byelorussian Soviet	Ethiopia	Japan
Socialist Republic	Finland	Jordan
Cambodia	France	Kenya
Cameroon	Gabon	Republic of Korea
Canada	Federal Republic of	Kuwait
Central African Republic	Germany	Laos
Ceylon	Ghana	Lebanon
Chad	Greece	Liberia
Chile	Guatemala	Libya
China	Guinea	Luxembourg
Colombia	Haiti	Madagascar

Malawi	Philippines	Turkey
Malaysia	Poland	Uganda
Mali	Portugal	Ukrainian Soviet
Malta	Romania	Socialist Republic
Mauritania	Rwanda	Union of Soviet
Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Socialist Republics
Monaco	Senegal	United Arab Republic
Mongolia	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom of
Morocco	Singapore	Great Britain and
Nepal	Somalia	Northern Ireland
Netherlands	Spain	United States of America
New Zealand	Sudan	Upper Volta
Nicaragua	Sweden	Uruguay
Niger	Switzerland	Venezuela
Nigeria	Syria	Republic of Viet-Nam
Norway	Tanzania	Yemen
Pakistan	Thailand	Yugoslavia
Panama	Togo	Zambia
Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago	
Peru	Tunisia	

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members:

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

Holy See	Western Samoa
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The General Conference also adopted, on the report of the Credentials Committee, at its third plenary meeting on 26 October 1966, the following resolution :

The General Conference

Recalling the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that 'the attitude adopted by the General Assembly' regarding the representation of a Member State 'should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies',

Recalling the action which the twentieth regular session of the General Assembly took on 17 November 1965 regarding the representation of China,

1. *Decides* to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at its fourteenth ordinary session ;
2. *Finds* that the credentials of the delegate of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure.

0.2 Right to vote of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Paraguay

0.21 At its first plenary meeting on 25 October 1966, the General Conference decided, in conformity with

paragraph 8(c) of Article IV of the Constitution, to authorize the delegations of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Paraguay to take part in the votes at the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

0.3 Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session

- 0.31 The General Conference, at its third plenary meeting on 26 October 1966, adopted the revised agenda prepared by the Executive Board (document 14C/1 Rev.-see Annex I to this volume).
- 0.32 At its fourth plenary meeting on 26 October 1966, the General Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, approved the plan for the organization of the work of the session proposed by the Executive Board (documents 14C/2 and 14C/2 Add. I and II), amendments to which were made by the General Committee and adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth and twentieth plenary meetings.

0.4 General Committee of the Conference

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its third plenary meeting on 26 October 1966, elected the officers comprising its General Committee, as follows:

President of the General Conference: Professor Bedrettin Tuncel (Turkey).

Vice-Presidents of the General Conference: The heads of the delegations of the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Chairman of the Programme Commission: Mr. Prem N. Kirpal (India).

Chairman of the Administrative Commission: H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Suyama (Japan).

Chairman of the Credentials Committee: H.E. Dr. Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina).

Chairman of the Nominations Committee: Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).

Chairman of the Legal Committee: Mrs. Edel M. E. E. H. Saunte (Denmark).

Chairman of the Reports Committee: H.E. Mr. William A. Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon).

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

0.5 Admission of an Associate Member: Bahrain 1

The General Conference,

Considering Article II, paragraph 3 of the Constitution,

Considering also, the request presented on 2 September 1966 by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Decides to admit Bahrain to Associate Membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

1. Resolution adopted at the third plenary meeting, 26 October 1966.

0.6

Admission as observers of representatives of international non-governmental 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 third plenary meeting on 26 October 1966, to admit, at the fourteenth session, observers from the following organizations :

Carnegie Corporation	Ford Foundation
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Rockefeller Foundation

0.7

Election of fifteen members of the Executive Board

The General Conference, at its seventeenth plenary meeting on 7 November 1966, proceeded to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of fifteen members of the Executive Board.

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

Dr. Moshe Avidor (Israel).	Mr. Juvenal Hernandez Jaque (Chile).
H.E. Mr. Amadou Hampâté Ba (Mali).	Mr. Enrique Macaya Lahmann (Costa Rica).
Mr. Pitty Paul Banda (Zambia).	Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal).
Mr. Samuel J. Cooke (Nigeria).	H.E. Mr. Sarwat Okasha (United Arab Republic).
H.E. Dr. Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina).	H.E. Mr. Gian Franco Pompei (Italy).
Mr. Etienne Dennery (France).	Dr. Fuad Sarruf (Lebanon).
Mr. Ilmo Hela (Finland).	Dame Mary Guilan Smieton (United Kingdom
Mr. Bernard J. E. M. de Hoog (Netherlands).	of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

II Programme for 1967- 1968 ¹

1 Education

Resolution addressed to Member States

- 1.01 Member States are invited to develop and improve their educational systems by intensifying their efforts, during 1967 and 1968 along the following lines:

Equality of educational opportunity

- (a) to become parties to the International Convention and to apply the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, and to report to the General Conference at its fifteenth session on the application of these instruments;

Implementation of common educational policies

- (b) to implement the recommendations adopted by the intergovernmental conferences responsible for formulating general policies for the advancement of education; in particular, those adopted by the annual session of the International Conference on Public Education and by the regional conferences convened by Unesco (for Africa: in Addis Ababa, 1961, in Tananarive, 1962, in Paris 1962 and in Abidjan, 1964; for Latin America: in Santiago, 1962 and in Buenos Aires, 1966; for the Arab States: in Beirut, 1960 and in Tripoli, 1966; for Asia: in Karachi, 1960, in Tokyo 1962 and in Bangkok, 1965; for Europe: 1967-1968); to associate themselves with and contribute to the work of the International Bureau of Education, whose sustained activities in the circulation of information and the collation of views among national education authorities make it an ideal instrument for the formulation of general policies or common criteria in matters of education;
- (c) to apply the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education, adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session;
- (d) to apply the Recommendation concerning the Professional, Social and Economic Status of Primary and Secondary School teachers, adopted by a special intergovernmental conference convened by Unesco in 1966;

1. Resolutions 1.01 to 5.62 (with the exception of resolution 5.5) adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth plenary meetings, 29 November 1966.

Planning of educational development

- (e) to undertake or continue the preparation and implementation of long-term and short-term educational plans bearing upon school and higher education, adult education, including literacy work, and educational action among youth, and designed to meet the requirements of both economic and social development, and of the fulfilment of the individual's potentialities;
- (f) to establish and improve planning services and administrative machinery necessary for the implementation of the plans, and to organize the training of specialized personnel for such services;
- (g) to associate themselves with, and contribute to, the work of the regional institutes and centres for training and studies established by Unesco or receiving aid from it, in particular by selecting persons qualified to participate in the training courses organized by these institutions and thereafter assigning to those persons functions appropriate to their specialization, especially in the following fields:
 - (i) the training of educational planners and administrators (regional institutes or centres in Beirut, New Delhi and Santiago; regional group in Dakar);
 - (ii) the training of specialists and studies relating to school building (Khartoum, Mexico City, and Asian centres) ;
- (h) to set up national committees for the development of continuing adult education in order to study the concept of life-long integrated education and methods of applying it, to draw up programmes for such education, and to ensure their execution;
- (i) to review the concept of national education and their educational systems as a whole;
- (j) to co-ordinate the various educational activities in their respective countries with a view to building up adequate national education systems ;

Improvement of the quality of education

- (k) to lighten school curricula incidentally to their general reform;
- (l) to introduce education for citizenship into school curricula, at the level of secondary and technical education;
- (m) to establish and develop the necessary institutions for educational research and to undertake integrated studies on teaching and learning processes, with a view to reforming curricula;
- (n) to broaden and strengthen their programmes of pre- and in-service teacher training, with due regard to new advances in the theory of learning and use of teaching aids, and, where appropriate, with recourse to international assistance under the United Nations Development Programme, and from the United Nations Children's Fund and Unesco;
- (o) to strengthen institutions of higher education and increase their contribution to national development and international co-operation, taking due account of the conclusions of international and regional studies made under the joint sponsorship of Unesco and the International Association of Universities, and of the recommendations of meetings of experts organized by Unesco in Africa (Tananarive, 1962), Latin America (San Jose, 1966) and the Arab States (1967-1968);
- (p) to develop the various forms of continuing education for adults and young people by establishing appropriate institutions, services and legal conditions, by assisting competent organizations and institutions, by giving educators engaged in such activities status and training appropriate to the work they perform, and by giving adults, especially working people, adequate opportunities (including educational leave) for continued education; and to foster the scientific study of education;
- (q) to associate themselves with, and contribute to, the work of the regional institutes and centres for training and studies established by Unesco or receiving aid from it, in particular by

selecting persons qualified to participate in the training courses organized by these institutions and thereafter assigning to these persons functions appropriate to their specializations, especially in the following fields:

- (i) educational information and research (regional offices in Bangkok and Santiago);
- (ii) the training of teacher-educators and supervisors (Quezon City Institute, Bangui Regional Centre) ;
- (iii) the improvement of curricula and teaching methods (Accra Centre, Latin American Institute for Educational Films in Mexico City);
- (iv) the training of specialists and studies relating to literacy and education for community development (CREFAL and ASFEC);

Education for international understanding

- (r) to recognize the importance of education for international understanding and accordingly to encourage, by whatever means are appropriate to each country, its introduction as an integral part of the curriculum in primary and secondary schools;
- (s) to formulate and implement, with special reference to the International Human Rights Year, national programmes of education for international understanding and co-operation, applying the experience gained in Unesco's Associated Schools Project and initiating concerted action in this field at the university level;

Youth activities

- (t) to study and implement appropriate measures for allotting to physical education and sport their proper place in educational programmes at all levels, primary, secondary and higher;
- (u) to develop organizations and institutions which enable the bulk of young people and adults to practise sport with due respect for its ethical and educational values.

1.1 International co-operation for the advancement of education

Conferences on education at the ministerial level

- 1.11 The Director-General is authorized to help Member States in the formulation of general educational policies by organizing regional conferences of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic development; and, in particular, in 1967-1968:

- (a) to organize jointly with the Organization of African Unity and in close co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa a regional conference bringing together Ministers of Education and persons responsible for economic planning and for scientific and technical training of the independent States of Africa which are members both of Unesco and of OAU, and also those of the newly-independent States of Gambia, Botswana and Lesotho, as well as of Mauritius, an Associate Member of Unesco:
 - (i) to consider problems relating to education and scientific and technical training in Africa;
 - (ii) to review a ten-year report on Unesco's activities in its African Member States, taking into account the conclusions of the conferences held in Addis Ababa, Tananarive, Abidjan and Lagos ;
 - (iii) to study the future role of Unesco in Africa, including the possibility of setting up or developing regional offices for education, science and culture in Africa;
- (b) to organize a regional conference in Europe bearing on problems in the field of higher education.

1 Education

Co-operation with international organizations

- 1.12 The Director-General is authorized to continue:
- (a) to provide consultative services on educational matters to the organizations of the United Nations system and to other appropriate intergovernmental organizations;
 - (b) to co-operate with the International Bureau of Education in a joint programme of activities including the organization of annual sessions of the International Conference on Public Education, and to provide the Bureau in 1967-1968 with grants-in-aid not exceeding \$15,000; and
 - (c) to collaborate with international non-governmental educational organizations, to foster co-ordination of their activities, to provide them with subventions to a total amount not exceeding \$74,000 in 1967-1968 as well as services calculated to promote the work of Unesco in the field of education.

Right to education

Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

- 1.131 The Director-General is authorized to foster the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and to ensure the services needed for the examination of reports from Member States on the effect given to these instruments, at the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

Access of girls and women to education

- 1.1321 Bearing in mind the resolutions of the General Assembly in 1963, 1964 and 1965 regarding the desirability of establishing a long-term programme for the advancement of women, Member States are invited :
- (a) to intensify their efforts to eliminate inequalities in law or in fact which obstruct the access of women to education at all levels and in all forms;
 - (b) to take appropriate measures within the framework of their national development plans and their planning of educational and scientific development for the provision of such educational and other opportunities for women and girls in the fields of Unesco's competence as will enable them to make their full contribution to the economic and social development of their countries;
 - (c) to promote the setting up of women's cultural associations and to support them morally and financially;
 - (d) to collaborate as appropriate with international governmental and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to promote the advancement of women.
- 1.1322 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations and the appropriate Specialized Agencies, to intensify long-term action to achieve full equality for women and, consequently, to hasten the advancement of women and their full participation in the economic and social development of their countries through access to education, science and culture and to assist Member States at their request in their efforts to elaborate and apply a general policy directed to this end ; in particular:
- (a) to implement a study, research and training programme carried out in co-operation with Member States in the field of education, the social and natural sciences and communication ;
 - (b) to aid government projects within Unesco's sphere of activity which are designed to meet the need for the advancement of women and girls in various regions both rural and urban

and to participate, in co-operation with a Member State, in the implementation of an experimental project, and to this end to participate in the activities of Member States;

- (c) to give technical and financial support to activities planned and carried out by international non-governmental organizations working within the field of Unesco's activities to facilitate the full participation of women and girls in the economic and social development of their countries.

Special education for handicapped children

- 1.133 The Director-General is authorized to develop a programme in special education for handicapped children and young people on the basis of voluntary contributions from Member States.

Research and information on education

- 1.14 The Director-General is authorized to maintain services for the exchange of educational information related to the needs of Unesco's field programme and of Member States, and in particular:
- (a) to continue to make available information on the organization of educational systems and significant developments in Member States by issuing the *World Survey of Education* and the *International Guide to Educational Documentation*, and by means of other publications and abstracting services, and to publish a Unesco journal of education;
 - (b) to promote collaboration among educational research institutions in a comparative study of problems arising from the development and reform of education and to disseminate the results thereof;
 - (c) to develop regional activities for the exchange of information on the development of education and for the support of national programmes; and
 - (d) to assist Member States in improving their educational information services and in establishing and developing their educational research institutions and facilities and, to this end, to participate in their activities, upon their request.

1.2 Educational planning and administration

Educational planning, administration and finance

- 1.21 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to organize in 1968 an international conference of experts in educational planning to examine policies for formulating educational plans and to propose strategies for their implementation in countries at varying stages of development;
 - (b) to support and co-ordinate training in, and studies on, educational planning and administration, in particular:
 - On the international plane
 - (i) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$650,000 to the International Institute for Educational Planning,
 - On the regional plane
 - (ii) by incurring in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$273,000 for the Unesco regional group for Educational Planning and Administration, Dakar,
 - (iii) by incurring in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$184,000 for the Regional Educational Planning Centre, Santiago,
 - (iv) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$390,000 to the Arab States Centre for Educational Planning and Administration, Beirut, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972, and

1 Education

- (v) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$230,000 for the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972;
- (c) to assist Member States in establishing or improving educational planning machinery, in preparing short-and long-term educational plans, in improving the administration for implementation, evaluation and continuous adaptation of these plans, and in carrying out national training and research activities related to educational planning; and, to this end, to participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States;
- (d) to advise Member States, at their request, on the possibilities for the financing of education from external sources, by providing Member States with technical consultant services related to external financing and by preparing guidelines for Unesco missions and for government officials concerned with educational financing problems in Member States; and
- (e) to promote the practical realization of educational financing projects:
 - (i) by co-operating with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association within the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding as signed in June 1964 and as subsequently amended; and
 - (ii) by co-operating with the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank in educational programmes of joint concern.

Educational buildings

- 1.22 The Director-General is authorized to continue assistance to Member States in the field of educational buildings :
- (a) by organizing, and participating in, meetings of specialists in school construction planning, building design and related specialized fields, to formulate policies for school building programmes ;
 - (b) by providing assistance for the establishment of national school building development groups, for the planning and implementation of school construction programmes and for designing prototype schools and supervising their construction;
 - (c) by supporting the regional educational building centres already established:
 - (i) through incurring obligations in 1967-1968 not exceeding \$266,000 for the Regional School Building Centre for Africa, Khartoum, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;
 - (ii) through providing grants-in-aid and/or other services in 1967-1968 not exceeding \$262,000 to the Regional School Building Centre for Latin America, Mexico City, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1973; and
 - (iii) through incurring obligations in 1967-1968 not exceeding 8263,000 for the Asian Institute of School Building Research, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972; and
 - (d) by maintaining and developing the central clearing house functions within the Secretariat.

1.3 Teachers, curriculum, methods and techniques

Teachers

- 1.311 *The General Conference*
Having studied the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers¹ unanimously adopted

I. The text of the Recommendation appears as an annex to this chapter.

on 5 October 1966 by the Special Intergovernmental Conference convened by the Director-General in pursuance of a decision of the Executive Board (72EX/Decisions, 3.8), and the resolution concerning the implementation of the Recommendation, likewise unanimously adopted by that Conference,

Considering the Director-General's report on the said Recommendation (14C/30),

1. Expresses its keen satisfaction at the adoption of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers,
2. Invites Member States :
 - (a) to apply the provisions of the Recommendation by adopting, by way of national legislation or otherwise, measures designed to give effect in the territories under their jurisdiction to the standards and principles set forth in that Recommendation;
 - (b) to submit the Recommendation to their competent national authorities within one year from 1 December 1966, and to inform the Organization of the measures taken by them in this respect, in accordance with the procedure followed with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference itself;
 - (c) subsequently, at the dates and in accordance with the procedures to be stipulated by the Executive Board after consultation with the International Labour Organisation, to transmit periodic reports on the action taken by them upon the Recommendation.
3. Gives its approval in principle to the setting up of a small joint committee, half of whose members would be selected by Unesco and half by the International Labour Organisation, to examine the reports of Member States. This committee would report to the competent bodies of the two organizations which would be responsible, acting separately but in parallel, for taking such measures as might be thought appropriate.

1.312 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, to follow up the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers by international action in favour of an improved professional, social and economic status for teachers;
- (b) to promote systematic pre-service and in-service training for teachers;
- (c) to develop within a regional framework, institutions and related activities for supporting national programmes for training teachers and supervisors and, in particular,
 - (i) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or services not exceeding \$200,000 to the Regional Training Centre for Primary Educational Personnel in Africa, at Bangui, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1973; and
 - (ii) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$330,000 for the Asian Institute for Teacher-Educators, Quezon City, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972;
- (d) to assist Member States in the organization of their pre-service and in-service training of teachers, principals and supervisors, and in the development of the appropriate institutions, and to participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States in this field;
- (e) to co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund in national projects designed to improve the quality of primary school teaching, of supervision and of science instruction;
- (f) to co-operate with the Government of the Philippines, the governments of the other Member States concerned and interested intergovernmental bodies in development of the existing Institute at the University of the Philippines for the training of teachers of Spanish for secondary schools.

Curriculum

- 1.32 The Director-General is authorized to undertake activities designed to promote and assist the reform of curricula as well as teaching methods and materials, as an important means of ensuring a pedagogy that will correspond to modern social and individual needs and, in particular:
- (a) to continue to foster, in co-operation with appropriate international organizations and institutions, the study of the nature of the school curriculum in the modern world, by means, in particular, of convening an international meeting of experts in 1967;
 - (b) to develop within a regional framework institutions and related activities for supporting national programmes in the development of school curriculum, teaching methods and materials, and to continue support for the Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Accra, by incurring in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$393,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972; and
 - (c) to assist Member States in improving their school curricula, teaching methods and materials and in the development of the appropriate institutions and, to this end, to participate in their activities upon their request.

New techniques

- 1.33 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to promote the use of new methods and techniques in school and higher education and in out-of-school education, notably programmed instruction and correspondence techniques and the media of radio, television and film, in particular by undertaking experimental projects and studies and by facilitating the exchange of information in this field;
 - (b) to continue support for the Latin American Institute of Educational Films (ILCE), in particular by providing it in 1967-1968 with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$123,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972; and
 - (c) to assist Member States, at their request, in programmes for the application of new methods and techniques in school and higher education and, to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request.

Education for international understanding

- 1.34 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations:
- (a) to promote the further development of education for international understanding and co-operation, with special attention to teaching about the aims and work of organizations of the United Nations system and, in connexion with the International Human Rights Year, to teaching about the principles of human rights, by further extending Associated School Projects, and
 - (b) to foster regional and national programmes for furthering, at all levels, education for international understanding, in particular by participating, on request, in activities of Member States, in adapting and developing school curricula and improving textbooks, and in encouraging the production, for children and all young persons, of reading material designed to further the spirit of international understanding.

Higher education

- 1.351 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to promote the development of higher education, by strengthening co-operation between

organizations and institutions working in this field, by pursuing or undertaking, within the framework of the Joint Unesco-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education and with the collaboration and financial assistance of private foundations and of other interested bodies, studies on the institutional aspects of higher education or on the improvement of teaching and learning at this level, and by providing to Member States, at their request, advisory services and assistance for the development of their higher education;

- (b) to continue promotional action relating to higher education and development, by organizing in 1968 a meeting of experts on this subject for the Arab States;
- (c) to pursue a systematic long-term programme of action relating to comparability, equivalence and recognition of matriculation certificates, diplomas and degrees;
- (d) to undertake activities relating to the role of institutions of higher education in international understanding and co-operation.

1.352

The General Conference,

Considering that the 'Study of the role of institutions of higher education in the development of countries in South-East Asia', initiated in 1961 within the framework of the Unesco-IAU Research Programme on Higher Education and with the collaboration and support of the Ford Foundation, has been concluded,

Considering further that the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the study, as formulated by the international commission of experts, have received general endorsement both at the Fourth General Conference of the International Association of Universities in Tokyo, 31 August to 6 September 1965, and at the Conference of Asian Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning organized by Unesco in Bangkok, 22-29 November 1965,

Noting that these recommendations include a proposal for the establishment of an institute of higher education and development which would be an effective instrument for the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the study in the development of the countries concerned,

Noting further that the exploratory mission sent in March and April 1966 reported favourably on the reaction of governmental and academic authorities in the countries visited to the proposal for setting up the institute,

1. *Approves* the proposal for the establishment, in Asia, of an institute of higher education and development along the lines proposed by the Unesco-IAU Joint Steering Committee, as set forth in document 14C/8 Add;
2. *Requests* the Director-General, in co-operation with the International Association of Universities, to seek financial support for the institute, for not less than a ten-year period, from governments of the countries concerned, foundations, international and regional organizations and banking institutions;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General, at the invitation of the Unesco-IAU Joint Steering Committee, after financial support for the institute for at least the first five years has been secured, to arrange with the governments of Member States concerned and universities, in co-operation with the International Association of Universities, for the establishment of the institute, including the preparation of its draft statutes, arrangements for its installation and assistance with staff recruitment, and the convening of its founding conference.

Educational emergency programmes

1.36

The Director-General is authorized to provide services for the educational support of United Nations programmes for refugee groups, and in particular:

- (a) 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 (UNRWA), and to provide the senior staff required by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to assist him in the planning and execution of the programme;
- (b) to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for the benefit of African refugees with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs; and
- (c) to consider that educational support in connexion with the United Nations programmes for refugee groups should aim at furthering international understanding.

1.4 Adult education, literacy and youth activities

Studies, publications and consultations

1.41 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to contribute to the study, clarification and dissemination of the concept of life-long integrated education, more particularly by convening a symposium of eminent specialists to consider the bases of this concept, its various elements and ways of applying it;
- (b) to undertake or assist studies designed to contribute to the development of out-of-school education and to meet the needs of programmes relating to literacy work, adult education and youth activities;
- (c) to collect and disseminate information on the experience gained in the sphere of out-of-school activities, with particular reference to adult literacy work; and
- (d) to set up an international committee for the advancement of out-of-school education to help him in drawing up and implementing Unesco's programme in this sector.

Youth activities

1.42 The Director-General is authorized to continue the long-term action for the development of youth activities :

- (a) by co-operating with the governmental authorities of the countries concerned and with the international youth organizations in the establishment of out-of-school institutions and services that offer young people the means of continuing their vocational, scientific, cultural and social education, and by participating, at their request, in the activities of Member States;
- (b) by making a special effort in matters involving the participation of young people in national development and international co-operation, such as international voluntary service, science education for youth and physical education and sport;
- (c) by awarding travel grants and fellowships to leaders of youth organizations or services; and
- (d) by co-operating with the United Nations and the appropriate agencies to bring about co-ordinated action on behalf of youth and the dissemination and implementation of the Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session, concerning the promotion among young people of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

Adult education

1.43 To encourage the extension and improvement of adult education activities in the general context of life-long integrated education, the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to support Member States' projects for the development and improvement of adult education in the context of life-long education, particularly those having as their purpose the training of skilled personnel (technical assistance, fellowships);
- (b) to afford assistance to appropriate non-governmental organizations for the implementation of projects undertaken in connexion with international co-operation and having as their purpose the establishment or strengthening of adult education services and institutions;
- (c) to facilitate the establishment of a centre for the study of problems connected with the development of leisure in Europe, and of the structure of cultural activities in the Member States of that region; and
- (d) to encourage study travel by workers in Member States so as to enable them to make an effective contribution to co-operation in the field of education.

Literacy

1.441

The General Conference

I

Considering that illiteracy is a bottleneck retarding social and economic development,
Reaffirming the recommendations made by the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy held in Teheran in September 1965,
Recalling the efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and of Member States, to eradicate illiteracy,
Taking note, with gratitude, of the generous initiative of H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran on behalf of world literacy, and further noting with gratitude the similar generous action taken by Mali, Tunisia, Ivory Coast and Morocco,
Recognizing the need for a concerted and vigorous international effort to promote world literacy,
1. *Invites*, consequently, in the name of human solidarity, Member States, non-governmental organizations, foundations, and private enterprises to do everything possible to give financial, technical, moral and any other appropriate forms of support for international action against illiteracy under the auspices of Unesco, in order, as soon as possible, to eliminate illiteracy throughout the world;

II

Considering that the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, held in Teheran in 1965, recommended, that 8 September, the historic date of the inauguration by the Shahinshah of Iran, be proclaimed International Literacy Day and be observed by all countries of the world; that on that day all information media be used in all countries for the attack on illiteracy and that the results of all literacy programmes be disseminated at national and international levels; and that International Literacy Day be observed on 8 September each year from 1966 onwards',
Recalling the resolution adopted on this subject by the Executive Board at its 73rd session (73 EX/Decisions, 3, Section III),
Noting with satisfaction that several Member States have taken action on their own initiative in pursuance of the Teheran Recommendation and celebrated International Literacy Day on 8 September 1966,
2. *Proclaims* 8 September as International Literacy Day;
3. *Invites* Member States to take the appropriate measures at national level each year on this occasion, in the spirit of the Recommendation formulated by the Teheran Congress;

III. A

4. *Invites* Member States in whose territory illiteracy is still widespread:
- (a) to take the appropriate measures, within the framework of their national development plans, for the eradication of adult illiteracy and to establish the necessary administrative and technical services for this purpose;
 - (b) to collaborate, as appropriate, with international governmental and non-governmental organizations in efforts to eradicate illiteracy; and
 - (c) to set up national committees for literacy, where appropriate, and to do everything in their power to stimulate public opinion in support of the struggle against illiteracy and ignorance;

III. B

5. *Invites* Member States in whose territory illiteracy has already been practically eliminated :
- (a) to contribute technical and financial assistance, as appropriate, to national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy in countries with large numbers of illiterates; and
 - (b) to establish national committees for the struggle against illiteracy and, by all means in their power, to mobilize public opinion in support of this struggle.

- 1.442 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and other international, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations and Member States to implement and extend the Experimental World Literacy Programme and to assist Member States in their efforts to eradicate illiteracy, in particular:
- (a) by continuing to assist existing intensive pilot projects, by promoting the creation of new ones, under the Experimental World Literacy Programme, by making maximum use of these projects in testing new approaches, methods and materials, and by undertaking an evaluation of these projects on a comparative basis;
 - (b) by collaborating with international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations in undertaking projects that will make a direct contribution to the eradication of illiteracy;
 - (c) by providing international, regional and sub-regional support to Member States in their literacy work and, in particular:
 - (i) by continuing the operation of the Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development in Latin America (CREFAL), Patzcuaro, Mexico, and, to this end, by incurring in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$735,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;
 - (ii) by continuing the operation of the Arab States Training Centre for Education and Community Development (ASFEC), Sirs-el-Layyan, United Arab Republic, and, to this end, by incurring in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$677,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not continue beyond 1972;
 - (d) by assisting Member States in their efforts to extend as far as possible the struggle against illiteracy and to organize seminars, workshops, advanced training courses and study tours with a view to meeting the growing need of Member States for literacy specialists and organizers;
 - (e) by mobilizing world-wide public support for the eradication of illiteracy and, to this end, by establishing an international liaison committee for literacy, by promoting the creation of national literacy committees, and by annually awarding the Mohammad Reza Pahlevi prize for meritorious work in literacy;

- (f) by facilitating the dissemination of information on measures taken in the various countries in the spirit of the Recommendation made by the Teheran Congress regarding the celebration of International Literacy Day, and by studying and publicizing the influence of these measures on the development of the campaign against illiteracy and on international public opinion.

Annex. Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers

Adopted by the Special Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of Teachers, Paris, 5 October 1966

The Special Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of Teachers,

Recalling that the right to education is a fundamental human right,

Conscious of the responsibility of the States for the provision of proper education for all in fulfilment of Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of Principles 5, 7 and 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and of the United Nations Declaration concerning the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

Aware of the need for more extensive and widespread general and technical and vocational education, with a view to making full use of all the talent and intelligence available as an essential contribution to continued moral and cultural progress and economic and social advancement,

Recognizing the essential role of teachers in educational advancement and the importance of their contribution to the development of man and modern society,

Concerned to ensure that teachers enjoy the status commensurate with this role,

Taking into account the great diversity of the laws, regulations and customs which, in different countries, determine the patterns and organization of education,

Taking also into account the diversity of the arrangements which in different countries apply to teaching staff, in particular according to whether the regulations concerning the public service apply to them,

Convinced that in spite of these differences similar questions arise in all countries with regard to the status of teachers and that these questions call for the application of a set of common standards and measures, which it is the purpose of this Recommendation to set out,

Noting the terms of existing international conventions which are applicable to teachers, and in particular of instruments concerned with basic human rights such as the Freedom of Association and

Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948, the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949, the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951, and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting also the recommendations on various aspects of the preparation and the status of teachers in primary and secondary schools adopted by the International Conference on Public Education convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education, and the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education, 1962, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Desiring to supplement existing standards by provisions relating to problems of peculiar concern to teachers and to remedy the problems of teacher shortage,

Has adopted this Recommendation :

I. Definitions

1. For the purpose of the Recommendation
 - (a) the word 'teacher' covers all those persons in schools who are responsible for the education of pupils;
 - (b) the expression 'status' as used in relation to teachers means both the standing or regard accorded them, as evidenced by the level of appreciation of the importance of their function and of their competence in performing it, and the working conditions, remuneration and other material benefits accorded them relative to other professional groups.

II. scope

2. This Recommendation applies to all teachers in both public and private schools up to the completion of the secondary stage of education whether nursery, kindergarten, primary, intermediate or secondary, including those providing technical, vocational, or art education.

III. Guiding principles

3. Education from the earliest school years should be directed to the all-round development of the human personality and to the spiritual, moral, social, cultural and economic progress of the community, as well as to the inculcation of deep respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; within the framework of these values the utmost importance should be attached to the contribution to be made by education to peace and to understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and among racial or religious groups.
4. It should be recognized that advance in education depends largely on the qualifications and ability of the teaching staff in general and on the human, pedagogical and technical qualities of the individual teachers.
5. The status of teachers should be commensurate with the needs of education as assessed in the light of educational aims and objectives; it should be recognized that the proper status of teachers and due public regard for the profession of teaching are of major importance for the full realization of these aims and objectives.
6. Teaching should be regarded as a profession: it is a form of public service which requires of teachers expert knowledge and specialized skills, acquired and maintained through rigorous and continuing study; it calls also for a sense of personal and corporate responsibility for the education and welfare of the pupils in their charge.
7. All aspects of the preparation and employment of teachers should be free from any form of discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, or economic condition.
8. Working conditions for teachers should be such as will best promote effective learning and enable teachers to concentrate on their professional tasks.
9. Teachers' organizations should be recognized as a force which can contribute greatly to educational advance and which therefore should be associated with the determination of educational policy.

IV. Educational objectives and policies

10. Appropriate measures should be taken in each country to the extent necessary to formulate comprehensive educational policies consistent with the Guiding Principles, drawing on all available resources, human and otherwise. In so doing, the competent authorities should take account of the consequences for teachers of the following principles and objectives :
 - (a) it is the fundamental right of every child to be provided with the fullest possible educational opportunities; due attention should be paid to children requiring special educational treatment;
 - (b) all facilities should be made available equally to enable every person to enjoy his right to education without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, or economic condition;
 - (c) since education is a service of fundamental importance in the general public interest, it should be recognized as a responsibility of the State, which should provide an adequate network of schools, free education in these schools and material assistance to needy pupils; this should not be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools other than those established by the State, or so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State;
 - (d) since education is an essential factor in economic growth, educational planning should form an integral part of total economic and social planning undertaken to improve living conditions;
 - (e) since education is a continuous process the various branches of the teaching service should be so co-ordinated as both to improve the quality of education for all pupils and to enhance the status of teachers ;
 - (f) there should be free access to a flexible system of schools, properly interrelated, so that nothing restricts the opportunities for each child to progress to any level in any type of education;
 - (g) as an educational objective, no State should be satisfied with mere quantity, but should seek also to improve quality;

- (h) in education both long-term and short-term planning and programming are necessary; the efficient integration in the community of today's pupils will depend more on future needs than on present requirements;
- (i) all educational planning should include at each stage early provision for the training, and the further training, of sufficient numbers of fully competent and qualified teachers of the country concerned who are familiar with the life of their people and able to teach in the mother tongue;
- (j) co-ordinated systematic and continuing research and action in the field of teacher preparation and in-service training are essential, including, at the international level, co-operative projects and the exchange of research findings;
- (k) there should be close co-operation between the competent authorities, organizations of teachers, of employers and workers, and of parents as well as cultural organizations and institutions of learning and research, for the purpose of defining educational policy and its precise objectives;
- (l) as the achievement of the aims and objectives of education largely depends on the financial means made available to it, high priority should be given, in all countries, to setting aside, within the national budgets, an adequate proportion of the national income for the development of education.

V. Preparation for the profession

Selection

- 11. Policy governing entry into preparation for teaching should rest on the need to provide society with an adequate supply of teachers who possess the necessary moral, intellectual and physical qualities and who have the required professional knowledge and skills.
- 12. To meet this need, educational authorities should provide adequate inducements to prepare for teaching and sufficient places in appropriate institutions.
- 13. Completion of an approved course in an appropriate teacher-preparation institution should be required of all persons entering the profession.
- 14. Admission to teacher preparation should be based on the completion of appropriate secondary education, and the evidence of the possession of personal qualities likely to help the persons concerned to become worthy members of the profession.
- 15. While the general standards for admission to teacher preparation should be maintained, persons who may lack some of the formal academic requirements for admission, but who possess valuable experience, particularly in technical and vocational fields, may be admitted.
- 16. Adequate grants or financial assistance should be available to students preparing for teaching to enable them to follow the courses provided and to live decently; as far as possible, the competent authorities should seek to establish a system of free teacher-preparation institutions.
- 17. Information concerning the opportunities and the grants or financial assistance for teacher preparation should be readily available to students and other persons who may wish to prepare for teaching.
- lg. (1) Fair consideration should be given to the value of teacher-preparation programmes completed in other countries as establishing in whole or in part the right to practise teaching.
- (2) Steps should be taken with a view to achieving international recognition of teaching credentials conferring professional status in terms of standards agreed to internationally.

Teacher-preparation programmes

- 19. The purpose of a teacher-preparation programme should be to develop in each student his general education and personal culture, his ability to teach and educate others, an awareness of the principles which underlie good human relations, within and across national boundaries, and a sense of responsibility to contribute both by teaching and by example to social, cultural, and economic progress.
- 20. Fundamentally, a teacher-preparation programme should include:
 - (a) general studies;
 - (b) study of the main elements of philosophy, psychology, sociology as applied to education, the theory and history of education, and of comparative education, experimental pedagogy, school administration and methods of teaching the various subjects;
 - (c) studies related to the student's intended field of teaching;
 - (d) practice in teaching and in conducting extra-curricular activities under the guidance of fully qualified teachers.

21. (1) All teachers should be prepared in general, special and pedagogical subjects in universities, or in institutions on a level comparable to universities, or else in special institutions for the preparation of teachers.
- (2) The content of teacher-preparation programmes may reasonably vary according to the tasks the teachers are required to perform in different types of schools, such as establishments for handicapped children or technical and vocational schools. In the latter case, the programmes might include some practical experience to be acquired in industry, commerce or agriculture.
22. A teacher-preparation programme may provide for a professional course either concurrently with or subsequent to a course of personal academic or specialized education or skill cultivation.
23. Education for teaching should normally be full time; special arrangements may be made for older entrants to the profession and persons in other exceptional categories to undertake all or part of their course on a part-time basis, on condition that the content of such courses and the standards of attainment are on the same level as those of the full-time courses.
24. Consideration should be given to the desirability of providing for the education of different types of teachers, whether primary, secondary, technical, specialist or vocational teachers, in institutions organically related or geographically adjacent to one another.
27. Students as well as staff should have the opportunity of expressing their views on the arrangements governing the life, work and discipline of a teacher-preparation institution.
28. Teacher-preparation institutions should form a focus of development in the education service, both keeping schools abreast of the results of research and methodological progress, and reflecting in their own work the experience of schools and teachers.
29. The teacher-preparation institutions should, either severally or jointly, and in collaboration with another institution of higher education or with the competent education authorities, or not, be responsible for certifying that the student has satisfactorily completed the course.
30. School authorities, in co-operation with teacher-preparation institutions, should take appropriate measures to provide the newly-trained teachers with an employment in keeping with their preparation, and individual wishes and circumstances.

VI. Further education for teachers

Teacher-preparation institutions

25. The staff of teacher-preparation institutions should be qualified to teach in their own discipline at a level equivalent to that of higher education. The staff teaching pedagogical subjects should have had experience of teaching in schools and wherever possible should have this experience periodically refreshed by secondment to teaching duties in schools.
26. Research and experimentation in education and in the teaching of particular subjects should be promoted through the provision of research facilities in teacher-preparation institutions and research work by their staff and students. All staff concerned with teacher education should be aware of the findings of research in the field with which they are concerned and endeavour to pass on its results to students.
31. Authorities and teachers should recognize the importance of in-service education designed to secure a systematic improvement of the quality and content of education and of teaching techniques.
32. Authorities, in consultation with teachers' organizations, should promote the establishment of a wide system of in-service education, available free to all teachers. Such a system should provide a variety of arrangements and should involve the participation of teacher-preparation institutions, scientific and cultural institutions, and teachers' organizations. Refresher courses should be provided, especially for teachers returning to teaching after a break in service.
33. (1) Courses and other appropriate facilities should be so designed as to enable teachers to improve their qualifications, to alter or enlarge the scope of their work or seek promotion and to keep up to date with their subject and field of education as regards both content and method.
- (2) Measures should be taken to make books and other material available to teachers to improve their general education and professional qualifications.
34. Teachers should be given both the opportunities and the incentives to participate in courses and facilities and should take full advantage of them.

35. School authorities should make every endeavour to ensure that schools can apply relevant research findings both in the subjects of study and in teaching methods.
36. Authorities should encourage and, as far as possible, assist teachers to travel in their own country and abroad, either in groups or individually, with a view to their further education.
37. It would be desirable that measures taken for the preparation and further education of teachers should be developed and supplemented by financial and technical co-operation on an international or regional basis.

VII. Employment and career

Entry into the teaching profession

38. In collaboration with teachers' organizations, policy governing recruitment into employment should be clearly defined at the appropriate level and rules should be established laying down the teachers' obligations and rights.
39. A probationary period on entry to teaching should be recognized both by teachers and by employers as the opportunity for the encouragement and helpful initiation of the entrant and for the establishment and maintenance of proper professional standards as well as the teacher's own development of his practical teaching proficiency. The normal duration of probation should be known in advance and the conditions for its satisfactory completion should be strictly related to professional competence. If the teacher is failing to complete his probation satisfactorily, he should be informed of the reasons and should have the right to make representations.

Advancement and promotion

40. Teachers should be able, subject to their having the necessary qualifications, to move from one type or level of school to another within the education service.
41. The organization and structure of an education service, including that of individual schools, should provide adequate opportunities for and recognition of additional responsibilities to be exercised by individual teachers, on condition that those responsibilities are not detrimental to the quality or regularity of their teaching work.
42. Consideration should be given to the advantages of schools sufficiently large for pupils to have the benefits and staff the opportu-

- nities to be derived from a range of responsibilities being carried by different teachers.
43. Posts of responsibility in education, such as that of inspector, educational administrator, director of education or other posts of special responsibility, should be given as far as possible to experienced teachers.
44. Promotion should be based on an objective assessment of the teacher's qualifications for the new post, by reference to strictly professional criteria laid down in consultation with teachers' organizations.

Security of tenure

45. Stability of employment and security of tenure in the profession are essential in the interests of education as well as in that of the teacher and should be safeguarded even when changes in the organization of or within a school system are made.
46. Teachers should be adequately protected against arbitrary action affecting their professional standing or career.

Disciplinary procedures related to breaches of professional conduct

47. Disciplinary measures applicable to teachers guilty of breaches of professional conduct should be clearly defined. The proceedings and any resulting action should only be made public if the teacher so requests, except where prohibition from teaching is involved or the protection or well-being of the pupils so requires.
48. The authorities or bodies competent to propose or apply sanctions and penalties should be clearly designated.
49. Teachers' organizations should be consulted when the machinery to deal with disciplinary matters is established.
50. Every teacher should enjoy equitable safeguards at each stage of any disciplinary procedure, and in particular :
 - (a) the right to be informed in writing of the allegations and the grounds for them;
 - (b) the right to full access to the evidence in the case;
 - (c) the right to defend himself and to be defended by a representative of his choice, adequate time being given to the teacher for the preparation of his defence ;
 - (d) the right to be informed in writing of the decisions reached and the reasons for them;
 - (e) the right to appeal to clearly designated competent authorities or bodies.

51. Authorities should recognize that effectiveness of disciplinary safeguards as well as discipline itself would be greatly enhanced if the teachers were judged with the participation of their peers.
52. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs 47-51 do not in any way affect the procedures normally applicable under national laws or regulations to acts punishable under criminal laws.

Medical examinations

53. Teachers should be required to undergo periodical medical examinations, which should be provided free.

Women teachers with family responsibilities

54. Marriage should not be considered a bar to the appointment or to the continued employment of women teachers, nor should it affect remuneration or other conditions of work.
55. Employers should be prohibited from terminating contracts of service for reasons of pregnancy and maternity leave.
56. Arrangements such as crèches or nurseries should be considered where desirable to take care of the children of teachers with family responsibilities.
57. Measures should be taken to permit women teachers with family responsibilities to obtain teaching posts in the locality of their homes and to enable married couples, both of whom are teachers, to teach in the same general neighbourhood or in one and the same school.
58. In appropriate circumstances women teachers with family responsibilities who have left the profession before retirement age should be encouraged to return to teaching.

Part-time service

59. Authorities and schools should recognize the value of part-time service given, in case of need, by qualified teachers who for some reason cannot give full-time service.
60. Teachers employed regularly on a part-time basis should :
 - (a) receive proportionately the same remuneration and enjoy the same basic conditions of employment as teachers employed on a full-time basis;
 - (b) be granted rights corresponding to those of teachers employed on a full-time basis as regards holidays with pay, sick leave and maternity leave, subject to the same eligibility requirements; and

- (c) be entitled to adequate and appropriate social security protection, including coverage under employers' pension schemes.

VIII. The rights and responsibilities of teachers

Professional freedom

61. The teaching profession should enjoy academic freedom in the discharge of professional duties. Since teachers are particularly qualified to judge the teaching aids and methods most suitable for their pupils, they should be given the essential role in the choice and the adaptation of teaching material, the selection of textbooks and the application of teaching methods, within the framework of approved programmes, and with the assistance of the educational authorities.
62. Teachers and their organizations should participate in the development of new courses, textbooks and teaching aids.
63. Any systems of inspection or supervision should be designed to encourage and help teachers in the performance of their professional tasks and should be such as not to diminish the freedom, initiative and responsibility of teachers.
64.
 - (1) Where any kind of direct assessment of the teacher's work is required, such assessment should be objective and should be made known to the teacher.
 - (2) Teachers should have a right to appeal against assessments which they deem to be unjustified.
65. Teachers should be free to make use of such evaluation techniques as they may deem useful for the appraisal of pupils' progress, but should ensure that no unfairness to individual pupils results.
66. The authorities should give due weight to the recommendations of teachers regarding the suitability of individual pupils for courses and further education of different kinds.
67. Every possible effort should be made to promote close co-operation between teachers and parents in the interests of pupils, but teachers should be protected against unfair or unwarranted interference by parents in matters which are essentially the teacher's professional responsibility.
68.
 - (1) Parents having a complaint against a school or a teacher should be given the opportunity of discussing it in the first instance with the school principal and the teacher concerned. Any complaint subsequently addressed to higher authority should be put in writing and a copy should be supplied to the teacher.

- (2) Investigations of complaints should be so conducted that the teachers are given a fair opportunity to defend themselves and that no publicity is given to the proceedings.
- 69. While teachers should exercise the utmost care to avoid accidents to pupils, employers of teachers should safeguard them against the risk of having damages assessed against them in the event of injury to pupils occurring at school or in school activities away from the school premises or grounds.

Responsibilities of teachers

- 70. Recognizing that the status of their profession depends to a considerable extent upon teachers themselves, all teachers should seek to achieve the highest possible standards in all their professional work.
- 71. Professional standards relating to teacher performance should be defined and maintained with the participation of the teachers' organizations.
- 72. Teachers and teachers' organizations should seek to co-operate fully with authorities in the interests of the pupils, of the education service and of society generally.
- 73. Codes of ethics or of conduct should be established by the teachers' organizations, since such codes greatly contribute to ensuring the prestige of the profession and the exercise of professional duties in accordance with agreed principles.
- 74. Teachers should be prepared to take their part in extra-curricular activities for the benefit of pupils and adults.

Relations between teachers and the education service as a whole

- 75. In order that teachers may discharge their responsibilities, authorities should establish and regularly use recognized means of consultation with teachers' organizations on such matters as educational policy, school organization, and new developments in the education service.
- 76. Authorities and teachers should recognize the importance of the participation of teachers, through their organizations and in other ways, in steps designed to improve the quality of the education service, in educational research, and in the development and dissemination of new improved methods.
- 77. Authorities should facilitate the establishment and the work of panels designed, within a school or within a broader framework, to promote the co-operation of

teachers of the same subject and should take due account of the opinions and suggestions of such panels.

- 78. Administrative and other staff who are responsible for aspects of the education service should seek to establish good relations with teachers and this approach should be equally reciprocated.

Rights of teachers

- 79. The participation of teachers in social and public life should be encouraged in the interests of the teacher's personal development, of the education service and of society as a whole.
- 80. Teachers should be free to exercise all civic rights generally enjoyed by citizens and should be eligible for public office.
- 81. Where the requirements of public office are such that the teacher has to relinquish his teaching duties, he should be retained in the profession for seniority and pension purposes and should be able to return to his previous post or to an equivalent post after his term of public office has expired.
- 82. Both salaries and working conditions for teachers should be determined through the process of negotiation between teachers' organizations and the employers of teachers.
- 83. Statutory or voluntary machinery should be established whereby the right of teachers to negotiate through their organizations with their employers, either public or private, is assured.
- 84. Appropriate joint machinery should be set up to deal with the settlement of disputes between the teachers and their employers arising out of terms and conditions of employment. If the means and procedures established for these purposes should be exhausted or if there should be a breakdown in negotiations between the parties, teachers' organizations should have the right to take such other steps as are normally open to other organizations in the defence of their legitimate interests.

IX. Conditions for effective teaching and learning

- 85. Since the teacher is a valuable specialist, his work should be so organized and assisted as to avoid waste of his time and energy.

Class size

- 86. Class size should be such as to permit the teacher to give the pupils individual attention. From time to time provision may be made

for small group or even individual instruction for such purposes as remedial work, and on occasion for large group instruction employing audio-visual aids.

Ancillary staff

87. With a view to enabling teachers to concentrate on their professional tasks, schools should be provided with ancillary staff to perform non-teaching duties.

Teaching aids

88. (1) Authorities should provide teachers and pupils with modern aids to teaching. Such aids should not be regarded as a substitute for the teacher but as a means of improving the quality of teaching and extending to a larger number of pupils the benefits of education.
- (2) Authorities should promote research into the use of such aids and encourage teachers to participate actively in such research.

Hours of work

89. The hours teachers are required to work per day and per week should be established in consultation with teachers' organizations.
90. In fixing hours of teaching account should be taken of all factors which are relevant to the teacher's work load, such as:
- (a) the number of pupils with whom the teacher is required to work per day and per week;
 - (b) the necessity to provide time for adequate planning and preparation of lessons and for evaluation of work;
 - (c) the number of different lessons assigned to be taught each day ;
 - (d) the demands upon the time of the teacher imposed by participation in research, in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, in supervisory duties and in counselling of pupils;
 - (e) the desirability of providing time in which teachers may report to and consult with parents regarding pupil progress.
91. Teachers should be provided time necessary for taking part in in-service training programmes.
92. Participation of teachers in extra-curricular activities should not constitute an excessive burden and should not interfere with the fulfilment of the main duties of the teacher.

93. Teachers assigned special educational responsibilities in addition to classroom instruction should have their normal hours of teaching reduced correspondingly.

Annual holidays with pay

94. All teachers should enjoy a right to adequate annual vacation with full pay.

Study leave

95. (1) Teachers should be granted study leave on full or partial pay at intervals.
- (2) The period of study leave should be counted for seniority and pension purposes.
- (3) Teachers in areas which are remote from population centres and are recognized as such by the public authorities should be given study leave more frequently.

Special leave

96. Leave of absence granted within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cultural exchanges should be considered as service.
97. Teachers attached to technical assistance projects should be granted leave of absence and their seniority, eligibility for promotion and pension rights in the home country should be safeguarded. In addition special arrangements should be made to cover their extraordinary expenses.
98. Foreign guest teachers should similarly be given leave of absence by their home countries and have their seniority and pension rights safeguarded.
99. (1) Teachers should be granted occasional leave of absence with full pay to enable them to participate in the activities of their organizations.
- (2) Teachers should have the right to take up office in their organizations; in such case their entitlements should be similar to those of teachers holding public office.
100. Teachers should be granted leave of absence with full pay for adequate personal reasons under arrangements specified in advance of employment.

Sick leave and maternity leave

101. (1) Teachers should be entitled to sick leave with pay.
- (2) In determining the period during which full or partial pay shall be payable, account should be taken of cases in

- which it is necessary for teachers to be isolated from pupils for long periods.
102. Effect should be given to the standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation in the field of maternity protection, and in particular the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919, and the Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952, as well as to the standards referred to in paragraph 126 of this Recommendation.
 103. Women teachers with children should be encouraged to remain in the service by such measures as enabling them, at their request, to take additional unpaid leave of up to one year after childbirth without loss of employment, all rights resulting from employment being fully safeguarded.

Teacher exchange

104. Authorities should recognize the value both to the education service and to teachers themselves of professional and cultural exchanges between countries and of travel abroad on the part of teachers; they should seek to extend such opportunities and take account of the experience acquired abroad by individual teachers.
105. Recruitment for such exchanges should be arranged without any discrimination, and the persons concerned should not be considered as representing any particular political view.
106. Teachers who travel in order to study and work abroad should be given adequate facilities to do so and proper safeguards of their posts and status.
107. Teachers should be encouraged to share teaching experience gained abroad with other members of the profession.

School buildings

108. School buildings should be safe and attractive in overall design and functional in layout; they should lend themselves to effective teaching, and to use for extra-curricular activities and, especially in rural areas, as a community centre; they should be constructed in accordance with established sanitary standards and with a view to durability, adaptability and easy, economic maintenance.
109. Authorities should ensure that school premises are properly maintained, so as not to threaten in any way the health and safety of pupils and teachers.
110. In the planning of new schools representative teacher opinion should be consulted. In

providing new or additional accommodation for an existing school the staff of the school concerned should be consulted.

Special provisions for teachers in rural or remote areas

111. (1) Decent housing, preferably free or at a subsidized rental, should be provided for teachers and their families in areas remote from population centres and recognized as such by the public authorities.
- (2) In countries where teachers, in addition to their normal teaching duties, are expected to promote and stimulate community activities, development plans and programmes should include provision for appropriate accommodation for teachers.
112. (1) On appointment or transfer to schools in remote areas, teachers should be paid removal and travel expenses for themselves and their families.
- (2) Teachers in such areas should, where necessary, be given special travel facilities to enable them to maintain their professional standards.
- (3) Teachers transferred to remote areas should, as an inducement, be reimbursed their travel expenses from their place of work to their home town once a year when they go on leave.
113. Whenever teachers are exposed to particular hardships, they should be compensated by the payment of special hardship allowances which should be included in earnings taken into account for pension purposes.

X. Teachers' salaries

114. Amongst the various factors which affect the status of teachers, particular importance should be attached to salary, seeing that in present world conditions other factors, such as the standing or regard accorded them and the level of appreciation of the importance of their function, are largely dependent, as in other comparable professions, on the economic position in which they are placed.
115. Teachers' salaries should:
 - (a) reflect the importance to society of the teaching function and hence the importance of teachers as well as the responsibilities of all kinds which fall upon them from the time of their entry into the service;
 - (b) compare favourably with salaries paid

- in other occupations requiring similar or equivalent qualifications;
- (c) provide teachers with the means to ensure a reasonable standard of living for themselves and their families as well as to invest in further education or in the pursuit of cultural activities, thus enhancing their professional qualification ;
- (d) take account of the fact that certain posts require higher qualifications and experience and carry greater responsibilities.
116. Teachers should be paid on the basis of salary scales established in agreement with the teachers' organizations. In no circumstances should qualified teachers during a probationary period or if employed on a temporary basis be paid on a lower salary scale than that laid down for established teachers.
117. The salary structure should be planned so as not to give rise to injustices or anomalies tending to lead to friction between different groups of teachers.
118. Where a maximum number of class contact hours is laid down, a teacher whose regular schedule exceeds the normal maximum should receive additional remuneration on an approved scale.
119. Salary differentials should be based on objective criteria such as levels of qualification, years of experience or degrees of responsibility but the relationship between the lowest and the highest salary should be of a reasonable order.
120. In establishing the placement on a basic salary scale of a teacher of vocational or technical subjects who may have no academic degree, allowance should be made for the value of his practical training and experience.
121. Teachers' salaries should be calculated on an annual basis.
122. (1) Advancement within the grade through salary increments granted at regular, preferably annual, intervals should be provided.
- (2) The progression from the minimum to the maximum of the basic salary scale should not extend over a period longer than ten to fifteen years.
- (3) Teachers should be granted salary increments for service performed during periods of probationary or temporary appointment.
123. (1) Salary scales for teachers should be reviewed periodically to take into account such factors as a rise in the cost of living, increased productivity leading to higher standards of living in the country or a general upward movement in wage or salary levels.
- (2) Where a system of salary adjustments automatically following a cost-of-living index has been adopted, the choice of index should be determined with the participation of the teachers' organizations and any cost-of-living allowance granted should be regarded as an integral part of earnings taken into account for pension purposes.
124. No merit rating system for purposes of salary determination should be introduced or applied without prior consultation with and acceptance by the teachers' organizations concerned.
- ## XI. Social security
- ### *General provisions*
125. All teachers, regardless of the type of school in which they serve, should enjoy the same or similar social security protection. Protection should be extended to periods of probation and of training for those who are regularly employed as teachers.
126. (1) Teachers should be protected by social security measures in respect of all the contingencies included in the International Labour Organisation Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952, namely by medical care, sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivors' benefit.
- (2) The standards of social security provided for teachers should be at least as favourable as those set out in the relevant instruments of the International Labour Organisation and in particular the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952.
- (3) Social security benefits for teachers should be granted as a matter of right.
127. The social security protection of teachers should take account of their particular conditions of employment, as indicated in paragraphs 128-140.
- ### *Medical care*
128. In regions where there is a scarcity of medical facilities teachers should be paid travelling expenses necessary to obtain appropriate medical care.

Sickness benefit

129. (1) Sickness benefit should be granted throughout any period of incapacity for work involving suspension of earnings.
(2) It should be paid from the first day in each case of suspension of earnings.
(3) Where the duration of sickness benefit is limited to a specified period, provisions should be made for extensions in cases in which it is necessary for teachers to be isolated from pupils.

Employment injury benefit

130. Teachers should be protected against the consequences of injuries suffered not only during teaching at school but also when engaged in school activities away from the school premises or grounds.
131. Certain infectious diseases prevalent among children should be regarded as occupational diseases when contracted by teachers who have been exposed to them by virtue of their contact with pupils.

Old-age benefit

132. Pension credits earned by a teacher under any education authority within a country should be portable should the teacher transfer to employment under any other authority within that country.
133. Taking account of national regulations, teachers who, in case of a duly recognized teacher shortage, continue in service after qualifying for a pension should either receive credit in the calculation of the pension for the additional years of service or be able to gain a supplementary pension through an appropriate agency.
134. Old-age benefit should be so related to final earnings that the teacher may continue to maintain an adequate living standard.

Invalidity benefit

135. Invalidity benefit should be payable to teachers who are forced to discontinue teaching because of physical or mental disability. Provision should be made for the granting of pensions where the contingency is not covered by extended sickness benefit or other means.
136. Where disability is only partial in that the teacher is able to teach part time, partial invalidity benefit should be payable.
137. (1) Invalidity benefit should be so related to final earnings that the teacher may

continue to maintain an adequate living standard.

- (2) Provision should be made for medical care and allied benefits with a view to restoring or, where this is not possible, improving the health of disabled teachers, as well as for rehabilitation services designed to prepare disabled teachers, wherever possible, for the resumption of their previous activity.

Survivors' benefit

138. The conditions of eligibility for survivors' benefit and the amount of such benefit should be such as to enable survivors to maintain an adequate standard of living and as to secure the welfare and education of surviving dependent children.

Means of providing social security for teachers

139. (1) The social security protection of teachers should be assured as far as possible through a general scheme applicable to employed persons in the public sector or in the private sector as appropriate.
(2) Where no general scheme is in existence for one or more of the contingencies to be covered, special schemes, statutory or non-statutory, should be established.
(3) Where the level of benefits under a general scheme is below that provided for in this Recommendation, it should be brought up to the recommended standard by means of supplementary schemes.
140. Consideration should be given to the possibility of associating representatives of teachers' organizations with the administration of special and supplementary schemes, including the investment of their funds.

XII. The teacher shortage

141. (1) It should be a guiding principle that any severe supply problem should be dealt with by measures which are recognized as exceptional, which do not detract from or endanger in any way professional standards already established or to be established and which minimize educational loss to pupils.
(2) Recognizing that certain expedients designed to deal with the shortage of teachers, such as over-large classes and the unreasonable extension of hours of teaching duty are incompatible with the aims and objectives of education and

are detrimental to the pupils, the competent authorities as a matter of urgency should take steps to render these expedients unnecessary and to discontinue them.

142. In developing countries, where supply considerations may necessitate short-term intensive emergency preparation programmes for teachers, a fully professional, extensive programme should be available in order to produce corps of professionally prepared teachers competent to guide and direct the educational enterprise.

143. (1) Students admitted to training in short-term, emergency programmes should be selected in terms of the standards applying to admission to the normal professional programme, or even higher ones, to ensure that they will be capable of subsequently completing the requirements of the full programme.

(2) Arrangements and special facilities, including extra study leave on full pay, should enable such students to complete their qualifications in service.

144. (1) As far as possible, unqualified personnel should be required to work under the close supervision and direction of professionally qualified teachers.

(2) As a condition of continued employment such persons should be required to obtain or complete their qualifications.

145. Authorities should recognize that improvements in the social and economic status of teachers, their living and working conditions, their terms of employment and their career prospects are the best means of overcoming any existing shortage of competent and experienced teachers, and of attracting to and retaining in the teaching profession substantial numbers of fully qualified persons.

XIII. Final provision

146. Where teachers enjoy a status which is, in certain respects, more favourable than that provided for in this Recommendation, its terms should not be invoked to diminish the status already granted.

Natural sciences and their application to development

Resolution addressed to Member States

Member States are invited:

In the planning of science policy

(a) to promote and sustain, by all appropriate means, the advancement of science and its application to development, in particular by planning and implementing a coherent science policy, with a view to increasing the country's scientific and technological potential, and to ensuring orientation of the national science activity towards meeting the needs of economic and social development;

In the advancement of science teaching, research and documentation

(b) to co-operate for the advancement of the basic sciences and to promote widespread appreciation of the impact of science on human affairs, in particular:

(i) by promoting the international exchange of information and experience in science teaching, by establishing special study groups and science teaching centres to develop and adapt modern approaches to the teaching of sciences and new teaching materials based on the experience gained in Unesco pilot projects, by participating in the international post-graduate training programmes and by stimulating an interest in science through popularizing it by means of publications, science clubs and fairs;

(ii) by establishing and developing national and regional scientific and technical documentation services and encouraging mutual co-operation between them, by improving the exchange of materials, data and information facilities within the framework of an integrated plan for the co-ordination of documentation and library services;

- (iii) by encouraging scientific research in the various fields of science at the national, regional and international levels through co-operation with Unesco and with international non-governmental scientific organizations in these fields, and particularly by taking active part in research and training in the fields of natural resources, oceanography, hydrology, and the other earth sciences, and by co-ordinating their national programmes with relevant international programmes in these fields;
- (iv) by establishing on a scientific basis the qualitative and quantitative inventory of their natural resources, while promoting the rational utilization of those resources, including fauna and flora, and by taking legislative and other appropriate measures for their conservation;

In the application of science to development

- (c) to assess the conditions for application of science, to determine their needs and potential with regard to the utilization of technology and to examine their facilities for making the application of science possible and practical; to stimulate interest in the application of science and encourage a sufficient number of people to undertake technical careers; to take the necessary steps to ensure that provision is made for the education and training of women in engineering and technical fields and that there is adequate opportunity for women to contribute through professional careers in science and technology;
- (d) to continue their efforts in the development of personnel through an adequate programme of technical and technological education, including appropriate teacher training, and to ensure co-ordination between the development of such education and the overall educational programme; to apply the international Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962) and to take all legislative and other measures necessary for the application of that Recommendation for the development of technical and agricultural education and training; to give attention to the trends in engineering and agricultural education to ensure that the most efficient programme of education is conducted;
- (e) to create or reinforce applied research facilities, including the establishment of standards testing and instrumentation laboratories and to establish engineering codes of practice and standardization on a national or, when practical, on a regional basis.

2.1 Assistance to Member States in planning science policy

2.11 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the appropriate international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue assistance to Member States in the planning of their science policy and research and, in particular:

- (a) to maintain clearing-house services relating to the national science research and planning organizations and to the scientific and technological potential of Member States;
- (b) to undertake studies, to provide materials and to convene meetings of experts on science policy in relation to national development, with a view to facilitating the exchange of experience between Member States and to establishing co-operative links between scientific institutions in developed countries on the one hand and in developing countries on the other, and to establishing the same co-operative links between institutions of developing countries; and
- (c) to assist Member States in the initiation and improvement of their national science policy planning, in the organization of their national science research and in the assessment and the development of their national scientific and technological potentials with particular reference, as far as Member States in Africa and Latin America are concerned, to the 'Outline

of a Plan for Scientific Research and Training in Africa' adopted by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources (Lagos, 1964) and to the 'Guidelines for the Application of Science and Technology to Latin American Development', established by the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America (Santiago, 1965) and, to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, upon their request.

- 2.12 The Director-General is authorized to convene in 1967-1968 a meeting of experts of the European region to prepare the ground for the convening, in 1969 or 1970, of a European conference of authorities responsible for questions of science policy.

2.2 International co-operation for the advancement of science teaching, research and documentation

Teaching of the basic sciences

- 2.21 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate national, regional and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to continue to undertake activities for the development and improvement of teaching of the basic sciences at all levels, and in particular:
- (a) to promote the exchange of information on the content and methodology of science teaching;
 - (b) to conduct experimental projects for developing new science teaching methods and materials;
 - (c) to organize, in collaboration with Member States, international post-graduate training programmes and to co-operate with Member States in the establishment of advanced training centres for scientists, teachers and research workers in developing countries; and
 - (d) to stimulate interest in science and science teaching and to promote understanding of the impact of science in human affairs, by sponsoring lectures by distinguished scientists, and by making international awards such as the Kalinga Prize.

Advancement of scientific research and documentation

Co-operation with international organizations

- 2.221 The Director-General is authorized to continue
- (a) to co-operate with intergovernmental organizations active in the field of science and technology, and, in particular, with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations;
 - (b) to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations in the field of science and technology to foster co-ordination of their respective activities, and to provide them in 1967-1968 with subventions not exceeding \$450,000 and services, as appropriate, for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the fields of natural sciences.

Improvement of scientific and technical documentation and information

- 2.222 The Director-General is authorized, within the framework of the integrated programme of Unesco for documentation and libraries :
- (a) to continue to implement and develop the long-range plan initiated in 1963-1964 for scientific and technical documentation, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional

- and national 'organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, with a view to improving international co-ordination and standardization in this field;
- (b) to undertake, in co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), science information and communication activities, including a critical and evaluative study of the needs of scientists for information, of the existing facilities and resources in the field of science information, and of the economic aspects of a world-wide system of science information networks; and to make preparations for the organization of an international conference on the communication of science information;
 - (c) to continue to provide assistance to Member States for creating national or regional scientific and technical documentation services, or improving those already existing, within the framework of an integrated plan for the co-ordination of documentation and library services, and to this end to participate in the activities of Member States, upon their request.

Basic sciences

2.223

The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to continue to promote research in the basic sciences by providing assistance to appropriate international and regional institutions active in the fields of physics, mathematics, biology and chemistry, in particular:
 - (i) by co-operating with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, and with the International Computation Centre (ICC), Rome;
 - (ii) by co-operating with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the operation of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, and especially its International Advanced School for Physics, and providing the Centre, to this end, in 1967-1968 with grants-in-aid not exceeding \$55,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1968;
 - (iii) by co-operating with the regional centres established by, or with the assistance of, Unesco and, to this end, providing assistance to them, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to any centre will not be continued beyond five years from the date of its establishment; and
- (b) to continue to aid Member States, particularly in developing regions, at their request, in the promotion of research in the basic sciences.

Geophysics and astronomy

2.224

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system and with appropriate international non-governmental organizations, especially the international scientific unions and committees of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), to continue to promote and facilitate international collaboration in the scientific study of the earth, by providing assistance for:

- (a) the planning and co-ordination, by ICSU and the scientific unions, of international research programmes in geophysics and astronomy, including the World Magnetic Survey;
- (b) the study of the Upper Mantle of the Earth, especially of rift systems and continental margins;
- (c) the creation and reinforcement of international and regional centres of research and training in volcanology, more particularly in collaboration with the International Institute of Volcanological Research (IIVR), established in Catania, with a view also to the planning and organization of volcanological institutes, observatories and research projects in other parts of the world ;
- (d) the creation and reinforcement of centres for research and training in techniques for the exploration of sources of geothermal energy;

- (e) the international exchange and training of astronomers; and
- (f) the development of geophysical and astronomical activities in Member States.

Seismology and protection against earthquakes

- 2.225 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and with the assistance of the Consultative Committee on Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, to promote and facilitate international co-operation in the study of earthquakes and of the means of protection against them, and in particular:
- (a) by providing assistance for the creation and reinforcement of international and regional centres for the collection and analysis of seismological data and for research, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to any centre established under this provision will not be continued beyond a maximum period of five years;
 - (b) by preparing and publishing seismic and seismotectonic maps;
 - (c) by organizing and encouraging studies on the prediction of earthquakes, particularly in zones of frequent seismic activity;
 - (d) by undertaking field studies of earthquakes in the affected areas immediately after their occurrence;
 - (e) by training of seismological observatory staff;
 - (f) by disseminating knowledge relating to the design and construction of earthquake-resistant buildings and public works, and to the means of protection against tsunamis;
 - (g) by encouraging the establishment of regional centres for the training of engineers specializing in earthquake-resistant construction ;
 - (h) by developing seismological services and protective measures against earthquakes in Member States at their request; and
 - (i) by advising and assisting Member States, particularly those in seismic areas, to establish or to strengthen their national committees on seismology and earthquake engineering, and by co-ordinating their efforts in a concerted attack on the problem of reducing or eliminating the risk of damage and loss of life through earthquakes. .

Life sciences

- 2.2261 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate governmental and non-governmental scientific bodies, to continue to stimulate the co-ordination of research in the field of life sciences, and in particular:
- (a) to promote and improve the co-ordination of brain research, mainly through collaboration with the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), in particular by providing grants-in-aid not exceeding \$7,000;
 - (b) to promote and improve international co-operation in the fields of cell and molecular biology, mainly through collaboration with the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), in particular by providing grants-in-aid not exceeding \$18,000;
 - (c) to carry out, during 1967, an analysis of the co-operation between Unesco, IBRO and ICRO in the light of the views expressed by the delegates during the fourteenth session of the General Conference on the necessity of extending assistance to IBRO and ICRO beyond 1970 and 1972 respectively, and to make proposals on this matter to the fifteenth session of the General Conference;
 - (d) to assist in the promotion of research in micro-organisms and in the application of microbiology for the benefit of developing countries; and
 - (e) to co-operate with and assist the International Council of Scientific Unions in the development of the different aspects of its International Biological Programme related to the Unesco Programme :

- (i) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid not exceeding \$20,000, to the International Council of Scientific Unions, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance will not be continued beyond 1972; and
- (ii) by undertaking joint action with the International Council of Scientific Unions on the International Biological Programme, with particular stress on the encouragement of research on natural products.

2.2262 *The General Conference,*

Taking note of the preparatory work and consultations carried out by the Secretariat concerning international co-operation in the basic biological sciences, in conformity with resolution 13C/2.231, sub-paragraph (c), of the General Conference and in pursuance of decision 8.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 67th session,

Authorizes the Director-General to convene an intergovernmental European meeting of experts to examine ways and means of strengthening co-operation among all European countries in the field of basic biology.

Natural resources research

2.23 The Director-General is authorized, with the advice of an international advisory committee on natural resources research and in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the international, regional and national scientific bodies concerned, to continue to stimulate research and training relating to the natural environment and resources of the land areas and their conservation, by encouraging synthesis of knowledge, exchange and dissemination of information and research of international significance, and by assisting Member States in the training of specialists and in the creation and strengthening of appropriate institutions and in particular in the following fields:

- (a) general-integrated studies and interdisciplinary research;
- (b) geological sciences;
- (c) soil sciences and geomorphology; and
- (d) ecological studies and conservation of natural resources, in which field an intergovernmental meeting of experts will be convened in 1968 by the Director-General of Unesco, jointly with other interested international organizations.

Hydrology

2.241 *The General Conference,*

Recalling resolution 2.2222 adopted at its thirteenth session which established a Co-ordinating Council for the International Hydrological Decade,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the reports of the first and second sessions of the Co-ordinating Council and the recommendations therein;
2. *Invites* the Co-ordinating Council to examine in what conditions the existence in the world of resources of water of different qualities and the evolution of those qualities influences the available resources, and to propose such actions as it might appear to the Council to be fitting to undertake or to cause to be undertaken;
3. *Invites* Member States to continue taking all appropriate measures for their participation in the International Hydrological Decade, and in particular to establish and maintain national committees for this purpose, to allocate sufficient funds to their national programmes, to ensure adequate co-ordination at the national level and with the international activities, to create and strengthen hydrological services and institutions for research and training

in hydrology and, so far as their resources permit, to make available to developing countries qualified research workers, equipment and fellowships for the training of personnel in hydrology.

4. Selects the following twenty-one Member States to be members of the Co-ordinating Council for 1967 and 1968 in accordance with Article 2 of the Statutes of the Council:

Argentina	India	Mali	Union of Soviet
Australia	Indonesia	Norway	Socialist Republics
Brazil	Iran	Romania	United Kingdom
Canada	Italy	Sudan	United States of America
France	Japan	Tunisia	Venezuela
Hungary	Kenya		

- 2.242 The Director-General is authorized, as a contribution of Unesco to the International Hydrological Decade, to continue, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and with the interested international, regional and national scientific organizations:
- (a) to provide the secretariat for the international programme and its Co-ordinating Council;
 - (b) to assist in the implementation of international scientific projects of the Decade Programme;
 - (c) to collect, exchange and disseminate information concerning research and techniques in scientific hydrology;
 - (d) to assist in the training of hydrologists and hydrological technicians; and
 - (e) to assist Member States in the creation or strengthening of hydrological services and of research and training institutions in hydrology, in order to facilitate their participation in the Decade and to provide a basis for developing their water resources, both in quantity and quality.

Oceanography

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and international expeditions

- 2.2511 Member States are invited to co-operate in the scientific investigation of the oceans, through participation in the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) established by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).
- 2.2512 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 International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international, regional, and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies:
- (a) to continue serving the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission by providing adequate secretariat services, and by organizing meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies; and
 - (b) to continue assisting in planning and co-ordinating international expeditions and other activities in the field of international oceanography, and supporting the publication of data, atlases and reports resulting from such activities.

Unesco's contribution to furthering international co-operation in oceanography

- 2.2521 The Director-General is authorized, as the contribution of Unesco to furthering international co-operation in oceanography, and 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, regional and national scientific organizations,

and with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies, to continue to stimulate and assist study, research and training of personnel in marine science, and in particular:

- (a) to promote exchange of information and provide assistance to the development of modern oceanographic methodology and instrumentation by disseminating appropriate information through special documents and publications, by organizing and supporting meetings of experts and symposia and by encouraging and supporting national and international tests and other activities in the field of standardization and intercalibration of oceanographic methods and techniques;
- (b) to support training of oceanographers by such means as fellowships and training courses; and
- (c) to assist Member States to strengthen national and regional laboratories and to contribute to the co-ordination of their research activities throughout the world and in particular in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean and Red Sea area, and to help in organizing, in co-operation with the countries of these regions and in the framework of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, oceanographic expeditions of regional interest; and to this end to participate in the activities of Member States at their request.

2.2522 *The General Conference,*

Noting the continuously increasing need for concerted international action for exploration of the ocean and its resources,

Recognizing with great satisfaction the considerable progress achieved in this direction due to the successful activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and to the implementation of the Unesco programmes of training in the field of marine science, of exchange of information in oceanography, of promotion of modern methodology in marine research, and of technical assistance to Member States in developing their national oceanographic programmes,

Noting that as a result of this concerted action of the States members of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission the necessary scientific foundation for exploitation of the ocean's resources is being laid and continuously consolidated,

Being aware that the needs of international co-operation in the field of marine sciences and the possibilities being opened through this co-operation are continuously growing,

1. Calls on the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to use fully in their activities the results achieved due to the concerted actions of the Member States under the guidance of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and within the framework of Unesco's programme in oceanography, and to rely upon the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for advice in this field,
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
 - (a) to use more widely and effectively extra-budgetary sources of finance for execution of the oceanographic programme;
 - (b) to take into account, when planning the programme in oceanography for a longer period, the continuously growing need for concerted international actions for the exploration of the ocean and the consequently growing expenditures of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

2.3 **Application of science and technology to development**

General conditions of technological progress: needs, potential and structure

- 2.311 The Director-General is authorized to continue to assist Member States to establish the general conditions favourable to technological progress and, in particular:

- (a) to collect information on principles and requirements of technological development and disseminate it to Member States, and to continue the publication of *Impact of Science on Society* ;
- (b) to assist Member States, at their request, in the assessment of their needs and their facilities for the application of science and, to this end, to participate in activities of Member States at their request;
- (c) to organize international conferences and seminars on the application of science and technology to development;
- (d) to stimulate the creation of conditions and facilities favourable to the application of science through utilization of the services of non-governmental organizations and professional groups, through the improvement of the status of technicians, technologists and engineers and the more efficient utilization of their skills, and to award a prize for an outstanding achievement having contributed to technological development in a developing Member State or a developing region; and
- (e) to take steps to facilitate the access of women to scientific, engineering and technical careers.

2.312

The General Conference,

Noting the Economic and Social Council's resolution 1155(XLI) and the comments and proposals of the Director-General thereon,

Welcoming this integrated approach to the efforts of the United Nations family in the application of science and technology to development,

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (a) to respond to the Economic and Social Council's resolution 1155(XLI) by presenting to the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, before the end of 1967, proposals for Unesco's participation in the World Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and by submitting these proposals to the Executive Board for approval and guidance;
- (b) to request Member States in support of this participation to provide science statistics as available ;
- (c) to assist Member States, if requested, within the framework of these proposals, in the development and improvement of their scientific and technological potential and structures;
- (d) to convene in December 1967 a Conference of Ministers responsible for the application of science and technology to the development of Asia;
- (e) to take into account the above-mentioned activities in the implementation of resolution 1.11, sub-paragraph (a).

Technical and technological education and training

2.32

The Director-General is authorized to encourage international co-operation in the development of technical and technological education and training in Member States, and in particular:

- (a) to seek the advice of an advisory panel on technical and technological education and training;
- (b) to continue to provide advisory services to Member States toward improvement of technical and technological education and training;
- (c) to organize an international conference on the trends in the teaching and training of engineers; and
- (d) to continue to assist Member States in the education and training of technicians and engineers.

Promotion of technological sciences and applied research

2.331

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with competent international, regional and

national, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and with the advice of an international panel of consultants as appropriate, to assist Member States in the development of technological sciences and applied research, and in particular:

- (a) in the establishment of scientific and engineering standards and testing and instrumentation laboratories and of engineering codes;
- (b) in the establishment of research facilities and services; and
- (c) in the application of research and engineering.

2.332 *The General Conference,*

Considering the importance of the application of science to the social and economic development of Latin America, and bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America (CASTALA), organized at Santiago (Chile) in 1965, in pursuance of resolution 2.311 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session,

Considering the important part which the creation of the Latin American Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CECTAL) will play as a factor for the integration of the Latin American peoples,

Considering the studies already completed by Unesco in close collaboration with the Member States, which led to the conclusion that the Centre should be constituted by a central unit located in Sao Paulo, acting as co-ordinator of the operational activities conducted by the scientific institutions which already exist or which will be set up in all Member States of the region,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the establishment of the Latin American Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CECTAL), with its headquarters in Sao Paulo (Brazil) ;
2. *Invites* the Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in the proceedings of the Centre, through the medium of the scientific institutions which exist or are in process of establishment in those countries where there are none, and to take appropriate steps for the preparation and adoption of an intergovernmental instrument which will define the legal status of the Centre;
3. *Invites* the Member States of Unesco to give their full support to the activities of the Centre, more particularly in providing it with technical and financial aid;
4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
 - (a) to conclude an agreement with the Government of Brazil concerning the Centre which will define, *inter alia*, the respective obligations of Unesco and Brazil;
 - (b) to send to Latin American States which may so desire, and with their financial aid, feasibility missions to study on the spot the programme of activities which the Centre might develop in these countries;
 - (c) to provide all possible assistance for the development of the Centre.

Agricultural education and science

2.341 Member States are invited to continue their efforts to develop and improve agricultural education and the teaching of science for agricultural development on the basis of the relevant recommendations formulated by international or regional conferences and, in particular, to ensure that:

- (a) agricultural education is an integral part of the national educational system;
- (b) the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962) is taken fully into account in planning the content and methods of agricultural education;

- (c) general education provides, particularly at the secondary level the appropriate preparation in the sciences related to agriculture;
- (d) the development of the rural primary school and its orientation towards rural life is fostered;
- (e) the necessary surveys and studies are carried out on the adaptation of the structure, methods and curricula of teacher-training institutions to ensure adequate training of teachers in agricultural education at all levels;
- (f) scientific and technological research, including social science research, is developed and applied to problems of rural and agricultural development as an integral part of national development programmes;
- (g) general education and technical agricultural education are considered as different but closely related aspects of the same educational process;
- (h) co-ordination at national level is established between all the sectors concerned and especially between education, science, technology and agriculture, including the co-ordination of technical assistance requested from organizations belonging to the United Nations system and from other sources;
- (i) such planning and co-ordination are carried out within the context of national education and science policy in relation to economic and social development.

2.342 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly with the FAO, and the appropriate governmental and non-governmental bodies to promote agricultural education and science in Member States, in particular:

- (a) by establishing an international advisory committee on agricultural education and science;
- (b) by organizing training courses for university teachers of agricultural sciences;
- (c) by establishing a pilot project on rural education in primary schools for a duration not exceeding six years and incurring, to this end, in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$80,000;
- (d) by assisting Member States through advisory missions in the planning of agricultural education and intellectual investment in the rural and agricultural sector, in the establishment of rural polytechnic institutes and the application of interdisciplinary scientific research to the development of rural areas and agriculture, and participating, to this end, in the activities of Member States at their request;
- (e) by continuing to give top priority to the rapid and effective implementation of Unesco's programme in this field, within the limits of available resources, giving it all the necessary breadth;
- (f) by calling upon all international sources of assistance to development, more especially the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Regional Development Banks, the United Nations Development Programme, to give greater support to agricultural education and to facilitate increased assistance to Member States in this important sector of activity;
- (g) by continuing his endeavours to co-operate with governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular with ILO and FAO, on a basis of reciprocity, while ensuring that this shall neither be prejudicial to, nor delay, Unesco's programme *vis-à-vis* Member States;
- (h) by examining the possibility of instituting a new tripartite co-operation agreement with ILO and FAO, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and based on Unesco's primary responsibility for science and education in the agricultural and industrial sectors at all levels, including teacher training, having regard to the satisfactory arrangements existing with ILO and the United Nations (Centre for Industrial Development) in respect of technical education and vocational training;

- (i) by maintaining co-operation with IL0 and FAO by giving all possible assistance to the activities of those organizations relating to vocational training for young people and adults and particularly to the training of farmers.

2.343 The Executive Board is invited to take steps as appropriate for the convening of an *ad hoc* Joint Committee, in accordance with Article III of the Agreement between FAO and Unesco of November 1948, consisting of an equal number of members of the FAO Council and Unesco's Executive Board, with a view to resolving at governmental level the existing difficulties in the collaboration between the two organizations in the field of agricultural education.

2.4 Assistance to Member States for acquiring educational and scientific material necessary for technological development

2.41 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to allocate on an experimental basis Unesco Coupons to a total amount not exceeding \$200,000 for the years 1967-1968, and to accept payment in local non-convertible currencies, even though the Organization may not be able to use these immediately in executing the programme or in the management of the Public Liaison Fund;
- (b) to invite Member States to submit requests for special allocations under the provision of (a) for the purpose of:
 - (i) purchasing scientific and technical books and journals;
 - (ii) purchasing educational materials;
 - (iii) purchasing laboratory equipment;
 - (iv) payment of royalties;
- (c) to report periodically to the Executive Board on the allocation of coupons to Member States;
- (d) to study the possibility of including in the 1969-1970 budget provisions for a sum of \$400,000, half of which would be used to continue the experimental programme during 1969-1970, while the other half would serve to reimburse the Unesco Public Liaison Fund for non-convertible currencies collected during 1967-1968;
- (e) to study the possibility of the setting up of a revolving fund and the means of financing such a fund, and to present proposals to this effect to the Executive Board and subsequently to the General Conference at its fifteenth session;
- (f) to submit a recommendation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development so as to assure that the problem of providing scientific, technical and educational publications and materials be considered in the development of compensatory financing plans;
- (g) to submit to the United Nations Development Programme proposals suggesting that the Programme make available for the purpose mentioned in (b) above convertible currencies in return for currencies of limited use.

3 Social sciences, human sciences and culture

Resolutions addressed to Member States

3.01 Member States are invited:

- (a) to encourage the fort-nation or expansion, at the national level, of learned societies concerned with philosophy, human sciences and social sciences and to facilitate their participation

- in the activities of the appropriate international non-governmental organizations co-operating regularly with Unesco; and
- (b) to stimulate the study of the socio-cultural and economic factors and effects of development.

3.02 Member States are invited:

- (a) to encourage the establishment and expansion, at the national level, of:
 - (i) associations specializing in the various branches of the social or human sciences, whose affiliation to appropriate international non-governmental organizations and participation in the activities of those organizations should be facilitated;
 - (ii) clearing houses specializing in the social and human sciences and qualified to exchange and disseminate to each other information on problems of education, training and research in those disciplines;
- (b) to encourage by all suitable means:
 - (i) the development of university-level teaching of the social science disciplines and certain human science disciplines and the training of high- and middle-level personnel based on those disciplines;
 - (ii) the advancement of basic and applied research in the fields covered by those disciplines, with particular emphasis on the theory and methodology of comparative international and intercultural research, and the promotion of quantification and mathematical methods used in those disciplines;
- (c) to facilitate, by all appropriate means, the collection, at the national or regional level, of all material of service to the Secretariat for carrying out the international study, scheduled for publication in 1968, of the main trends of research in the nomothetic human sciences, in particular, by inviting national institutions and other competent bodies to participate in this work until its completion;
- (d) to promote and encourage social and human science studies applied to problems of education, science and technology, culture, information and international exchanges, particularly those connected with:
 - (i) the access of women to the full exercise of their rights to education, scientific and technological activities and culture;
 - (ii) relations between the development of education and evolution of population;
 - (iii) the implantation of science and technology, regarded as an intellectual and socio-cultural phenomenon, in contemporary societies;
 - (iv) technological and social changes and their effect on the family;
- (e) to participate in scientific evaluations of certain of the Organization's projects in course of execution on their territories;
- (f) to ensure the effective application of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which come within Unesco's purview, and to take all necessary measures to combat and eradicate discrimination, particularly discrimination having as a pretext differences of sex, race, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics or economic or social conditions, to enlighten public opinion as to the causes and harmful consequences of racial prejudice and, in particular, to facilitate the widest possible circulation of scientific findings regarding the unity of the human species;
- (g) to promote and encourage appropriate studies on economic, social, psychological and cultural problems affecting the newly-independent countries and stemming from their colonial past;
- (h) to promote and facilitate appropriate studies relating to those economic and social consequences of disarmament which come directly within the Organization's sphere of competence and to encourage interdisciplinary research on peace; and

- (i) to encourage economic studies and research on the role of education, science and technology, and mass communication in development.

3.03 Member States are invited:

- (a) to facilitate the activities, development and co-operation of institutions, especially universities, actively concerned with the study, understanding and presentation of culture;
- (b) to facilitate the training, activities and international co-operation of experts in various cultural domains and artists by, in particular, encouraging the constitution of specialized groups and their affiliation to appropriate international non-governmental organizations;
- (c) to develop and improve methods, techniques and institutions for the protection and publicizing of works;
- (d) to take all useful measures to the following ends:

Study of cultures

- (i) to study and present manifestations of their own cultures, and to seek and apply the best means of allowing international access to them;
- (ii) to co-operate with Unesco in encouraging the understanding and mutual appreciation of cultures, particularly with a view to bringing out their inherent universal values;

Artistic creation and art education

- (iii) to encourage artistic creation by facilitating the training of artists and their activities, particularly by applying modern mass media to new forms of expression that issue from aesthetic and technical research;
- (iv) to develop and improve the art education of youth and adults;

Works

Conservation and presentation of works

- (v) to ensure the conservation of cultural property by, *inter alia*, becoming parties to the relevant international agreements, by giving effect to relevant recommendations adopted by the General Conference, and by joining the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome);
- (vi) to develop their museums as centres for research, conservation and presentation, and for education, science and culture;
- (vii) to participate or continue to participate in the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia;

Propagation of works and culture

- (viii) with the help of modern techniques of reproduction and propagation, to present works to a wider public which constitute tangible expression of their art and literature;
- (ix) to encourage the use of leisure for the cultural development of the individual and of the community.

3.1 Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

The Director-General is authorized :

- 3.11 (a) to promote regular co-operation, at the international level, between research workers in the fields of philosophy, human sciences and social sciences, particularly with the collaboration of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and its affiliate

- associations and the International Social Science Council, which for 1967-1968 will be granted . subventions not exceeding \$350,000 for the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and \$80,000 for the International Social Science Council;
- (b) to stimulate thought, by interdisciplinary studies and discussions, on:
 - (i) the relationship between education and the socio-cultural background and values of the community;
 - (ii) the diversity of cultures as against the universality of science and technology; and
 - (iii) the identification of universal human values as mirrored in concepts of human rights.

3.2 Social sciences

Co-operation with international social science organizations

- 3.21 The Director-General is authorized to continue collaboration with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities, granting them subventions to a total of \$191,000 in 1967-1968 and supplying them with services calculated to support Unesco's work in the field of the social sciences, including specialized documentation.

Improvement of specialized social science documentation

- 3.22 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to assemble, analyse and, where necessary, have published by a specialized clearing house, documentary material on subjects involving the social and human sciences of particular interest to the Organization's programme;
 - (b) to continue to publish the *International Social Science Journal* and *Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences*; and
 - (c) to continue, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, the study of terminology problems and to encourage the preparation and publication of one-language dictionaries of the basic concepts used in the social sciences.

Social science teaching and training

International promotion and aid to Member States

- 3.231 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and in collaboration with the appropriate national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the development of university-level social science teaching in the following ways :
- (a) by undertaking international surveys and studies of the organization, programmes, methods and conditions of social science teaching;
 - (b) by pursuing international studies and surveys and participating in those undertaken jointly by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on the systems of pre-service and in-service training for executives and specialists whose training is mainly based on the social sciences;
 - (c) by facilitating the preparation of reference works and other teaching aids suited to the needs of the developing countries, and promoting their publication and distribution;
 - (d) by organizing scientific meetings, study sessions and training and refresher courses for teachers, specialists and advanced-level students in the social sciences and in certain branches of the human sciences; and

- (e) by participating, at the request of Member States in the establishment or strengthening of regional or national institutions concerned with teaching, training and documentation in the social sciences.

Teaching of international law

- 3.232 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and in collaboration with the appropriate national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to undertake in conjunction with the United Nations, studies and surveys designed to promote a wider appreciation of international public law and the extension of teaching on this subject, to include such supporting disciplines as international politics and economics, and to take part in the relevant activities of Member States, at their request.

Latin American Social Science Faculty

- 3.2331 Member States in Latin America are invited, while continuing to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago (Chile) (FLACSO) and with the Latin American Social Science Research Centre at Rio de Janeiro, to contribute towards the financing of their work and to proceed with the drawing up of a multilateral agreement for the establishment of a broader regional organization concerned with social science teaching and research, which would group FLACSO, the Centre and any similar body set up in the future.
- 3.2332 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago (Chile) (FLACSO) and to provide it with grants-in-aid and/or other services, in 1967-1968, up to an amount of \$162,000, Unesco's planned assistance being due to end in 1969; to collect the payments made by Latin American Member States as financial contributions to FLACSO and, in co-operation with those States, to seek appropriate means of ensuring the faculty's development after 1969.

African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development

- 3.2341 African Member States are invited to co-operate with the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD), to make the fullest possible use of the facilities it offers senior personnel in the public and private sectors whose in-service training is essential to the development of the African countries, to contribute to the financing of its activities and to continue the preparation of an international agreement guaranteeing the Centre's regional status, for submission, in 1967, to the African States concerned for their signature.
- 3.2342 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with Morocco, with the African Member States which have already become members of the Centre as well as with the other African Member States, with a view to promoting the expansion of the activities of the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development, and to provide this Centre, in 1967-1968, with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$90,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct aid will not continue beyond 1974.

Basic and applied research in the social sciences

Organization and development of research

- 3.241 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and in collaboration with the competent national and international organizations, both governmental and non-

governmental, and with specialists of diverse disciplines and nationalities, to promote the advancement and internationalization of basic and applied research in the sciences of man, by the following means in particular:

- (a) completing and publishing the first part of the International Study on the Main Trends of Research in the Social and Human Sciences ;
- (b) promoting the development of methods and programmes of comparative international and intercultural research by all appropriate means and in particular by organizing meetings of experts and seminars and by the preparation of research handbooks and aids and reference works ;
- (c) promoting the study of the problems raised by the use of mathematics and other quantitative research methods in the sciences of man;
- (d) endeavouring to assist Member States to make proper provision for the sciences of man in the organization and financing of scientific research and in the drafting and execution of science policies suited to the requirements of development;
- (e) participating, at their request, in Member States' activities for the purpose of organizing and developing basic and applied research in the sciences of man.

Latin American Social Science Research Centre

- 3.242 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Research Centre at Rio de Janeiro (CENTRO) and, in 1967-1968, to provide grants-in-aid and other services up to a total of \$65,000, Unesco's planned assistance being continued until 1968; to collect the payments made by Latin American Member States as contributions to the financing of the Centre and, in co-operation with these States, to seek appropriate means of ensuring the Centre's development after 1968.

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences

- 3.2431 European Member States are invited to continue to afford the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (Vienna) all possible co-operation in the scientific field by encouraging the appropriate national research institutions to associate themselves with the Centre's work and by contributing to the financing of its activities.
- 3.2432 The Director-General is authorized to continue co-operation with the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (Vienna) and, in 1967-1968, to provide grants-in-aid and/or other services up to an amount of \$80,000, it being understood that Unesco's planned assistance will be continued until 1972.

Regional activities in Asia

- 3.2441 Member States in Asia are invited to join with the Indian Government in seeking means of intensifying and extending, on an enlarged regional basis, the research and studies on the problems of economic and social development in Asia formerly carried out by the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi) and to be continued from 1967 onwards by the Delhi Institute of Economic Growth.
- 3.2442 The Director-General is authorized to assist the Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi) in its regional programme of studies, research and training on problems of economic and social development in Asia, and for this purpose to co-operate in the convening of meetings of a consultative committee of specialists.

Applied social science activities with reference to the access of women to education, demography, science and technology, and evaluation

Access of women to education

- 3.251 The Director-General is authorized to provide that the social sciences play their appropriate part in the long-term action to achieve full equality for women and consequently to hasten their advancement and their full participation in the economic and social development of their countries through access to education, science and culture; and in particular in support of Unesco's activities as set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in resolution 1.1322 together with those concerning the access of women to education and employment in the scientific, technological, agricultural and entrepreneurial fields and to the elimination of illiteracy among women and the access of girls to primary education in rural areas.

Education and evolution of population

- 3.252 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to stimulate and provide assistance towards scientific studies concerning the relations between the development of education and evolution of population, it being understood that this project will have a duration not exceeding ten years, and to this end to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$860,000.

Socio-cultural problems arising from the implantation of science and technology in contemporary societies

- 3.253 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote and assist in scientific studies of socio-cultural problems arising from the implantation of science and technology in contemporary societies, particularly in the developing countries, it being understood that this project will have a duration not exceeding ten years, and to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$70,000.

Evaluation of Unesco's programme

- 3.254 The Director-General is authorized to provide scientific support with regard to the methods and procedures for evaluating projects within the programme of activities of the Organization with a view to ensuring their more efficient execution and obtaining information for use in the preparation of subsequent projects of a similar nature.

Interdisciplinary activities relating to human rights, economic, social and cultural problems of the newly-independent countries, economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research

General

- 3.261 Member States are invited:
- (a) to develop all activities designed to bring about a better understanding of the fundamental concepts and practical implications of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, to take all necessary steps for the effective application of the rights proclaimed in the Declaration which come directly within Unesco's sphere of competence;
 - (b) to enlighten public opinion as to the causes and harmful consequences of racial prejudice and, in particular, to facilitate the widest possible circulation of scientific findings regarding the unity of the human species;

- (c) to take all necessary measures to combat and eradicate discrimination-whether or not deriving from a former colonial status and irrespective of cause-based on differences of sex, race, colour, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics or economic or social conditions, and to inform the Organization of the results of their action in that connexion;
- (d) to promote and facilitate appropriate studies relating to those economic and social consequences of disarmament which come directly within Unesco's sphere of competence, as also research into the psychological, social and economic factors which constitute obstacles to mutual understanding.

Human rights

3.262 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system as well as with other appropriate national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental :

- (a) to promote respect for human rights and their effective application in all matters coming within Unesco's terms of reference, by undertaking and facilitating scientific studies, by convening international symposia, by publications and by other appropriate means;
- (b) to carry out and encourage scientific activities to counteract discrimination having as a pretext differences of race, sex, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics, or based on economic or social conditions, and to disseminate the results of these activities so as to enlighten public opinion.

Economic, social and cultural problems of newly-independent countries

3.263 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to continue scientific studies bearing on economic, social, cultural and psychological problems of the newly-independent countries and deriving from their colonial past; these activities will be directed towards problems whose solution would seem to be a prerequisite for national development, as well as for economic, social and cultural progress, increased efficiency, and harmonious co-operation on a basis of mutually recognized equality between the newly-independent countries themselves and between them and the other countries of the world, including those already industrialized;
- (b) to collect from Member States, in co-operation with other Specialized Agencies and with the assistance of National Commissions and the appropriate research institutions, statistical data and scientific information of a social and economic nature on the problem of 'brain drain' which affects certain countries;
- (c) to carry out studies on the economic, social and cultural causes and consequences of 'brain drain' as they affect Member States, and its effects on their educational systems and their scientific organizations;
- (d) to participate, at the request of Member States, in the planning and organization of scientific activities relating to the role of the human factor in the development of these countries.

Economic and social consequences of disarmament-peace research

3.264 The Director-General is authorized to continue to co-operate with the United Nations as well as with other appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental :

- (a) in the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;
- (b) in peace research.

Economic analysis of the role of education, science and technology, and information in development

- 3.27 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to provide economic analyses, advice and information to Member States and other international organizations, to promote studies and research and to diffuse the results thereof, concerning the role of:
- (a) education and literacy in development;
 - (b) science and technology and information in development, with particular reference to problems of an operational nature.

3.3 Culture

International co-operation

- 3.31 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the various fields of culture, in particular by furthering better co-ordination of their activities, to grant them in 1967-1968 subventions not exceeding \$284,000 and provide them with services calculated to support Unesco's work in connexion with culture, provided that the proposed subvention of \$34,000 to the International Association of Arts will be reviewed by the Executive Board in 1967, on the basis of a report by the Director-General.

Studies

Study on the social and human sciences

- 3.321 The Director-General is authorized to undertake in 1967-1968, in collaboration with appropriate national and international institutions and with the help of consultants and experts in such subjects as history and the critical study of art and literature, the second part of the international study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences provided for under resolution 3.244 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind

- 3.322 The Director-General is authorized to assist the International Commission for a *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind* with a view to completing the supplementary work (the publication of the *Journal of World History* and the distribution of selected articles from it in volume form).

Eastern cultures

- 3.323 In order to contribute to the study, presentation and mutual appreciation of the cultures which are the common heritage of mankind, the Director-General is authorized to extend in depth and breadth the knowledge of Eastern cultures acquired under the East-West Major Project, through systematic studies on specific areas and of a nature to bring into better focus, for purposes of mutual appreciation, the traditional originality and living reality of the cultures, and in particular:
- (a) to undertake a study on Japan's contribution to contemporary arts;
 - (b) to initiate in 1967-1968 a new project concerning the study of the civilizations of peoples of Central Asia, with four years' duration, 1967-1970, and to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$45,000;
 - (c) to encourage a better knowledge of Oriental cultures, particularly in Latin America:

- (i) by giving technical and financial aid to the Colegio de Mexico and by granting the same type of aid to other centres of Oriental studies that may have been established at universities in Latin America;
- (ii) by encouraging such organizations to prepare a plan of action for the establishment of a co-ordinated institutional framework for the development of Oriental studies in Latin America;
- (d) to maintain and strengthen the following associated institutions for the study and presentation of Oriental cultures by providing them with financial and technical assistance for a period of ten years from the date of their foundation:
 - (i) The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies (Tokyo), founded in 1961;
 - (ii) The Research Centre for Regional Cultural Studies (New Delhi), founded in 1962;
 - (iii) The Associated Institution for the Study and Presentation of Arab Culture (Damascus, Cairo), founded in 1964;
 - (iv) The Associated Institution for the Study and Presentation of Iranian Culture (Teheran), founded in 1964;
- (e) to continue the compilation of a guide to sources of history of Asia;
- (f) to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request for these purposes.

African cultures

- 3.324 In order to contribute to the study, presentation and mutual appreciation of cultures which are the common heritage of mankind, the Director-General is authorized, within the framework of the overall plan for cultural co-operation with Africa, and in collaboration with the competent international and regional organizations, to continue and initiate studies concerning African cultures and in particular:
- (a) to continue work on the preparation and publication, over a ten-year period from 1965 to 1975, of *The General History of Africa* and to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$100,000;
 - (b) to undertake studies and research on African linguistics over a ten-year period, from 1967 to 1976, and to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$134,000 ;
 - (c) to encourage the collection, preservation and study of oral traditions, and the study of African arts;
 - (d) to promote an appreciation of the contribution of African cultures to the cultures of other regions, particularly that of Latin America;
 - (e) to continue the compilation of the 'Guide to Sources of History of Africa';
 - (f) to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request, for these purposes.

Cultures of Latin America

- 3.325 In order to contribute to the study, presentation and mutual appreciation of cultures which are the common heritage of mankind, the Director-General is authorized to undertake the study of Latin American cultures as expressed in their literature and art and so to establish their characteristics; this study will take place from 1967 to 1972, the preparatory work to be completed during 1967-1968 on a budget of \$45,000.

European cultures

- 3.326 In order to contribute to the study, presentation and mutual appreciation of the cultures which are the common heritage of mankind, the Director-General is authorized to study and present certain neglected aspects of European culture; and to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request.

Artistic creation and art education

Artistic creation

- 3.331 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to continue, up to the stage of final synthesis, the survey on the present situation, trends and possibilities of artistic creation and the forms of expression resulting from the use of new dissemination techniques, after supplementing and bringing together the results already achieved ;
 - (b) to prepare, with the assistance of interested States and non-governmental organizations, a list of the problems involved in assisting artistic creation in the modern world, with a view to presenting to the General Conference at its fifteenth session a study which will take account of the cultural and social changes that have taken place since the International Conference of Artists, held in Venice in 1952 ;
 - (c) to carry out a study of the inter-influence and points of convergence of the arts and sciences in the context of contemporary civilization;
 - (d) to organize a round-table meeting on the roles of the theatre and films in contemporary Arab culture;
 - (e) to encourage and assist creative artists, more especially by means of fellowships, through the Participation Programme.

Art education

- 3.332 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to undertake studies and surveys on the theories and methods of art education, in specialized educational establishments as well as in ordinary schools, and to produce the appropriate teaching materials ;
 - (b) to continue a special effort to promote education in the cinematographic art by publishing educational material for use in higher educational establishments, museums, libraries, cultural centres and adult education institutions, and to assist the distribution of this material;
 - (c) to encourage the establishment and development of cultural centres as agents of art education;
 - (d) to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States concerning art education.

Preservation and presentation of cultural property, monuments and sites

International measures

- 3.3411 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to provide the services necessary for the implementation of:
 - (i) the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), in particular by publishing information on the subject received by the Organization;
 - (ii) the recommendations of the General Conference to Member States concerning:
 - international principles applicable to archaeological excavations (1956) ;
 - the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone (1960);
 - the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites (1962);
 - means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property (1964);
 - (b) to study the possibility of arranging an appropriate system of international protection, at the request of the States concerned, for a few of the monuments that form an integral part of the cultural heritage of mankind.

- 3.3412 *The General Conference,*
Considering the increasing threat to the cultural heritage of mankind posed by uncontrolled growth of industry, urban development programmes, highways, and other public and private engineering works,
Considering the complexity of the problems involved and the desirability of having a special committee of technical and legal experts to be appointed by Member States to review the draft recommendation before its submission for adoption,
Recalling resolution 3.34 adopted at its thirteenth session (1964) in which it deemed it desirable that an international instrument to this effect be prepared and decided that the international instrument shall take the form of a Recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,
Bearing in mind the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms 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 Rules of Procedure to be responsible for reviewing the draft recommendation for submission to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Promotion at the international level and technical assistance to Member States

- 3.342 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to publish technical handbooks on the preservation of cultural property and to develop services for the exchange of information by helping the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) to establish an international documentation centre on monuments and sites;
 - (b) to co-ordinate and secure the international adoption of appropriate principles and scientific, technical and legal criteria for the protection of cultural property, monuments and sites; and to study problems relating to the training of architects and technicians responsible for the preservation of monuments and sites;
 - (c) to co-operate with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome), and to assist the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt (Cairo) by providing grants-in-aid not exceeding \$20,000 to the Centre in 1967-1968, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1974;
 - (d) to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States aimed at the preservation of their cultural property and monuments and the protection of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites.

Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage in connexion with the promotion of tourism

- 3.343 *The General Conference,*
Bearing in mind resolution 1515(XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifteenth session (1960), which recognizes that the international system must encourage the economic and social development of all countries of the world,
Bearing in mind, further, resolution 995(XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council (1963) which states that tourism is a factor in economic development.
Considering resolution 1109(XL) of the Economic and Social Council (1966) inviting the international financing agencies to provide the developing countries with increased financial and technical assistance for the promotion of tourism which contributes both to economic development and to better international understanding,

Considering the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (1963), which stress the importance of cultural tourism, emphasize the very substantial value, from the point of view of tourism, of the natural, historical and cultural heritage of countries, and urge the adoption of adequate measures to ensure the preservation and protection of that heritage (Final Act 4.D.23),

Taking note of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1964) urging all countries-particularly the developing countries-to promote tourism, which makes a vital contribution to their economic growth, and inviting the United Nations Specialized Agencies and the international financing bodies to give assistance to that end, in appropriate ways, for the conservation, restoration and profitable utilization of archaeological, historical and natural sites (Final Act, Annex A.IV.24)

Having regard, finally, to resolution 2148(XXI) on International Tourist Year, in which the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-first session (1966) recognized 'the importance of international tourism, and particularly of the designation of an International Tourist Year, in fostering better understanding among people everywhere, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace in the world',

Recalling resolution 3.332 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its thirteenth session (1964) which authorizes the Director-General to make a study with the object of ascertaining how far the preservation of a country's heritage of monuments contributes to the development of tourism and consequently constitutes a factor in that country's economic development,

In conformity with resolution 72 EX/3.4 (1966) of the Executive Board of Unesco which, on the basis of the aforementioned study, notes the possibility and usefulness of associating the preservation of cultural property with the development of tourism, and recommends to the General Conference the corresponding work plan in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, which could serve as the basis for a possible subsequent large-scale action,

In conformity further with the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at the close of its 72nd session '(1966) stating that such action could serve the high ideals of Unesco in contributing to peace and enhancing the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Considering that cultural tourism serves four of Unesco's basic objectives:

- (a) by contributing to the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, it helps to strengthen peace (Article I, paragraphs 1 and 2(a), of the Constitution);
- (b) by promoting adult, youth and child education-by facilitating exchanges of knowledge and first-hand acquaintance with past and present civilizations-it contributes to the spread of culture and to popular education (Article I, paragraph 2(b), of the Constitution);
- (c) by contributing to the promotion of development, it is in accord with the main activity of the United Nations system during the Development Decade (1960-1970);
- (d) by helping to finance the restoration and preservation of monuments and sites of historical or artistic value, it makes possible the safeguarding of the world's cultural inheritance (Article I, paragraph 2(c), of the Constitution);

1. *Declares* that tourism, because it can be fully effective only by associating the protection of cultural property with the economic and social development of peoples, is therefore of outstanding cultural interest;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to assist Member States, at their request, in studying and carrying out programmes for the protection and development of sites and monuments in the context of the promotion of tourism, and to take all appropriate steps to secure for that purpose the co-operation of international and regional organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as of international and regional financing bodies;

3. Invites the other appropriate Specialized Agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, governmental and non-governmental, international and regional organizations, and all other international financing bodies to combine their efforts with those of Unesco with a view to implementing programmes for the preservation of cultural property that are closely integrated with development programmes.

International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

- 3.344 The Director-General is authorized to continue the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, in accordance with the directives of the Executive Committee of the Campaign, with a view to ensuring the full success of the activities undertaken, including the completion of the works to safeguard the Abu Simbel and Philae monuments and the archaeological excavations in Sudanese Nubia.

*International Campaign for the Restoration of Cultural Property
Damaged by Floods in Florence and Venice*

- 3.345 *The General Conference,*
Informed of the loss of life and the material damage caused by the recent floods in Central and Northern Italy and, more especially, in the towns of Florence and Venice,
 1. *Extends* its heartfelt sympathy to the Italian people and Government;
Conscious that the damage to the artistic and historic monuments and treasures of Florence and Venice, in particular, constitutes a grave loss to the cultural heritage of all mankind,
Recalling that, under Article I, paragraph 2(c), of its Constitution, Unesco is called upon to assure 'the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science',
 2. *Urgently appeals* to the spirit of fellowship of Member States to assist, to the fullest extent of their means, the efforts of the Italian people and authorities to preserve and restore cultural property that has been or is in danger of being damaged;
 3. *Requests* the Director-General:
 - (a) to inform Member States and interested international non-governmental organizations as accurately as possible of the nature and urgency of the needs, with a view to stimulating public and private measures and offers of financial assistance and the dispatch of specialists and material;
 - (b) to take the necessary action, in agreement with the Italian Government, so that the assistance offered may be directed to the Italian authorities and distributed exactly as and when required;
 - (c) to keep participating States and organizations informed of progress in this work.

Development of museums

- 3.346 The Director-General is authorized :
 - (a) to provide the services necessary to international exchanges of information concerning museums, especially by publishing the quarterly review *Museum* and technical handbooks;
 - (b) to encourage the development of new architectural forms for museums with the co-operation of museologists and architects and to promote the study of problems connected with the training of museum curators and technicians;
 - (c) to encourage measures that facilitate the exchange of original objects between museums;
 - (d) to take all appropriate steps to make people aware of the desirability of reconstituting dismantled works and restoring their original aesthetic purpose and value;

- (e) to encourage the establishment and the operations of regional and national laboratories and centres for the pre-service and in-service training of museum technicians and specialists in the preservation of cultural property in regions and countries undergoing rapid change and, to this end,
 - (i) to continue, in co-operation with the Government of Nigeria to operate the Regional Pilot Centre at Jos (Nigeria), for training museum technicians for countries in Africa; and to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$50,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1970;
 - (ii) to provide in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or services not exceeding \$38,200 to the Regional Centre at Mexico City for training specialists in conservation techniques, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1976;
- (f) to participate, at their request, in activities of Member States directed towards the development of museums.

Diffusion of culture

3.35

The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to study the problem of the use of leisure arising in a mass civilization as the result of industrial development;
- (b) to encourage and promote the translation and dissemination of a selection of representative classic and contemporary works of different literatures; to prepare introductory handbooks on Asian and African literatures for publication; to continue publication of the *Index translationum*; to undertake the preparation of a series of anthologies designed to show how literature can serve the cause of international understanding and peace; and to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request;
- (c) to promote, in collaboration with all Asian Member States, the production and publication of appropriate cultural, literary and popular science reading materials in their national languages;
- (d) to promote a better international knowledge of the works of earlier and contemporary artists through the publication of catalogues of colour reproductions of paintings, art albums, pocket books on art and slides; the maintenance of archives of colour reproductions; the preparation and circulation of travelling exhibitions; encouragement for the reproduction and dissemination of works by painters who deserve to be better known;
- (e) to assist in the issuing of recordings of music from different cultures; in the dissemination of the works of contemporary musicians; and in the distribution of films and tele-recordings for television and of radio recordings which are among the most representative of present-day experimental programmes.

4

Communication

Resolution addressed to Member States

4.01

Member States are invited to intensify their efforts in the field of communication along the following lines :

Free flow of information and international exchanges

- (a) to give continuing consideration to the implementation of the 'Suggestions to Member States on Measures to Promote the Free Flow of Information and Ideas' (CL/1772, Annex), approved by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, especially the question of professional standards, and to communicate information to the Director-General on measures taken by them ;
- (b) to encourage the creation and development of national machinery, both governmental and non-governmental, which can ensure continuing and increasing relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, and to communicate to the Director-General information concerning activities, both bilateral and multilateral, directed towards such ends, including the texts of agreements concluded between States, and the measures through which such agreements have been implemented;

Mass communication

- (c) to include provisions in their economic plans for the development of mass communication media, and to make provision for aid to others in this field in their programmes of bilateral co-operation, having regard to the important contribution that can be made by these media to economic and social progress generally;
- (d) to make similar provision for the development of national book production and distribution, taking into account the long-term targets for book supply being drawn up at the Unesco regional meetings on book development;
- (e) to encourage research into the effectiveness of the use of the various media of mass communication in promoting economic and social development and education at all levels;
- (f) to encourage and assist the use of the mass media and of mass communication techniques for education, science and culture at all levels;

Public information and international understanding

- (g) to encourage the use of the means of mass communication to serve the purpose of the Organization as defined in Article I, paragraph 1, of its Constitution so as to increase public understanding of the activities of Unesco as a part of the United Nations system in promoting international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare, bearing in mind, in particular, that 1968 has been designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as International Year for Human Rights;
- (h) to undertake, encourage and assist activities that will serve to increase the public understanding referred to in (g) above, such as the distribution of information materials, the organization of public events, assistance to appropriate non-governmental organizations such as Unesco clubs and United Nations associations and the issue of postage stamps;

Documentation and libraries

- (i) to plan and develop their public, school, national, university and special libraries, archives and documentation services with the aim of providing a co-ordinated system of information as a contribution to the implementation of long-range educational, scientific, social and economic development plans;
- (j) to participate in international arrangements for the circulation and exchange of records of knowledge and, in particular, to become parties to 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 the Conventions in the territories under their jurisdiction;

Statistics

- (k) to develop programmes and techniques for the collection and analysis and assessment of statistical data in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and regarding human resources in relation to the planning of educational and scientific development, and to co-operate in the development of methodology and comparability in these fields;
- (1) to supply the Director-General, at his request, with statistical data and other information related to these matters.

4.1 Free flow of information and international exchanges

Research and publications

- 4.11 The Director-General is authorized to continue to carry out, in co-operation with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate national or international bodies, a programme of study, research and publications concerning the free flow of information and international exchanges and, in particular, to collect and analyse information, including the texts of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements, and to promote and conduct studies and research; to issue publications including *Unesco Handbook of International Exchanges*, *Study Abroad* and *Trade Barriers to Knowledge*; and to disseminate such other information as may be required.

Measures to promote the free flow of information and international exchanges

- 4.12 The Director-General is authorized to continue to carry out, in co-operation with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, and other appropriate national or international bodies, activities to promote the free flow of information and international exchanges and, in particular:
 - (a) to encourage Member States to adhere to existing Unesco international agreements, declarations or arrangements and to explore the feasibility of such further instruments as may be required ;
 - (b) to assist Member States by the formulation of suggestions as to measures which might be taken to promote the free flow of information and ideas, and to advise them, at their request, on the development of their national services concerned with international exchanges, including cultural co-operation, educational exchanges, and inter-municipal links; and
 - (c) to co-operate with organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international and national bodies with a view to promoting the free flow of information and international exchanges.

Promotion of the use of space communication to further Unesco's aims

- 4.13 The Director-General is authorized:
 - (a) to undertake studies on those aspects of space communication which are within the competence of Unesco, with a view to formulating proposals for international arrangements designed to ensure the development of space communication in the public interest of all Member States;
 - (b) to promote and undertake studies and research in the use of satellite communication for the free flow of information, the rapid spread of education, and greater cultural and scientific exchange;
 - (c) to undertake a study of the feasibility of launching a pilot project in the use of satellite communication for education and economic development, as well as other preparatory measures as may be necessary, and to submit to the Executive Board a report on the results

of the study so that the Board may submit its recommendations thereon to the General Conference at its fifteenth session;

- (d) to collect and disseminate documentation on progress in the field of satellite communication and its application to the broad aims of Unesco's programme;
- (e) to establish a committee of experts to give continuing consideration to the social and cultural implications of the use of space communication and advise on Unesco's role in this field.

4.2 Mass Communication

Research and studies

- 4.21 The Director-General is authorized to promote a greater awareness of the role of the mass media in society and of the ways in which mass communication techniques may further the objectives of Unesco ; and in particular :
- (a) to collect and disseminate, in co-operation with Member States and mass communication organizations, information on the development of institutions and techniques and on the use and effect of the mass media, and to promote research in this field, especially on the effects of the mass media, the role, state and functions of the mass media in modern society, and on institutions for professional self-regulation;
 - (b) to grant in 1967-1968 subventions not exceeding \$40,000 to international non-governmental organizations in the field of mass communication; and
 - (c) to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in the field of mass communication research.

Development of information media and training of information personnel

- 4.221 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in the planning and implementation of programmes for the development of their information media, in conformity with Unesco's aims, and in particular:
- (a) to help improve facilities for training information personnel of all media, at the national, regional and international levels, through the organization of seminars and training courses and by promoting the establishment of institutes of mass communication within a university framework-it being understood that Unesco's grants-in-aid to any institute created under this provision will not be provided for more than ten years-and, in particular, by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$85,000 to the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism at the University of Quito; and
 - (b) to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in the development of their information media and the training of information personnel.
- 4.222 The Director-General is authorized to promote international co-operation in the publishing field through meetings, consultant services and the pursuit of studies and research designed especially to assist the developing countries in:
- (a) the formulation of systematic national policies for book development, in which books are fully integrated in overall economic and social planning;
 - (b) the expansion of domestic publishing industries and, in particular, the production of books needed for the acceleration of educational development and literacy activities;
 - (c) the extension of book distribution channels and the effective application of book promotion techniques;

- (d) the expansion of training facilities in the book field and the possible establishment in an Asian country of a regional centre for book publishing and distribution, with special emphasis on the graphic arts; and
- (e) the promotion, through studies and research, of the full use of books and other reading materials which serve social and economic development and mutual understanding.

Use of mass communication techniques in out-of-school education

4.23 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to undertake research and studies with a view to promoting new approaches in the use of communication media for the out-of-school education of youth and adults, and in particular in the Experimental World Literacy Programme,
- (b) to continue to operate, in co-operation with the Government of Senegal, the pilot project for the production and testing of audiovisual materials and equipment for adult education; and to this end, to incur obligations in 1967-1968 not exceeding \$184,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to this project will not be continued beyond 1969; and to prepare plans for similar pilot projects for implementation in subsequent budgetary periods;
- (c) to organize seminars and training courses in the use of mass communication techniques (radio, television, film, press) for out-of-school education; and
- (d) to assist Member States in developing their national audio-visual services and techniques for educational purposes, and to this end, to participate in such activities of Member States, at their request.

4.3 Public information and promotion of international understanding

General

4.30 *The General Conference*

Realizes the important contribution that can be made by the means of mass communication to the promotion of international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare and to the development, especially among young people, of public understanding and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and the organizations of the United Nations system, and noting the considerable possibilities available in this respect to the information service of the Secretariat;

Authorizes the Director-General to undertake, in co-operation with mass communication agencies, appropriate national and international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, and the information services of the organizations of the United Nations system, press radio, visual information and public liaison activities designed to promote the purposes of the Organization and to increase understanding of the work of Unesco as a part of the United Nations system and, in particular, of those areas of Unesco's programme mentioned in resolutions 5.202 and 8.3 and resolutions 6.2 and 6.3, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and thirteenth sessions respectively, as well as other sections of the programme to which the General Conference accords priority or special importance.

Press and publications

4.31 The Director-General is authorized to continue:

- (a) to provide publishers, editors and writers with information, documentation and articles, including the *Unesco Features*;

4 Communication

- (b) to publish the *Unesco Chronicle* in English, French and Spanish as well as in Arabic;
- (c) to publish and arrange for the publication of information material and booklets for the general public; and
- (d) to these ends, to invite the maximum collaboration on the part of National Commissions.

'The Unesco Courier'

4.32 The Director-General is authorized, within the provisions of resolution 4.30:

- (a) to continue to publish the monthly periodical, *The Unesco Courier*, in English, French and Spanish, and to arrange for the publication of identical versions in Arabic, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian by means of contracts with National Commissions;
- (b) to prepare a long-term plan for the increase of the circulation of *The Unesco Courier* and for its publication, by means of contracts with National Commissions, in further language editions, giving special attention to the needs of Asia.

Radio and visual information

4.33 The Director-General is authorized to continue to assist and co-operate with radio broadcasting, television, film and visual media agencies in the production and distribution of:

- (a) radio programmes;
- (b) television programmes and films; and
- (c) photographs, photoposter sets and filmstrips and other visual materials.

Public liaison

4.34 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to continue to supply National Commissions, non-governmental organizations, national literacy committees, Unesco Clubs and other similar groups with information materials and to assist them in adapting and publishing such materials and in arranging educational activities for adults, including the organization of 'Unesco Weeks', meetings and seminars, paying particular attention in 1968 to the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (b) to continue to promote voluntary assistance projects, in particular through the Gift Coupon programme, for the provision of equipment and other material aid specially in support of literacy projects;
- (c) to continue the operation of the Unesco Coupon Schemes, as a means of facilitating the flow of books, films and scientific materials and educational travel, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolutions 5.33 and 5.34 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956); and
- (d) to continue the operation of the Visitors' Service, including the gift shop and the philatelic mail service, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolution 5.14 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).

Anniversaries of great personalities and events

4.35 *The General Conference,*

Desirous of ensuring that the commemoration of the anniversaries of great personalities and events shall effectively contribute to wide familiarity with those names and events which have really left a deep imprint on the development of human society and world culture,

Authorizes the Director-General to continue :

- (a) to invite National Commissions to submit a list of anniversaries of great personalities and events in the fields of education, science and culture which those Commissions or other organizations in their respective countries propose to commemorate in the course of the next two years;
- (b) to publish a list of such anniversaries in the form of a two-year calendar and to distribute it to National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and the press; and
- (c) to use the two-year calendar as a guide to the services of the Organization for the purpose of publishing articles, preparing programmes, etc., in so far as it may be useful for the execution of the Organization's programme.

Auroville

4.36

The General Conference,

Being apprised that, in connexion with-the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco, the Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry, India, a non-governmental organization affiliated to the Indian National Commission for Unesco, proposes to set up a cultural township known as Auroville where people of different countries will live together in harmony in one community and engage in cultural, educational, scientific and other pursuits,

Noting that the township will have pavilions intended to represent the cultures of the world, not only intellectually but also by presenting different schools of architecture, painting, sculpture, music, etc. as part of a way of living,

Appreciating that one of the aims of Auroville will be to bring together in close juxtaposition the values and ideals of different civilizations and cultures,

Expresses the belief that the project will contribute to international understanding and promotion of peace and commends it to those interested in Unesco's ideals.

4.4

Training abroad and fellowship administration

4.41

The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to undertake, in co-operation with Member States concerned, studies on the theories and practices of training abroad in relation to the manpower requirements of national development;
- (b) to develop information and advisory services concerning needs and opportunities for teaching abroad, particularly for countries in Africa;
- (c) to promote and administer, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, fellowships financed wholly or in part by them, in the fields related to Unesco's programme, with particular reference to the training abroad programme for the high-level personnel for university teaching needed in Member States, particularly in Africa and in Latin America;
- (d) to plan, award and administer, in co-operation with Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, fellowships, study and travel grants financed wholly or in part by Unesco's Regular Programme or the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance and Special Fund); and
- (e) to maintain relations with the former holders of Unesco fellowships or travel grants, and to undertake measures, in co-operation with Member States concerned, to ascertain the occupation of holders of Unesco fellowships and training grants after completion of their studies abroad, with a view to evaluating the effectiveness of the international training programme.

4.5 Documentation, libraries and archives

International co-operation and exchange of information,
studies and research

4.51 The Director-General is authorized to continue:

- (a) to collaborate:
 - (i) with governmental and intergovernmental organizations active in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives; and
 - (ii) with the international non-governmental organizations active in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives, to promote better co-ordination of their activities and, in particular, to provide them, in 1967-1968, with subventions not exceeding \$36,000;
- (b) to consult an international advisory committee, particularly in order to determine priority actions in the fields of documentation, bibliography, libraries and archives;
- (c) to undertake studies, research and international action aiming at the systematic and co-ordinated improvement of documentation, library and archive services and, in particular, to obtain and disseminate information on progress in the standardization and unification of methods and techniques and in the appropriate use of both traditional means and new mechanized and automated processes ; and
- (d) to promote and maintain information services concerning the development of documentation, libraries, bibliography, archives and the exchange of publications, in particular by issuing suitable periodicals and other publications, and by the implementation of the conventions on the exchange of publications.

Assistance to Member States for the development of their documentation,
library and archive services

4.52 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to operate or assist pilot projects in library services as follows:
 - (i) to continue the operation of the School Library Pilot Project in Nigeria and, to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding 818,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the project will not be continued beyond 1968 ;
 - (ii) to establish a Public Library Pilot Project in Ceylon and, to this end, to incur in 1967-1968 obligations not exceeding \$30,000, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the project will not be continued beyond 1972; and
 - (iii) to assist in the establishment in Honduras of a School Library Pilot Project and a library training course for Central America and, to this end, to provide in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$50,900, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the project will not be continued beyond 1972;
- (b) to assist Member States in the national planning of their documentation, library and archive services ;
- (c) to assist Member States in training librarians, in particular:
 - (i) by continuing co-operation with the Regional Centre at Dakar for the training of librarians for French-speaking countries in Africa;
 - (ii) by providing in 1967-1968 grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$33,000 to the Regional Centre at Makerere for the training of librarians from East African countries, it being understood that Unesco's direct assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;

- (d) to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States for the planning and development of their documentation, library and archive services.

Unesco Library Service

- 4.53 The Director-General is authorized to continue the operation of the Unesco Library Service.

4.6 Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and communication

- 4.61 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental:
 - (a) to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specialized in statistics relating to education, science, culture and mass communication, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities and by encouraging their support of Unesco's work in this field, and to this end, to provide in 1967-1968, subventions not exceeding \$20,000 to the International Statistical Institute;
 - (b) to collect, analyse and publish statistical information relevant to Unesco's programme;
 - (c) to undertake analytical and methodological studies on questions related to human resources assessment, and to projections and planning within the Unesco fields of competence;
 - (d) to promote international comparability and methodological development of statistics within the Unesco fields of competence; and
 - (e) to assist Member States towards the development of their relevant statistical services.

5 International norms, relations and programmes

5.1 International norms and copyright

International norms

- 5.111 Member States are invited:
 - (a) to become parties, if they are not already to the conventions and agreements adopted by the General Conference or by intergovernmental conferences convened by Unesco;
 - (b) to implement the provisions of the recommendations adopted by the General Conference.
- 5.112 The Director-General is authorized:
 - (a) to act as depositary for the conventions and agreements adopted by the General Conference, or by intergovernmental conferences convened by it, in accordance with the provisions of such conventions and agreements;
 - (b) to continue to carry out the work plan relating to the submission and examination of the reports of Member States on the application of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education;
 - (c) to study methods for the joint implementation by Unesco and the International Labour Organisation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers and to formulate,

- in full agreement with the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the relevant proposals to be put before the competent organs of the two organizations;
- (d) to undertake the preliminary studies and prepare the reports and draft instruments in respect of questions which the General Conference, at its fourteenth session, decided to regulate internationally; and
- (e) to provide continued assistance in regard to the procedures for the submission and examination of the periodical reports on human rights, in accordance with the programme laid down by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; and to continue to assist the efforts of the United Nations to promote the implementation of human rights, particularly those set forth in Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration.

Copyright

- 5.121 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to maintain specialized information services to meet the needs of Member States and the Secretariat;
 - (b) to continue activities relating to implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations;
 - (c) to assist Member States to formulate national legislation or to bring existing legislation into line with international norms; and
 - (d) to study the possibility of extending copyright protection to new categories of beneficiaries in the light of new communication techniques.
- 5.122 *The General Conference,*
- Referring* to the recommendation adopted by the African Study Meeting on Copyright, held at Brazzaville (5-10 August 1963) under the joint auspices of Unesco and BIRPI, to the effect that the utilization of the works of the mind is an essential factor in the human fulfilment of the peoples of the developing countries and in their effective contribution to the establishment of mutual understanding among nations,
- Recalling* the spirit of Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- Considering* that the conventions at present governing international relations in the matter of copyright should be partially revised to take account of the economic, social and cultural conditions obtaining in the developing countries, which are essentially importers of works of the mind, while ensuring that authors enjoy a legitimate minimum degree of protection calculated to meet with the broadest and most general approval,
- Considering* that this would facilitate the free flow of ideas and the adherence of all countries to an adequate and universal system of protection,
- Considering* that every possible effort should be made to ensure the universality of copyright,
- Considering* that Africa, as an integral part of the world community, should be able to benefit from existing conventions by calling for their revision through constructive and sustained action,
- Referring* to the recommendation of the Committee of African Experts on the study of a Draft Model Copyright Law (Geneva, 30 November to 4 December 1964) addressed to the African States which have acceded to the Universal Convention, that they should request modification of Article XI and the relevant resolution, so as to enable Africans to become members of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee,
- Considering* that, in order to continue to assist African Member States, at their request, in the matter of copyright, Unesco should, as authorized by the General Conference at its thirteenth

session, facilitate the accession of those States to the Universal Copyright Convention, so as to guarantee a minimum degree of protection to authors of works of the mind while allowing of a broad dissemination of culture,

Being of the opinion that Article XVII of the Universal Convention and the Appendix Declaration relating thereto have consequences that are prejudicial to the interest of the States acceding to that Convention, since it is stipulated therein that works which, according to the Berne Convention, have as their country of origin a country which has withdrawn, after 1 January 1951, from the International Union created by the said Convention shall not be protected by the Universal Copyright Convention in the countries of the Berne Union,

Having noted the proposals concerning the application of the Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII of the Universal Convention to works originating in a developing country, as defined by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 2029(Xx) of the United Nations General Assembly),

Invites the Director-General to submit this matter as soon as possible to the competent bodies to examine the possibility of revising the Universal Convention along the lines indicated in the present resolution.

5.2 Co-operation with National Commissions

5.21 *The General Conference,*

Bearing in mind the variety of practices, traditions and patterns regarding the organization and functioning of National Commissions and subject to the right of each country to make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions,

Recalling resolution 7.11, adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session, inviting Member States to provide National Commissions with 'sufficient staff and resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully as advisory, liaison and executive bodies',

Invites Member States:

- (a) to give full effect to Article VII of the Constitution by establishing National Commissions comprising representatives of their governments and of national groups concerned with problems of education, science, culture and communication and by providing these National Commissions with staff and financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully and to become increasingly active;
- (b) to pay due attention to the fact that the effectiveness and moral authority of a National Commission depends upon the support of all the governmental and administrative authorities concerned, the interest and work of individuals, the active participation of specialists, and the vitality of the agencies and non-governmental organizations represented in it;
- (c) to make increasing use, within the framework of their national legislation, of the National Commissions as advisory, liaison, information and executive bodies at the national level:
 - (i) as planning and advisory organs in the preparation and execution of Unesco's programmes;
 - (ii) where appropriate, as executive organs participating in the execution of Unesco's programmes requiring the co-operation of National Commissions;
 - (iii) in the evaluation of Unesco's activities and of Unesco's programmes;
 - (iv) as advisers to governments, particularly to the national authorities concerned with planning and economic and social development, with a view to promoting integration of national and external resources for programmes in the fields of Unesco's activities;
 - (v) as organs for information on and diffusion of Unesco's aims, principles and activities in order to reach ever-widening national audiences;

- (vi) in co-operating with national organizations and with national branches of international non-governmental organizations whose activities contribute to the objectives of Unesco ;
- (d) to further and facilitate co-operation and exchange of persons, information and materials between the National Commissions on a regional and universal basis and to include, where appropriate, in cultural agreements a specific clause facilitating such exchanges.

5.22 The Director-General is authorized to assist the continued development of the National Commissions of Member States, within the framework of their national legislation, so that they may increase their efficiency and become better able to exercise their growing responsibilities for consultation, liaison, information and executive action :

- (a) by affording the secretaries of National Commissions periodic opportunity of studying the work of the Organization at its Headquarters;
- (b) by furnishing technical and financial support to regional conferences of National Commissions ;
- (c) by furnishing technical and financial support and equipment for the activities of National Commissions, particularly those of the developing countries;
- (d) by encouraging the translation, adaptation and publication by National Commissions of Unesco publications and documents in languages other than English, French and Spanish;
- (e) by collecting and distributing information on the forms of organization and means of action of the National Commissions; and
- (f) by inviting the National Commissions and Member States to initiate and maintain a reciprocal exchange of information, to develop the exchange of exhibitions, documentation and persons, and to undertake joint activities, broadly in line with the Organization's programme, to strengthen the principles of international co-operation.

5.3 Field representation

5.31 The Director-General is authorized to maintain field missions in countries or areas where the Organization is engaged in important and complex operational programmes, and in particular, to maintain the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of assisting Member States in that region with regard to the development of National Commissions, social sciences, human sciences and culture.

5.4 Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States

5.41 The Director-General is authorized to participate in the activities of Member States at the national, regional or international level, in accordance with the principles, criteria and conditions laid down in resolution 7.21 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, with the following exceptions : (i) that no Member State shall benefit from this programme whose arrears in the payment of contributions towards local costs exceed the contribution assessed on that Member State for the two preceding years; and (ii) that in the case of financial participation the Member State or organization concerned shall submit to the Director-General, at the close of the project, a statement to the effect that the funds have been used for the purpose of the project, and return to Unesco any funds unused,

5.5 Provision to Member States of executive officials (UNESCOPAS) ¹

- 5.51 *The General Conference,*
Recognizing the temporary need for assistance to Member States to aid them in achieving efficient organization and administration of their programmes for economic and social development in the fields of education, science and culture,
Authorizes the Director-General to continue to supply, on request, to Member States and Associate Members executive officials (UNESCOPAS) under the conditions set forth in resolution 5.71 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

5.6 International programmes

United Nations Development Programme

- 5.61 *The General Conference,*
Noting resolution 2029(Xx) approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session concerning consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme,
Noting with satisfaction that, under resolution 2029(Xx) an Inter-Agency Consultative Board has been established to be consulted on all significant aspects of the United Nations Development Programme in order that the participating organizations may be provided with the opportunity to take part fully in the process of decision and policy-making,
Being convinced that technical and pre-investment assistance in fields within the purview of Unesco contribute in an enduring form to the process of development,
1. Invites Member States to continue to determine their priority needs so that suitable types of projects and programmes may be submitted for Unesco's technical and pre-investment assistance under the Technical Assistance and Special Fund sectors of the United Nations Development Programme;
2. Invites the Director-General :
(a) to continue to assist Member States in planning, preparing and carrying out projects under both sectors of the United Nations Development Programme;
(b) bearing in mind previous decisions of the General Conference concerning the priority fields of the Organization, equally applicable to the regular and the extra-budgetary programmes, to direct his efforts towards the careful planning of future activities under both sectors of the United Nations Development Programme; and
(c) to report regularly to the Executive Board and the General Conference on the co-operation of the Organization with the United Nations Development Programme in the execution of this resolution.

World Food Programme

- 5.62 *The General Conference,*
Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Conference of FAO have approved the renewal of the World Food Programme for as long as multilateral aid in the form of food is thought necessary,
Welcoming the opportunity thus given to the WFP to provide aid in the form of food for periods longer than those authorized during the experimental phase,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

Reiterating its conviction that aid in the form of food can, in many cases, make an important contribution to national programmes for the development of education, especially in the context of the struggle against illiteracy,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the fact that the renewal of the WFP enables them, through the provision of aid in the form of food, further to increase the efficiency of educational development projects already receiving external assistance, especially from the United Nations Development Programme;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to continue co-operation with the WFP on the bases laid down by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, and to report to the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, on the results obtained.

III Budget for 1967-1968

Appropriation resolution for 1967-1968 ¹

6 *The General Conference*
Decides:

I. REGULAR PROGRAMME

A. 1967-1968

- (a) For the financial period 1967-1968 the amount of \$61,506,140 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table as follows:

Appropriation line	Amount \$
<i>Part I. General policy</i>	
1. General Conference	1217 399
2. Executive Board	986 660
3. Director-General	283 603
Total (Part I)	2 487 662
<i>Part II. Programme operations and services</i>	
1. Education	14034984
2. Natural sciences and their application to development	9 051 281
3. Social sciences, human sciences and culture	8 307 597
4. Communication	9 449 364
5. International norms, relations and programmes	1691 915
Total (Part II)	42 535 141
<i>Part III. General administration</i>	7 483 329
<i>Part IV. Common services</i>	4 948 747
Sub-total, Parts I to IV	57454879
<i>Part V. Capital expenditure</i>	4 051 261
Total appropriation	61 506 140

1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966. The provisional ceiling of the total Regular Budget was fixed at \$61,506,140 by the General Conference at the twelfth plenary meeting on 2 November 1966.

- (b) Obligations may be incurred up to the total so appropriated, in accordance with resolutions of the General Conference and regulations of the Organization.
- (c) Subject to paragraph (d) below, transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the approval of the Executive Board, except that in urgent and special circumstances, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.
- (d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of documents and publications services and of Common Staff Costs, if the actual needs in one appropriation line for these purposes respectively exceed the provision therefor. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization.
- (e) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, funds from donations, special contributions and funds withdrawn from the Working Capital Fund for activities within the 1967-1968 approved programme.
- (f) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field, chargeable to the appropriation in paragraph (a) above shall not exceed 1,666 for 1967-1968 (see note 1 below). The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond this total, 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.

NOTE 1. The total number of posts is estimated on the following basis:

	Number of posts
<i>Part I. General policy</i>	
Executive Board	4
Director-General	4
Total, Part I	8
<i>Part II. Programme operations and services</i>	
Education	363
Natural sciences and their application to development	174
Social sciences, human sciences and culture	133
Communication	288
International norms, relations and programmes	44
Total, Part II	1 002
<i>Part III. General administration</i>	361
<i>Part IV. Common services</i>	8
<i>Document and publication services</i>	223
Total number of posts budgeted	1 602
Plus 4 per cent of the number of posts budgeted, providing a margin for meeting programme requirements	64
Grand total	1 666

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

B. 1965-1966

- (g) The amount of \$1,432,500 is hereby appropriated to the budget for 1965-1966 and will be paid to the Working Capital Fund as reimbursement for drawings already effected from it as authorized by the Executive Board.

C. Miscellaneous Income

- (h) For purposes of assessing contributions of Member States (see Note 2 below) in accordance with Article 5 of the Financial Regulations, an estimate of \$2,738,640 (see Note 3 below) for Miscellaneous Income is approved for 1967-1968.

NOTE 2. The assessment of contributions of Member States in accordance with Financial Regulations 5.1 and 5.2 is estimated as follows:

	\$
1. Appropriation for 1967-1968 (paragraph (a) above)	61 506 140
2. Less: Miscellaneous Income (paragraph(h) above)	2738 640
	58 767 500
3. Add: Reimbursement to Working Capital Fund of advances in 1965-1966 (paragraph(g) above)	1432 500
Total assessments on Member States	60200000

NOTE 3. The total of Miscellaneous Income is estimated on the following basis:

	\$
(i) <i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	40000
Reimbursement of staff services	1000
Service charge from the Coupon Fund	30 000
Other receipts	17 640
Contributions from Associate Members (1967-1968)	36 000
Sub-total	124 640
(ii) <i>Contributions of new Member States for 1965-1966</i>	90 000
(iii) <i>Contributions from the United Nations Development Programme to Unesco for administrative and operational service costs of the Technical Assistance Programme for 1967-1968</i>	2 621 000
(iv) <i>Estimated contributions from Member States towards localcosts for assistance provided under the Participation programme in 1966-1967</i>	38 000
Total(i) to (iv)	2 873 640
(v) <i>Less: Shortfall of actual receipts below estimates for Miscellaneous Income for 1963-1964</i>	135 000
Grand total	2738 640

II. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A. Technical Assistance Sector

- (a) The Director-General is authorized :
- (i) to participate in the Technical Assistance Sector of the United Nations Development Programme by carrying out projects within the framework of Unesco's Programme as approved by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, in accordance with

- the directives of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, of the Economic and Social Council of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- (ii) to receive moneys and other resources from the Technical Assistance Sector of the United Nations Development Programme, allocated to Unesco by, or under the authority of, the General Assembly of the United Nations;
 - (iii) to incur obligations in 1967-1968 for projects under financial and administrative rules and regulations determined by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of Unesco, as appropriate.

B. Special Fund Sector

(b) The Director-General is authorized :

- (i) to co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the procedures and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, and in particular to participate, as executing agency, or in co-operation with another executing agency, in the implementation of the projects entrusted to Unesco;
- (ii) to receive moneys and other resources which may be made available to Unesco by the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of participating, as executing agency, in the implementation of Special Fund projects;
- (iii) to incur obligations for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) and of Unesco, as appropriate;
- (iv) to establish posts at Headquarters and to incur obligations necessary for execution of the Special Fund projects, from the Special Fund Agency Cost Allocation and within the budgetary limitation to be established by the Executive Board on an annual basis.

III. SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNESCO PROGRAMME

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 set forth by the General Conference in paragraph 2 of resolution 7.51 adopted at its twelfth session (1962);
- (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 Development Programme and for which voluntary financial contributions in addition to the Regular Budget are available;
- (iii) to incur obligations for these activities in accordance with the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization, as appropriate.

IV. OTHER FUNDS

The Director-General may, in accordance with financial regulations, receive funds from Member States, international, regional or national, governmental or non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of paying, at their request, salaries and allowances of personnel, fellowships, grants, equipment and other related expenses, in carrying out certain activities which are consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization.

IV General resolutions

Conclusions and directives arising out of the general debate ¹

- 7 *The General Conference,*
Having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Director-General's report and the speeches in the general debate on items 8, 9, 10 and 14 of the agenda,
Having considered the Director-General's evaluation of Unesco's activities and future prospects (document 14C/4) as well as resolution 6.1 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session,
Considering the importance of general resolutions designed to produce conclusions and directives for the future programme of the Organization,
Expressing its satisfaction with the measures taken by the Director-General in pursuance of resolution 6.1 adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Conference, and commending in particular the budget measures taken which were unanimously approved by the present session,
Recommends that the Executive Board and the Director-General, when implementing the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, preparing the Draft Programme for 1969-1970 and in a long-term perspective, take account of the resolutions 9.1, 9.2, 10 and 11 adopted by the present session as well as the further conclusions on which general agreement has been reached, as follows:

I. CONTINUITY AND EVOLUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNESCO AFTER TWENTY YEARS

1. The favourable assessment of the work accomplished by the Organization during the first twenty years of its existence, despite an awareness that the ideals of its founders are still far from being fully attained whether in terms of its activities or in terms of its increasing membership, and the growing confidence of Member States in its ethical role are both a stimulus to and an endorsement of the policies pursued.
2. The general debate and the messages received on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco reflect a keen and growing recognition of the Organization's twin function,

1. Resolution adopted at the fortieth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966, on the report of a drafting committee set up at the ninth plenary meeting, 29 October 1966, consisting of representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

both intellectual and operational, to raise the spiritual and material level of man, and to enable him to live in peace and assured of his fundamental rights.

3. The expansion of Unesco's operational activity matches the demands of the present; but this very activity requires that learning as such, culture and the critical assessment of the aims set, the means employed and the results achieved be none the less pursued.

4. Unesco should seek more and more, through medium- and long-term forward planning, to devise activities which go beyond the framework of particular programmes and budgets but which leave, nevertheless, certain fundamental options unimpaired. This would facilitate the co-ordination of its activities and, according to the needs of a given period, the concentration of its effort upon priority tasks whilst regulating the rhythm of natural growth, which should never be allowed to overtax the capacity of the administrative machinery.

II. PRIORITIES AND UNESCO'S PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF ACTION

(a) The significance of priorities

5. The priorities established by the General Conference for education in 1960 and thereafter for science and technology in 1964 are not meant to imply an objective order of values within these spheres but a recognition of the urgency attaching to them and, hence, to the need for concentrating available resources upon them at present.

(b) Literacy, educational planning and lifelong integrated education

6. Satisfaction was expressed at the effective action undertaken by the Organization in this field; the method of functional literacy was recognized as being one of the experimental methods enabling Unesco to reach a wide sector of the world population and thus to accomplish a work of justice commensurate with its mission.

7. The dynamic expansion of educational planning requires that the Organization continue to apply scientific and technical methods in pursuing its own work and aiding Member States in this field. Particular attention should be paid in this priority sphere, not only to quantitative expansion but (i) to the integral conception of education, including out-of-school education; (ii) to the reform and improvement of teaching methods and techniques; (iii) to the content and quality of education and (iv) to the training of teaching personnel.

8. Unesco should devote increasing attention to all aspects of life-long integrated education, both in industrialized and in developing countries; such education should enable men and women to be aware of their human dignity, to understand society and to take part in shaping it.

(c) Application of science to development

9. Faced with the needs of the present-day world, the Organization is called upon to develop a long-term plan for Unesco science programmes within the framework of proposals for a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development which is before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(d) The cultural needs of modern society

10. With a view to ensuring for all men an increasingly full enjoyment of their common cultural heritage and full participation in cultural activities, Unesco should undertake a long-term study of the cultural needs of modern society in its various forms and ascertain the best means of satisfying them. A further study should cover man's relation to his natural,

social and cultural environment so as to contribute to his spiritual and material progress in his individual and social existence.

11. The programme sectors covered by the general concept of culture must fit into the organic and balanced unity of the programme; they should therefore also be allowed to grow, but in a manner consistent with the exigencies of that unity, effective intergovernmental co-operation and the rapid evolution of the social and human sciences and of the means of communication. Moreover, the Organization's programmes as a whole should also contribute towards the development of national culture in its Member States.

12. The Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco, is a natural extension of efforts as regards cultural exchanges amongst peoples, giving more meaning to the notion of universality in diversity.

III. THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND THE CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES

13. Whilst Unesco, as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations operating in the field of education, science and culture, should maintain its constitutional autonomy, it should, through the appropriate organs, co-ordinate its efforts with those of other United Nations agencies.

14. The creation of a consultative body composed of the Directors-General of the organizations responsible for the execution of the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 2029(Xx) of the General Assembly), constitutes an important step forward in international co-operation, rendering more effective the contributions of each participant organization to the joint plan of activities of the system as a whole.

15. The co-operation between Unesco and the United Nations Development Programme, within Unesco's spheres of competence, is satisfactory but, given the objectives pursued by the two organizations, the requirements of international solidarity, and the interests of the developing countries, a broader definition of those spheres seems to be called for in terms of their relation to present development needs.

16. The system for reconciling priorities established by the Organization, and those gradually being adopted by countries interested in securing technical aid should be further developed along the lines of the joint planning methods established by the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board.

17. Co-ordination is, in every respect, a prerequisite for effectiveness and for the proper expansion of activities; it should be strengthened by the concerted interventions of Member States in the other agencies of which they are also members.

IV. BUDGET METHODS

18. The Executive Board, when reviewing the programme and budget prepared by the Director-General, should pay particular attention to the method of establishing the budget; the Executive Board and the Director-General should, as regards the preparation of the draft programme of work and the corresponding budget estimates for 1969-1970, apply the method which they consider most likely to result in a realistic and balanced budget.

19. It is desirable to increase extra-budgetary revenue through possible contributions from regional financing agencies, particularly to implement programmes in priority sectors and in which Unesco might collaborate in carrying out activities at the request of the Member States concerned.

20. It is also desirable to make use of possible voluntary contributions, to achieve a given objective, or to undertake campaigns whose purposes are consistent with the aims of- Unesco; such funds should be administered in accordance with rules approved by the Executive Board.

V. EVALUATION METHODS

21. Evaluation should be something more than a mere checking of first initiatives, results achieved and methods employed; it should bear upon the very conception of programme activities and upon the use of the right means in their co-ordination and execution.

VI. WORK OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

22. Experience has proved the need for closer co-operation between the Organization and National Commissions. It is desirable that they be organized, according to the particular conditions prevailing in each Member State, so as to cover national activities relating to the aims and operating methods of Unesco. They need and deserve adequate financial support to facilitate, expand and improve their work. Unesco's action, in order to be fully effective, makes it desirable that Member States accept the broad lines of its programme and adapt it to their particular conditions.

VII. THE NORMATIVE ACTION OF UNESCO

23. The conventions and recommendations adopted by Unesco are an essential part of the effective mutual co-operation between its Member States and represent an excellent means for disseminating and putting into practice the principles it upholds. The Organization should, therefore, pay constant and special attention to the ratification of such conventions and to the incorporation of the ideas and aims propounded in such recommendations in the national legislation of its Member States.

24. The possibility and advisability should be studied of extending the elaboration of legal instruments to other essential sectors of the Organization's Programme.

VIII. COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

25. The problem of the composition of the Executive Board should be reviewed so as to ensure an equitable, balanced representation of the various cultures and geographical regions, bearing in mind that members elected to the Board should also be persons with experience and competence in the fields proper to Unesco, in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article V.A.2 of the Constitution. Bearing in mind, further, that half the number of Member States have never been elected to membership of the Executive Board, the latter should be invited to address itself to this problem during the ensuing biennium and submit a report thereon to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

8 Principles of international cultural co-operation

Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation ¹

8.1 *The General Conference* of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the sixteenth plenary meeting, on 4 November 1966.

met in Paris for its fourteenth session, this fourth day of November 1966 being the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Organization,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization declares that 'since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed' and that peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Recalling that the Constitution also states that the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern,

Considering that the Organization's Member States, believing in the pursuit of truth and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, have agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples,

Considering that, despite the technical advances which facilitate the development and dissemination of knowledge and ideas, ignorance of the way of life and customs of peoples still presents an obstacle to friendship among the nations, to peaceful co-operation and to the progress of mankind,

Taking account of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, and the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, proclaimed successively by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Convinced by the experience of the Organization's first twenty years that, if international cultural co-operation is to be strengthened, its principles require to be affirmed,

Proclaims this Declaration of the principles of international cultural co-operation, to the end that governments, authorities, organizations associations and institutions responsible for cultural activities may constantly be guided by these principles; and for the purpose, as set out in the Constitution of the Organization, of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of peace and welfare that are defined in the Charter of the United Nations:

Article I

1. Each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved.
2. Every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture.
3. In their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind.

Article II

Nations shall endeavour to develop the various branches of culture side by side and, as far as possible, simultaneously, so as to establish a harmonious balance between technical progress and the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind.

Article III

International cultural co-operation shall cover all aspects of intellectual and creative activities relating to education, science and culture.

Article IV

The aims of international cultural co-operation in its various forms, bilateral or multilateral, regional or universal, shall be:

1. To spread knowledge, to stimulate talent and to enrich cultures ;
2. To develop peaceful relations and friendship among the peoples and bring about a better understanding of each other's way of life;
3. To contribute to the application of the principles set out in the United Nations Declarations that are recalled in the Preamble to this Declaration;
4. To enable everyone to have access to knowledge, to enjoy the arts and literature of all peoples, to share in advances made in science in all parts of the world and in the resulting benefits, and to contribute to the enrichment of cultural life;
5. To raise the level of the spiritual and material life of man in all parts of the world.

Article V

Cultural co-operation is a right and a duty for all peoples and all nations, which should share with one another their knowledge and skills.

Article VI

International co-operation, while promoting the enrichment of all cultures through its beneficent action, shall respect the distinctive character of each.

Article VII

1. Broad dissemination of ideas and knowledge, based on the freest exchange and discussion, is essential to creative activity, the pursuit of truth and the development of the personality.
2. In cultural co-operation, stress shall be laid on ideas and values conducive to the creation of a climate of friendship and peace. Any mark of hostility in attitudes and in expression of opinion shall be avoided. Every effort shall be made, in presenting and disseminating information, to ensure its authenticity.

Article VIII

Cultural co-operation shall be carried on for the mutual benefit of all the nations practising it. Exchanges to which it gives rise shall be arranged in a spirit of broad reciprocity.

Article IX

Cultural co-operation shall contribute to the establishment of stable, long-term relations between peoples, which should be subjected as little as possible to the strains which may arise in international life.

Article X

Cultural co-operation shall be specially concerned with the moral and intellectual education of young people in a spirit of friendship, international understanding and peace and shall

foster awareness among States of the need to stimulate talent and promote the training of the rising generations in the most varied sectors.

Article XI

1. In their cultural relations, States shall bear in mind the principles of the United Nations. In seeking to achieve international co-operation, they shall respect the sovereign equality of States and shall refrain from intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

2. The principles of this Declaration shall be applied with due regard for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Implementation of the Declaration

8.2

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 4.313 which it adopted at its thirteenth session, inviting the Director-General to pursue the elaboration of a declaration of the principles of international cultural co-operation with the assistance of the Executive Board and Member States,

Noting with deep satisfaction the way in which the Executive Board, with the help of the Director-General, has accomplished its task,

Having proclaimed the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation,

1. *Recommends* this Declaration to the attention of Member States and Associate Members and invites them to publish the text of it in their respective languages and to ensure that it is distributed, displayed, read and commented on;
2. *Requests* Member States to use their best efforts to implement the provisions of this Declaration, so that it may serve the cause of peace and the well-being of mankind;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to arrange for the widest possible circulation of the text of the Declaration in Member States and among Associate Members and international organizations, and to study ways and means of giving effect to the principles it enunciates.

9

Unesco's contribution to the promotion of the aims and objects of the United Nations Development Decade ¹

9.1

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 1710 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its sixteenth session (1961) stating that the present decade would be the United Nations Development Decade, and resolution 2084 of the twentieth session (1965) recalling the inadequacy of the action taken at the international level and the urgent need to achieve all the targets set out in the first resolution,

Considering that, despite the encouraging results achieved through the sustained and common efforts of the developing and the developed countries, the great majority of the developing countries have not yet attained independent growth and that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries is still widening and creating greater social, political and economic tensions,

Believing that the delay in achieving the targets of the Development Decade in the field of investment has adversely affected pre-investment, particularly as regards education and science, which are in the fields of Unesco's competence,

1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth plenary meeting on 28 November 1966.

- Taking into account* the findings and recommendations of UNCTAD adopted without dissent at Geneva in June 1964 relating to international commodity problems and trade, and noting with concern the adverse effects of these problems on the availability of resources for development,
- Realizing* that the partly encouraging results achieved during the first half of the Decade are, viewed as a whole, disappointing and not likely to improve during the next five years, given the current international economic situation which is unfavourable to developing countries, that the shortage of international resources is one of the major obstacles to economic, social, cultural and scientific development, and that the Decade will not attain satisfactory results unless, during the second half, efforts are accompanied by new methods of approach and new ideas,
- Aware* that the modest target of 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries set by the United Nations for the transfer of net resources from the developed countries to the developing countries has not yet been universally achieved, and that the terms and conditions governing the transfer of these resources place new burdens on the limited capacity of already weak economies,
- Recognizing*, however, that, thanks largely to the sustained efforts of the developing countries, with the assistance of Unesco, encouraging results have been achieved in several fields of education and science during the first half of the Decade,
- Recalling* that certain encouraging experiments and initiatives which Unesco undertook in order to mobilize extra-budgetary funds during the first half of the Decade, such as the Emergency Programme for Africa and the trust fund offered to Unesco by Sweden, show that the potentialities of the international community for increasing the resources devoted to the promotion of education and science in the developing countries are not exhausted,
- Being agreed* that the modest resources of the United Nations Development Programme are inadequate to meet the increasing number of requests for projects connected with education, the eradication of illiteracy, and the creation of the requisite conditions for the development and application of science,
- Declaring* that the requisite conditions for the development and application of science for economic and social advancement have not yet been secured in the majority of developing countries,
- Referring* to resolution 1143(XLI) of the Economic and Social Council (1966), which 'invites Unesco to consider the possibility of increasing its assistance to developing countries in reorienting their educational systems as means of promoting desirable social change and greater participation in development',
- Endorsing* the recommendations made by the Executive Board at its 72nd session (May 1966) concerning the need to enlarge the criteria which govern assistance granted by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) in the field of secondary education and to expand 'the sphere of activity of the Special Fund sector so as to include teaching and research in the basic sciences and the organization of scientific research' (72 EX/Decisions, 3.6),
- Recalling* Unesco's special responsibilities for the achievement of the objectives laid down by resolution 1710(XVI) of the General Assembly-in which paragraph 4(e) and (f) relate to further promotion of education in general, vocational and technical training in the developing countries and the intensification of research and demonstration-and in view of the considerations set out above,
- Recalling* the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session (1966) in resolution 1152, to the United Nations agencies concerned, 'to keep under critical scrutiny their programmes, practices and procedures, including inter-agency arrangements, in the light of the long-term perspective outlined in [that] resolution',

1. *Endorses* in general the considerations and the proposals set forth by the Director-General in document 14C/IO;
2. *Urges* Member States
 - (a) to renew and intensify their efforts to achieve the objectives set out in the General Assembly resolution on the Development Decade and, in particular, to intensify their efforts to expand foreign trade so as to improve the international economic co-operation needed for achievement of the objectives of the Decade;
 - (b) to create a spirit of self-reliance, to encourage all sectors of the population to shoulder their responsibilities, and to foster the attitude necessary for the implementation of policies, with a view to furthering to the maximum national participation in the task of development ;
 - (c) to increase as far as possible their contributions towards achievement of the objectives of the Decade and to intensify their efforts to increase the financial resources needed for development;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to continue his consultations with the international and regional pre-investment and investment agencies for the purpose of exploring the possibility of experimenting with new approaches to financial flexibility in those programmes of Unesco which are related to the Decade and which, in Unesco's view, are not adequately served by the existing criteria and regulations;
2. *Instructs* the Director-General to make increased efforts within the programme and budget for 1967-1968 to assist Member States at their request to achieve the following major objectives:
 - (a) to carry out a regular evaluation of their educational systems and of measures taken to integrate education in economic and social development;
 - (b) to intensify and strengthen measures to eradicate illiteracy, adapt educational programmes, methods and techniques to their needs, and to develop out-of-school training in order to lay the foundations for the creation of those human resources which are essential to development;
 - (c) to increase activities promoting the application of science and technology to development, to create the infrastructure for the research establishments and ancillary services which are essential to proper scientific development, and to attach increased importance to capital investment in scientific and technological education;
 - (d) to concentrate interdisciplinary efforts on programmes for the defence of 'national ecologies' from the standpoint of humanism of development, the maintenance or establishment of the necessary conditions for the optimum development of man;
 - (e) to take steps to encourage cultural tourism, so as to increase cultural exchanges, the free flow of ideas and people, and promote international understanding;
 - (f) to draw more widely on the social sciences and their applications and to make increased use of the media of mass communication to create the social climate and to communicate skills required for the purpose of national development;
 - (g) to promote the improvement of documentation and statistical services in recognition of their importance in educational, social and economic development.
5. *Invites* the Director-General:
 - (a) to envisage the execution of a major project for the expansion and improvement of science education at all levels;
 - (b) to examine the operational aspects, budgetary implications, prospects and perspectives of the plan of action proposed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development the objectives of which were approved by the Economic and Social Council and to collaborate with that Committee, in so far as its work is relevant to Unesco's own activities;

(c) to takes steps to increase Unesco's assistance to Member States at their request in technological, agricultural and industrial education and in technical education at the intermediate level, in appropriate co-operation with other Specialized Agencies;

6. Asks the Director-General to communicate this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to collaborate with him and with the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and the IAEA with a view to concerted action now and in the future, and to report on the action taken for the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

9.2

The General Conference,

Considering the primordial part played by Unesco in the establishment and execution of projects relating to education, science or culture to promote the aims and objects of the United Nations Development Decade,

Noting, half-way through the Development Decade, that the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries continues to widen,

Considering that the criteria governing the allocation of international aid, particularly under the United Nations Special Fund, demand far too great a counterpart from the beneficiary countries in relation to their resources and the effort they must make to accelerate their development,

Believing that there is no question of the developing countries merely requesting international aid without demonstrating their willingness to use their own resources for the purposes of such development,

Considering that the merging of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund under the United Nations Development Programme should be no mere administrative formality but should lead to an increase in the technical assistance allocated to individual countries, and greater flexibility in the Special Fund rules so as to extend its benefits to the least favoured countries,

Considering that every project submitted to the international agencies by a Member State represents part of its national economic and social development programme and is therefore intended to help increase its national resources,

Requests the Director-General:

(a) to put to the appropriate international authorities the case for allowing greater flexibility in the rules of the United Nations Development Programme that concern the contributions of beneficiary countries, and for an increase in the resources for such programmes;

(b) to endeavour, in particular, to persuade the United Nations Development Programme authorities to make allowance, in the Special Fund projects, for a starting-off period, only at the end of which would the beneficiary country have to make its national counterpart payment, in pain of possibly having to abandon the project.

Consideration, on the Organization's twentieth anniversary, of Unesco's contribution to peace¹

10

The General Conference,

Taking into consideration that the United Nations bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that all organizations within the United

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Drafting Committee, at the thirty-sixth plenary meeting on 28 November 1966. This Committee was set up at the twenty-sixth plenary meeting on 19 November 1966 and comprised the following countries: India, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia, with Sweden in the chair.

Nations system discharging responsibilities within their own spheres of activities should contribute to the creation and maintenance of the conditions of peace and international co-operation,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Unesco Constitution proclaiming that the basic purpose of the Organization is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

Desiring to co-ordinate Unesco's work with related activities being carried out by other agencies of the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction that certain activities undertaken by Unesco during the last twenty years in its field of competence have, taken as a whole, helped to build up and to strengthen the foundations of peace,

Attaching great importance to the implementation of previous decisions of the General Conference and the Executive Board directed towards the strengthening of peace and in particular the resolution 8.1, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, concerning 'peaceful and neighbourly relations', the resolution 9.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 66th session concerning 'Unesco's tasks in helping to achieve general and complete disarmament in connexion with the signing of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water', and resolution 6.21 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, concerning 'Unesco's tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems',

Considering that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his message to the General Conference referred to Unesco's 'efforts to disseminate the truth that war is no longer a possible solution to man's problems'; expressed his belief that 'in the past twenty years, the very progress of science and technology has brought new, terrible and ever-present dangers to mankind as a whole, the dangers inherent in the new weapons of mass destruction', that 'Unesco can effectively supplement the efforts of the United Nations to contain and reduce these grave dangers' and expressed his 'profound hope that it will do so'; stated his desire that the Organization 'bring home, at all times, to all peoples and governments in all parts of the world, what war means today' and, lastly, that it 'remind them of the solemn obligation to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, assumed under the Charter by all Members of Unesco who are also Members of the United Nations',

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the views communicated to him by Member States on the occasion of Unesco's twentieth anniversary concerning the Organization's contribution to peace,

Noting also with appreciation the work of the Bellagio Meeting and of the Round Table Conference on Unesco's Contribution to Peace and thanking the eminent persons who participated in these meetings for their co-operative efforts,

Convinced that in the light of the United Nations Charter, Unesco's Constitution, the appropriate decisions of the governing bodies of these organizations, and the results of the work referred to in paragraph 8, all Member States should:

- (a) reject war once and for all as an instrument of their national policy and condemn all forms of direct or indirect aggression and of interference in the domestic affairs of States,
- (b) renounce all recourse to violence in the settlement of their differences,
- (c) respect the right of all nations to self-determination and independence, and freedom to choose their political, economic, social and cultural systems;
- (d) take all necessary action to contribute to the agreement on general and complete disarmament under international control,
- (e) associate themselves more closely by all possible means with the constructive work for

peace through education, science, culture and mass communications with which Unesco is directly charged,

Convinced that the full effectiveness of the Organization depends above all upon its universality and upon the active and loyal participation of all countries willing to respect and implement the principles of its Constitution,

Mindful that General Assembly resolution 2105(XX) affirms that 'the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid as well as all forms of racial discrimination threaten international peace and security and constitute a crime against humanity', and expressing the view that the continuation of all these is in contradiction with Unesco's Constitution,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution that the Member States could make towards the implementation of the ideals of peace and the relevant programmes of Unesco, the necessity of gaining still greater support in this direction and considering as desirable to undertake with this aim a thorough evaluation of the past experience,

Emphasizing that greater efforts need to be made to implement the decisions mentioned in paragraph 5 and other decisions of the governing bodies of Unesco, including resolution 5.202 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session concerning the utilization of information media for the purpose of strengthening peace and mutual understanding and decisions on the same subject adopted at subsequent sessions,

1. *Invites* the Director-General, in executing the Organization's programme, to take full account of the decisions adopted by the governing bodies of Unesco providing for the maximum contribution by the Organization to peace, living peacefully together and peaceful co-operation, among States with different economic and social systems;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to the 77th or the 78th session of the Executive Board, after consultation with the governments of Member States and with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and taking into account the suggestions of the Member States, of the Bellagio Meeting and of the Round Table on Peace, proposals concerning a concrete plan of activity for the next one or two budgetary periods which Unesco could successfully undertake alone or in co-operation with other United Nations Agencies to reinforce the contribution of the Organization to peace, international co-operation and security of peoples through education, science and culture;
3. *Invites* Member States to submit their proposals and recommendations to be included in this plan;
4. *Requests* the Director-General in such consultations, as well as in the preparation of the above-mentioned plan to take into account the convening, among other concrete measures, of international meetings and symposia of persons competent in the fields of education, science and culture on such themes as 'Education, science and culture in the defence of peace', and 'The social and economic development of mankind and problems of peace';
5. *Requests* the Executive Board to examine at its 77th or 78th session the proposals of the Director-General concerning this subject and to submit such proposals together with its recommendations to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Unesco's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism¹

11

The General Conference,

In accordance with the aims proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution

I. Resolution adopted at the thirty-fifth plenary session, 28 November 1966.

- of Unesco, and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960,
- In accordance* with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2105(XX) on the 'Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' and with the other resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session mentioned in the Report of the Director-General of Unesco (14C/20),
- Taking into consideration* that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twentieth session, adopted a number of resolutions designed to promote the earliest possible elimination of all forms of racialism and racial discrimination and, in particular, approved and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and, at its twenty-first session, proclaimed 21 March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination,
- Having considered* the Director-General's Report on the implementation of resolution 6.3 on 'the role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples', adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, and resolution 8.2 on the same subject, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions,
- Noting* with deep concern that, six years after the adoption of the Declaration in 1960, many territories are still under colonial domination,
1. *Affirms* its belief that all colonial countries and peoples should be granted independence with all possible speed;
- Round/y condemning* all forms and manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism,
- Convinced* that the continued existence of colonialism and the practice of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a crime against humanity,
- Noting* that, although Unesco has made a certain contribution to the attainment and consolidation of independence by former colonial countries and peoples by assisting them to develop education, science and culture, by no means all the opportunities at its disposal in this field have been made use of,
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General :
 - (a) to pay special attention in the practical execution of Unesco's Programme for 1967-1968, in the work plans and in future programmes, to the implementation of the resolutions of the governing bodies of the United Nations and Unesco relating to this matter and, in particular, to provide the newly-independent countries and peoples and those that have not yet attained independence, with the necessary assistance for the development of education, science and culture;
 - (b) to continue, within the framework of Unesco's Programme, to organize meetings and research projects on the harmful effects of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism on the social and economic life of countries and on the development of their education, science and culture, with a view to assisting in the application of practical measures to eradicate such after-effects;
 - (c) to make more active use of the Organization's information and publications programme and other forms of activities in order to unmask and to help to eradicate, with all possible speed, colonialism, neo-colonialism, the policy and practice of apartheid and racial discrimination, and also to give wide publicity to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Unesco General Conference;
 - (d) in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture,

and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other Unesco activities, participation in which might be considered as conferring technical assistance, until such time as the governments of those countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

- (e) in consultation with the United Nations Secretary-General, to use Unesco's information material and publications and other forms of activity for the implementation of resolution 2142(XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly which proclaimed 21 March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (f) to appeal to the governments of Member States of Unesco which have not yet done so to accede to the 'International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination', adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session, and to the 'Convention against Discrimination in Education', adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its eleventh session;
- (g) to report to the General Conference of Unesco, at its fifteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution.

12 Evaluation ¹

General

- 12.1 *The General Conference,*
Noting that provisions for evaluation are being built into Unesco's future programme and becoming a regular feature of it,
Believing that such studies can be of great value not only in improving the performance of Unesco operations, but also in informing Member States and the General Conference,
Recognizing the present difficulties in identifying and measuring the unique contribution of a given Unesco project or programme within the broad complex of intellectual and economic development in a country or region, or in the world as a whole, but believing that the attempt should be made,
Noting that some elements in a large project may be tangible and measurable, and that there is value to Member States and Unesco in partial evaluations in such circumstances,
Noting further that the co-operation of Member States is essential in any meaningful evaluation of Unesco activities and that Member States actively participated in carrying out the studies reviewed by the Working Party,
1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Director-General and those associated with him in the studies, including the Chairman and members of the evaluation team and the participating Member States;
 2. *Expresses* the hope that Member States will continue to contribute to evaluation and appraisal studies in the future;
 3. *Fully endorses* and supports the Director-General's intention to conduct an appraisal in 1967 of the Unesco operated or aided regional offices, centres and institutes in Africa, as proposed by the Director-General in his report (14C/4);
 4. *Recommends that:*
 - [a] the expertise on evaluation techniques built up over the past ten years in the social science programme of Unesco should now be put into regular operational use, and that Unesco

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966. The Programme Commission had itself established a Working Party on Evaluation to study in detail documents 14C/25, 69 and 70 (see below).

- seek also to take advantage of the accumulated experience of other United Nations agencies in this type of study;
- (b) the term 'evaluation' should be reserved for those studies that permit a rigorous scientific measurement of the effects of a project or activity; for studies which do not meet this criterion, it would be preferable to use some such term as 'assessment';
 - (c) in establishing a balance sheet of a project, full account should be taken of the results of national programmes and of other bilateral and multilateral programmes; as a corollary to the concept of co-operation, Unesco should aim at an objective estimate of its contribution in any co-operative undertaking;
 - (d) assessment should aim at establishing baselines, where these do not exist, to permit of later evaluation ; for new projects, baselines should, where possible, be built in from the beginning;
 - (e) the composition of each appraisal mission should be established on the basis of the particular study proposed, with due regard for the requirements of objectivity and expertise; competent specialists not associated with Unesco should be included wherever this can reasonably be done ;
 - (f) the costs of appraisal and evaluation studies should be kept as low as is consistent with effective efforts and results;
5. Stresses that it is important quickly to consider and act upon recommendations arising from appraisals and evaluations;
6. Invites the Director-General to give effect to the above general recommendations and suggestions as well as those contained in the report of the Working Party in pursuing the work of appraisal and evaluation of Unesco's programmes, and to include, as appropriate, in his periodic report to the General Conference at its fifteenth session the results of further evaluations;
7. Draws attention to the following conclusions and recommendations concerning the particular appraisals and evaluations undertaken thus far.

Evaluation of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of
Primary Education in Latin America

12.2

The General Conference,

Noting document 14C/69, and in particular Annexes I and II reproducing the conclusions of the Evaluation Committee of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, and the comments of the Intergovernmental Committee thereon, which make clear that progress towards the educational objectives of the Major Project has been made as a result of the efforts of the Latin American countries and Unesco together with other multilateral and bilateral programmes,

Emphasizing the importance of the progress made since the start of the Major Project, especially as regards: the extension of primary education, where the number of students has risen by 55 per cent between 1957 and 1965; the training of 250 specialists in educational planning; the creation of 350,000 teaching posts; the increase in percentage of budgets for education in relation to national budgets, which rose from 13.3 per cent in 1957 to 16.6 per cent in 1965; and effective action on the part of universities and associated normal schools directed towards the improvement of education,

Calling attention to the recommendations for the future programme included in the above-mentioned Annexes I and II of document 14C/69,

Conscious of the importance of close co-ordination between educational planning and economic development planning, in order to take account of such problems as, for example, the migration of educated people from rural areas, the implications for secondary education of the

expansion of primary education, and the need of many primary school graduates to find appropriate employment,

Considering that the general approach employed in the Major Project in Latin America, which stressed teacher training, and the development of competent cadres of educational planners and other specialists, was sound,

Recognizing that the Major Project is only a part of a long-term process of educational development in Latin America,

1. *Records* its general agreement that within the broad objectives established for long-term activities such as the Major Project on Primary Education in Latin America, the detailed statement of aims should be sufficiently flexible to enable periodic review and clarification, so that over its term the Project may closely reflect changing regional and national needs, and improved understanding of those needs;
2. *Recognizes* that a marked improvement in educational statistics was one of the constructive results of the Project, but urges the need for even more and better statistics in the future;
3. *Recommends* that effective methods developed in the course of the Project be further actively pursued in the future; and in particular that:
 - (a) Governments and National Commissions in Latin America continue their programmes which have been supported by the Major Project;
 - (b) the conclusions outlined above be applied where relevant not only in Latin America but also in other regions ;
4. *Congratulates* the Director-General, and those associated with him, on their appraisal of the Major Project on Primary Education in Latin America, which is a valuable study conducted by the interested Member States, the Evaluation Committee and the Secretariat.

Evaluation of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

12.3

The General Conference,

Noting documents 14C/70-Report by the Director-General on Appraisal of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values and Unesco/CLT/130-which contains the conclusions of the Advisory Committee for the Major Project,

Recording its appreciation for this initiative taken by the Director-General and for the contribution of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that the ten years of the Project was a pioneering period when a start-but no more than a start-was made on a very complex problem,

Noting that the Major Project led to a deeper mutual understanding between cultures and a more informed selection of methods of combating ignorance and prejudice,

Recognizing that, despite the difficulty of identifying and measuring its specific contribution in many cases, the Project clearly contributed to constructive activities undertaken primarily by Member States, including:

- (a) the creation of institutes, centres and university departments of area and cross-cultural studies,
- (b) the development and spread of significant information on various cultures,
- (c) the building of cross-cultural understanding and appreciation into school programmes, and the development of techniques to achieve this, including associated schools and Unesco clubs,
- (d) the first attempt, made by several National Commissions, to discover and define the cultural values of their own societies,

(e) the involvement of National Commissions, which used the Project as a basis for their own active programmes, and the development of links between National Commissions, Acknowledging the invaluable role of international non-governmental organizations in the execution of the Major Project,

Noting the problems identified in the report, including:

- (a) the complexity of defining and redefining the objectives and aims of the Project, despite the continuing review of them by the Advisory Committee,
- (b) the diffuse nature of the programme which, despite the best efforts of the Advisory Committee, Member States and the Secretariat, tended to be a juxtaposition of separate activities, rather than an integrated whole,
- (c) the obstacles to a true interdisciplinary approach,
- (d) the difficulty, in East-West cultural exchanges, of preserving the reciprocity which was originally intended to be characteristic of the Project,
- (e) the fact that in many countries the Project was more effective in reaching scholars and other specialized audiences than it was in reaching the general public,

Recommends that:

- (a) In the light of the value of the initial assessment in document 14C/70, the attempt to appraise the Project should be continued in the new biennium, and the results should be made known in a publication;
- (b) National Commissions which have not already done so should be invited to undertake appropriate appraisals at the national level;
- (c) Means should be sought to make National Commissions aware of sources of information about experience in implementing the Project in other countries;
- (d) The intra-orient dialogue should be continued ;
- (e) The study of cultures, and other studies in depth of certain enclaves which represent a synthesis of culture, should be developed; social scientists should be closely associated with such studies;
- (f) Studies of the psychology of intercultural understanding, and means of training people in the presentation of cultures, might be considered;
- (g) Universities, youth and mass organizations should be involved in the future follow-up of the Project;
- (h) Effective institutions and activities established through the Project in Member States and by international non-governmental organizations should be maintained and expanded.

Evaluation of the regional offices, centres and institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia

12.4

The General Conference,

Noting document 14C/26, 'Regional offices, centres and institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia: evaluation report',

Recording its appreciation for the efforts of the Chairman and members of the Evaluation Commission,

Recognizing that the majority of the Commission's recommendations, which clarify the objectives, terms of reference and methods of the regional offices, centres and institutes, will enable them more adequately to fulfil their purpose,

Endorsing the Director-General's quick action to implement most of the recommendations,

Calling attention to the Commission's finding that Unesco's regional programmes in Asia are important primarily as instruments through which the Asian Member States co-operate, with the help of Unesco, and within the framework of its universal programme,

Considering that this service provided to Asian Member States by the regional programmes is of great potential significance,

Agreeing that the institutions concerned must strive to provide services of high quality at minimum unit cost,

Noting that questions of size and management remain to be solved if this objective is to be achieved,

1. *Invites* Asian Member States actively to explore ways and means of intensifying and extending their co-operation through the network of regional institutions;

2. *Draws particular attention* to the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (a) Where possible, regional institutions should be established within the national structures rather than outside them;
- (b) Well before the aid of Unesco comes to an end for a regional institute, there should be a review, and Unesco should then start talks with the host government to provide for an orderly change of responsibility to the host institution and for the continuation, as far as possible, of the institute's regional character;
- (c) Further use of local, national and regional resources in regional programmes seems feasible and desirable ;
- (d) The relevance of recommendations of the Evaluation Commission-particularly in criteria on regional training-to problems in other regions, should be examined.

Future programme ¹

13

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind its decision that 'the Sub-Commissions should discuss the directives to be established for the preparation of the programme in that sector for subsequent biennia' and 'that the preparation of directives for the development of the programme for future years beyond the immediate coming biennium is one of the most important functions of the Programme Commission' (14C/2),

Having noted the reports of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions on the future programme (14C/92, Part D),

1. *Requests* the Director-General to circulate these reports to Member States and Associate Members so that they can take these reports into account in formulating their proposals on the future programme;
2. *Invites* the Director-General and the Executive Board in preparing the Draft Programme for 1969-1970 to take into account the reports and recommendations of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions with regard to the future programme as well as the Summary Records of the debates of the Commission on 24 and 25 November, and in particular the draft resolutions which have commanded general support; ²
3. *Requests* the Executive Board to study and propose to the General Conference at its fifteenth session procedures for discussion of the future programme which will enable it to work with greater precision in establishing directives for the preparation of the programme for future biennia.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966.

2. For convenience, the recommendations of the Commission and Sub-Commissions and the draft resolutions concerned have been grouped in Section D of the Report of the Programme Commission (Annex II).

V. Methods of work of the Organization

Time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget for 1969-1970¹

14

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Executive Board on the time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget (14C/35, paragraph 7A(ii)),

Adopts the following time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget for the 1969-1970 biennium :

1. *October-November 1966.* The General Conference at its fourteenth session adopts directives for the development of the 1969-1970 programme and budget. The Director-General will take these directives into account in developing document 15C/5, and the Board will have regard to them when considering the draft programme and budget.
2. *October-November 1967.* The Executive Board will examine any important changes and innovations proposed by the Director-General with regard to the next biennium together with relevant significant budgetary factors, bearing in mind the directives of the previous session of the General Conference regarding the development of the future programme.
3. *1 January 1968.* Final date for receipt from Member States and Associate Members of suggestions concerning the programme and budget for 1969-1970.
4. *31 March 1968.* The Director-General circulates to Member States, Associate Members and members of the Executive Board, the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15C/5), established in accordance with the directives laid down by the General Conference and taking into account his consultations with the Executive Board.
5. *Mid-May to mid-June 1968.* The Executive Board examines the Director-General's draft programme and budget and, in accordance with Article V.B.5(a) of the Constitution (Articles 3.4 and 3.6 of the Financial Regulations), makes recommendations thereon which are forwarded to Member States and Associate Members by 15 June at the latest.
6. *15 July 1968.* Circulation of such addenda and corrigenda to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 as may be necessary.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

7. 30 July 1968. Final date for submission by Member States and Associate Members of draft resolutions involving new activities or substantial budgetary increase (Rule 78.A.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference).
8. 1 September 1968. Final date for circulation by the Director-General of any draft resolutions received by 30 July, together with his comments and estimates of their budgetary implications, if any.
9. *Pre-General Conference session*. The Executive Board will make final recommendations on budget ceiling proposals submitted by the Director-General and by Member States and Associate Members.
10. 15 October 1968. Opening of the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

15 Further study of functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco and, in particular, of the methods of work of the General Conference

15.1 *The General Conference,*¹

Having considered the report of the Administrative Commission (14C/84, Part II),
Noting the views expressed on item 23 in paragraphs 146 and 147 of Part II of that report,
Requests the Executive Board, with the assistance of the Director-General, in the light of the experience and suggestions made by Member States to the General Conference, at its fourteenth session and subsequently :

- (a) to continue to study the functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco;
- (b) to examine, in particular, the methods of work of the General Conference, and in so doing to include in its recommendations for the organization of work of the fifteenth session any changes in the methods of work which, while within the framework of the Constitution of Unesco and of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, will in its view enable the General Conference to discharge its functions with greater efficiency and economy.

15.2 *The General Conference,*²

Expressing its appreciation to the Executive Board for the valuable recommendations made on the more effective organization of the Programme Commission at the current session which greatly facilitated its important work and which have been welcomed by the large majority of delegations (14C/2 and 14C/35),
Further expressing its satisfaction at the very full response to the questionnaire on the future role and organization of the Programme Commission provided by 107 delegations out of 120 attending the General Conference,
Noting with interest the report of the Chairman of the Commission which analyses these responses and the resulting conclusions for the future role and organization of the Programme Commission (14C/PRG/15),
Noting that daily meetings of the Bureau of the Programme Commission, on appropriate occasions together with the Bureaux of its Sub-Commissions, are required to ensure the adequate functioning of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions,

1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 24 November 1966.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966.

1. *Considers* that specific provision should be made in the Rules of Procedure for the Bureau of the Programme Commission and appropriate facilities provided for its functioning;

Noting further the recommendation of the Executive Board that it be asked by the General Conference to continue its review of the work of the Programme Commission (14C/35),

2. *Invites* the attention of the Director-General to the conclusions contained in the report as they relate to his responsibilities and those of the Secretariat;
3. *Requests* the Executive Board to continue its review of the organization and procedures of the Programme Commission, taking into account the above-mentioned report (14C/PRG/ 15) and the particular problem of devising procedures which would enable the Commission and its Sub-Commissions more fully to discharge their task of providing directives on the future programme.

15.3

The General Conference 1,

Having noted that the Executive Board and the Director-General will be considering the possibility of presenting, for the consideration by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, long-term plans for Unesco's activities (14C/35, paragraph B(vii)),

Requests the Executive Board to give attention as well to the methods of work of the Administrative Commission and its relationship with the Programme Commission.

Conditions for the convening, organizing and conducting of intergovernmental meetings and conferences ²

16

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the conditions for convening, organizing and conducting intergovernmental meetings and conferences (Category II) (14C/64),

Recalling also the Second Report of the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343) and, in particular, the recommendation that 'whenever possible the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies should jointly convene conferences, meetings or seminars which are of a similar or complementary nature',

1. *Declares* that whenever appropriate Unesco should jointly convene conferences, meetings or seminars of a similar or complementary nature with the United Nations, its organs or subsidiary bodies or with the Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency ;
2. *Decides* in regard to intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system that the Director-General, in the absence of decisions of the General Conference to the contrary, should henceforth convene, organize and conduct intergovernmental meetings and conferences (Category II)-other than meetings, the joint convening of which is prescribed under a standing agreement concluded by Unesco with another organization or under a legal instrument of a binding character applicable to Unesco-under the sole responsibility of Unesco and in accordance with its own regulations, while assuring continuing co-operation and participation, as appropriate, of other regional organizations concerned.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 29 November 1966.

Use of Arabic as a working language¹

17

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 8.4 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session in 1960 recognizing the importance of the Arabic language to which the present resolution is the logical extension,

Bearing in mind that Arabic is the national language of an important cultural area in the world with more than 130 million people and one of the cultural languages of many people in Asia and Africa,

Considering that Unesco documents and publications will have maximum influence and impact in the Arab cultural area if they are circulated in Arabic,

Mindful that the use of Arabic in Unesco will enhance the objectives of the Organization among the Arabic-speaking masses and increase the co-operation between Unesco and Arab States in the implementation of the programme,

1. *Decides* to introduce simultaneous interpretation from and into Arabic during the plenary meetings of the General Conference and the meetings of the Administrative and Programme Commissions, and the translation into Arabic of the most important documents;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to take the necessary measures to give effect to this decision as from the fifteenth session of the General Conference, using such extra-budgetary resources as he can obtain for this purpose, on the understanding that the implementation of this decision must have no implications for the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, and to include in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 funds necessary to provide the same services for the General Conference at its sixteenth session as far as possible by effecting economies in administrative expenses;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to study the measures necessary to give Arabic progressively the same status as the four other languages defined as working languages by the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and decisions of the Executive Board, with due regard to the effect on the rate of growth of Unesco programmes and the further increase in the percentage of administrative costs and to report to the General Conference on this subject at its fifteenth session.

Amendment to Article II.5 of the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations (procedure for inclusion in Category A)²

18

The General Conference,

Having considered document 14C/33,

Decides to amend Article II.5 of the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations as follows:

'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, at their request, be placed by the Executive Board, after consultation with the Director-

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-seventh plenary meeting, 29 November 1966.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

General, 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.'

Application to Unesco of recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

19

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 2150(XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly, approving the Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343),

Mindful that under the terms of that resolution the Specialized Agencies are recommended 'to give most attentive consideration to the recommendations contained in the report and to take appropriate measures within their respective areas of competence with a view to their earliest implementation',

- I. invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board in 1967, and if possible at its spring session, a report on the application by Unesco of the recommendations in the Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts, together with proposals for their implementation and the financial implications arising therefrom;
- 2. Requests* the Executive Board, on the basis of the report by the Director-General, to give the recommendations in the Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts detailed consideration with a view to their implementation at the earliest possible date, and in particular to take into account these recommendations when the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 is being considered ;
- 3. Requests* the Director-General to prepare for the General Conference at its fifteenth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations in the Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts, which, together with the observations of the Executive Board, will enable the Conference to give special attention to questions on which its further guidance may be required.

VI Constitutional and legal questions

Communication from the Portuguese Government to the Director-General dated 30 June 1965 (14 C/34, Annex I)

20

The General Conference,¹

Considering that the Government of Portugal continues to pursue in the African territories under its domination a policy of colonialism and racial discrimination which deprives the peoples of those territories of their most elementary rights to education and culture, thus violating the fundamental obligations of every member of Unesco,

Considering also that this behaviour on the part of Portugal violates the fundamental principles of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its eleventh session,

Recalling the many resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council condemning Portugal, and the resolution of the Economic and Social Council expelling Portugal from the Economic Commission for Africa,

Referring to Article 73 of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, concerning non-self-governing territories, and to Article IX of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, concerning Unesco's obligation to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories,

Recalling resolution 1.116 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session with a view to excluding Portugal from meetings convened by Unesco,

Reaffirming the right of the General Conference, as the sovereign organ of Unesco, to interpret the provisions of the Constitution, and particularly the provisions of Article V of that Constitution, which give the Executive Board authority to take all necessary measures for the execution of the programme in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference,

1. *Confirms* the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 70th session (70EX/Decisions, 14), whilst reserving the right of the Organization to take such other subsequent measures as may be necessary;
2. *Rejects*, accordingly, the request of the Portuguese Government (14C/34, Annex I) that the question be referred to the International Court of Justice.

1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-fifth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

21 Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference

Amendment to Rule 10A of the Rules of Procedure (Working documents)¹

21.1 *The General Conference*

Decides to amend Rule 10A of its Rules of Procedure as follows:

Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

‘Member States and Associate Members shall receive the draft programme and budget estimates, prepared by the Director-General and submitted to the General Conference by the Executive Board, at least three months before the opening of the session. Member States and Associate Members shall also receive, at least three months before the opening of the session, the recommendations that the Executive Board may have deemed it desirable to make concerning the draft programme and the corresponding budget estimates.’

Amendments to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure (Number of Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission)²

21.2 *The General Conference*

Decides to amend Rule 47 of its Rules of Procedure as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1 shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:

- ‘1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Rule, the committees or commissions set up by the General Conference and in which all the Member States are represented shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and, if necessary, a Rapporteur.
- ‘2. The Programme Commission shall elect a Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur.’

(b) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 accordingly become paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

Amendments to Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure (Draft resolutions and amendments, amendments to the draft programme, and proposals concerning the budget ceiling)³

21.3 *The General Conference*

Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

(a) Rule 78 is replaced by the following rules:

‘Rule 78. *Draft resolutions and amendments*

- ‘1. Draft resolutions and amendments shall be transmitted in writing to the Director-General, who shall circulate copies to delegations.
- ‘2. As a general rule, no draft resolution shall be discussed or put to the vote unless copies of it have been circulated in the working languages to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting.
- ‘3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the President may permit the discussion and consideration of amendments to substantive motions, and of substitute motions or procedural motions, without previous circulation of copies.
- ‘4. When, in the judgement of the Chairman of the Executive Board, any resolution or amendment under consideration in any commission, committee or subsidiary body

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 25 November 1966.

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, at the fourth plenary meeting, 26 October 1966.

3. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, at the tenth plenary meeting, 31 October 1966.

of the Conference involves an important new undertaking or affects the budget estimates, he may request that the Board be given an opportunity to communicate its views to the appropriate body. On such request being made, the discussion of the matter shall be postponed for such time, not exceeding forty-eight hours, as the Board may require for this purpose.

'Rule 78A. Amendments to the draft programme

- '1. Proposals for the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to the draft programme shall, whenever they involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure, be submitted in writing, and shall reach the Director-General at least eleven weeks before the opening of the session; the Director-General shall communicate them to the Member States and Associate Members so as to reach them at least four weeks before the opening of the session.
- '2. Proposed amendments to the draft programme, and draft amendments to the proposals covered by paragraph 1, not involving the undertaking of new activities but implying an increase in budgetary expenditure which is not considered substantial within the meaning of paragraph 1, shall be transmitted in writing to the Director-General not later than the end of the seventh working day of the session.
- '3. Proposed amendments to the draft programme, and draft amendments to the proposals covered by paragraphs 1 and 2, not involving the undertaking of new activities or an increase in budgetary expenditure, shall be submitted before the closure of the debate on the section of the draft programme to which they relate.
- '4. There shall be no time-limit for the submission of proposals for the deletion of given activities from the draft programme, or, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of Rule 78B, for budgetary reduction.

'Rule 78B. Proposals concerning the budget ceiling

- '1. Proposals for increases or decreases in the total budget ceiling proposed by the Director-General shall be submitted in writing and shall reach the Director-General at least six weeks before the opening of the session; the Director-General shall communicate them as soon as possible to Member States and Associate Members.
- '2. The provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to proposals for fixing the budget ceiling at any figure falling between the maximum and minimum totals that may previously have been proposed. Such proposals may therefore be put forward at any time prior to the vote on the budget ceiling.'

(b) The present Rule 78A' becomes Rule 78C.

Amendments to the Financial Regulations : Article 3.6 (Budget) ¹

22

The General Conference

Decides to amend the Financial Regulations as follows:

Article 3.6 shall be replaced by the following provision:

'The recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the budget estimates that accompany the draft programme prepared by the Director-General shall be transmitted to Member States and Associate Members so as to reach them at least three months prior to the opening of the ordinary session of the General Conference.'

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 25 November 1966.

Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco¹

23

The General Conference,

Having examined the draft Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meeting convened by Unesco, prepared by the Director-General in pursuance of resolution 15.1 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session;

Adopts the report of the Legal Committee on these draft Regulations;

Adopts the Regulations the text of which is given below;

Decides, in consequence, to abrogate the Rules of Procedure for the Calling of International Conferences of States and the Rules of Procedure for the Calling of Non-Governmental Conferences adopted at its seventh session and amended at its twelfth session.

Regulations for the general classification of the various categories
of meetings convened by Unesco

G E N E R A L

Article 1. *Character of meetings*

Meetings convened by Unesco shall be divided into two groups: meetings of a representative character and meetings of a non-representative character.

Article 2. *Meetings of a representative character*

Meetings of a representative character shall be meetings at which either States or governments or intergovernmental or international non-governmental organizations are represented as chief participants.

Article 3. *Meetings of a non-representative character*

Meetings of a non-representative character shall be meetings at which the chief participants act in a private capacity.

Article 4. *Chief participants*

For the purposes of these Regulations, the chief participants shall be those enjoying the full rights of the meeting in question, including the right to vote where applicable.

Article 5. *Categories of meetings*

1. Meetings of a representative character convened by Unesco shall be divided into three categories :

- (a) International conferences of States (Category I);
- (b) Intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of States (Category II);
- (c) Non-governmental conferences (Category III);

2. Meetings of a non-representative character convened by Unesco shall be divided into five categories :

- (a) International congresses (Category IV);
- (b) Advisory committees (Category V);
- (c) Expert committees (Category VI);

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 25 November 1966.

- (d) Seminars, training and refresher courses (Category VII);
- (e) Symposia (Category VIII).

Article 6. *Scope*

Subject to the provisions contained in the instruments, statutes or agreements relating to the meetings specified hereunder, and to the decisions taken by the competent organs of Unesco concerning such meetings, the Director-General shall take all necessary preliminary steps for the application to these meetings of the present Regulations:

- (a) Meetings convened under legal instruments of a binding character applicable to Unesco ;
- (b) Meetings of bodies established within Unesco and having their own statutes;
- (c) Meetings convened under a standing agreement concluded by Unesco with another organization ; and
- (d) Meetings convened jointly by Unesco and another organization.

Article 7. *Official name of meetings*

The names of meetings governed by the provisions of these Regulations shall be determined by the convening body, or failing that, by the Director-General.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF STATES

Article 8. *Definition*

International conferences of States, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, are conferences bringing together representatives of States, and reporting the results of their work to these same States, whether these results lead to the conclusion of international agreements or whether they provide a basis for the action to be undertaken by the States.

Article 9. *Convening*

1. International conferences of States shall be convened by the General Conference.
2. Whenever the subject of an international conference of States also falls within the competence of the United Nations or another organization of the United Nations system there shall be consultation with those organizations before the General Conference takes its decision.

Article 10. *Terms of reference*

The General Conference shall prescribe the terms of reference of the international conferences of States which it calls.

Article 11. *Participants*

1. The General Conference, or the Executive Board, authorized by it :
 - (a) shall decide which States shall be invited;
 - (b) shall decide which Associate Members of Unesco shall be invited, and the extent of their participation;
 - (c) may, with the approval of the responsible State, invite a territory which, although not an Associate Member of Unesco, is self-governing in the fields covered by the terms of reference of the conference. The General Conference or the Executive Board shall decide the extent of the participation of a territory invited.
2. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco not invited under paragraph 1 above may send observers to the conference.

3. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the conference.

4. The General Conference, or the Executive Board authorized by it, may decide that the following be invited to send observers to the conference:

- (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded a mutual representation agreement;
- (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
- (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 12. *Appointment of representatives*

1. States, Associate Members, territories and organizations which are invited shall notify the Director-General of the names of the representatives or observers they have appointed.

2. When the purpose of an international conference of States is the final adoption or the signature of an international agreement, the States shall be asked to appoint representatives with full credentials. These credentials shall be submitted for examination by an appropriate organ of the conference.

Article 13. *Voting*

1. Each State invited under Rule 11, paragraph l(a), of these Regulations shall have only one vote, whatever the number of its representatives.

2. Should Associate Members of Unesco or other territories have been invited to participate in the conference with the right to vote, each Associate Member and each territory invited shall have only one vote.

Article 14. *Date and place of meeting*

1. The General Conference shall issue instructions to the Executive Board regarding the region in which the conference should meet and the approximate date on which it should be held.

2. Any Member State may invite Unesco to hold, on its territory, an international conference called by the General Conference. The Director-General shall inform the Executive Board of such invitations.

3. When deciding upon the place of the conference, the Executive Board shall take into consideration only such invitations as have been received by the Director-General at least three weeks before the session of the Executive Board at which the choice of the place of meeting is an item of its agenda. All invitations shall be accompanied by full details of the local facilities available and of the extent to which the inviting State is prepared to share in the cost of the meeting.

4. The Executive Board shall not consider an invitation by a State unless that State undertakes to make all necessary arrangements to admit on its territory, for the purpose of participating in the conference, representatives, advisers, experts or observers of all States or Associate Members of Unesco entitled to attend the conference.

5. In accordance with the instructions of the General Conference, the Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, shall fix the place and date of the conference.

Article 15. *Agenda*

1. The Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, shall draw up the provisional agenda of the conference.

2. Each conference shall adopt its final agenda. The conference may not, however, alter its terms of reference as defined by the General Conference under Article 10 of these Regulations.

Article 16. *Rules of Procedure*

1. The Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, shall draw up the provisional Rules of Procedure of the conference.

2. Each conference shall adopt its final Rules of Procedure. It may not, however, change its composition as laid down by the General Conference, or the Executive Board, under Article 11 of these Regulations.

Article 17. *Other preparations*

1. The General Conference shall make all the necessary budgetary provisions for the holding of the conference.

2. The Director-General shall take all other steps necessary for the preparation of the conference. In particular, he shall dispatch invitations to the conference, together with the provisional agenda, and shall notify all Member States and Associate Members of Unesco not invited under Article 11, paragraph 1, of these Regulations, of the calling of the conference, attaching to his letter the provisional agenda.

II. INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS' OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCES OF STATES

Article 18. *Definition*

1. The provisions of this section are applicable to meetings, other than the international conferences of States covered by Section I of these Regulations, at which the chief participants represent their governments.

2. This category includes the meetings of the special committees of technical and legal experts convened under Article 10, paragraph 4, 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.

Article 19. *Convening*

1. The special committees of technical and legal experts referred to in Article 18, paragraph 2, of these Regulations shall, if the General Conference has so decided, be convened by the Director-General in accordance with the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

2. The other meetings governed by the provisions of this section shall be convened by the Director-General in pursuance of the programme and budget approved by the General Conference.

Article 20. *Terms of reference*

The terms of reference of the meetings governed by the provisions of this section shall either be determined by the existing regulations applicable, or be laid down in the programme and budget approved by the General Conference or, failing either of the above, prescribed by decision of the Executive Board.

Article 21. *Participants*

1. Subject to the existing regulations applicable, the Executive Board, on the Director-General's proposal :
 - (a) shall decide on the Member States and Associate Members whose governments are to be invited to the meeting, and
 - (b) may, with the approval of the Member State which administers it, invite a territory which is not an Associate Member of Unesco but which is self-governing in the fields to be covered by the meeting.
2. Member States and Associate Members not invited under paragraph 1 above may send observers to the meeting.
3. The Executive Board may designate non-Member States, and territories for whose international relations a Member State is responsible, to be invited to send observers to the meeting.
4. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the meeting.
5. The Executive Board may decide that the following shall be invited to send observers to the meeting:
 - (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 22. *Appointment of representatives*

The governments, territories and organizations invited shall notify the Director-General of the names of the representatives or observers they have appointed.

Article 23. *Voting*

1. The governments of the Member States invited under Article 21, paragraph I(a), of these Regulations shall each have one vote, whatever the number of their representatives.
2. Should Associate Members of Unesco or other territories have been invited to participate in the meeting with the right to vote, each Associate Member and each territory invited shall have only one vote.

Article 24. *Date and place of meeting*

1. The Director-General shall fix the date and place of meeting.
2. The Director-General shall not consider an invitation by a Member State to hold, on its territory, a meeting governed by the provisions of the present section unless that State undertakes to make all necessary arrangements to admit on its territory, for the purpose of participating in the meeting, representatives, advisers, experts or observers of all States or Associate Members of Unesco entitled to attend the meeting.

Article 25. *Agenda*

1. The Director-General shall draw up the provisional agenda of the meeting.
2. Each meeting shall adopt its final agenda. It may not, however, alter its terms of reference as defined by the competent organ of Unesco under Article 20 of these Regulations.

Article 26. *Rules of Procedure*

1. The Director-General shall draw up the provisional Rules of Procedure of the meeting.
2. Each meeting shall adopt its final Rules of Procedure. It may not, however, change its composition as determined by the competent organ of Unesco under Article 21 of these Regulations.

Article 27. *Other preparations*

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

III. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

Article 28. *Definition*

Non-governmental conferences, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, are conferences attended either by international non-governmental organizations, or by intergovernmental organizations, or by both international non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and addressing their conclusions either to the participating organizations or to Unesco.

Article 29. *Convening*

1. The General Conference may at any time decide to hold a non-governmental conference.
2. The Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, may at any time decide to call a non-governmental conference.

Article 30. *Terms of reference*

The body which has decided to convene a non-governmental conference shall prescribe the latter's terms of reference.

Article 31. *Participants*

1. The body which has decided to convene a non-governmental conference shall determine which organizations and which persons shall be invited.
2. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco may send observers to the conference.
3. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the conference.
4. Subject to any directives which may be given by the General Conference, the Executive Board may decide that invitations to send observers to the conference shall be extended to:
 - (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 32. *Appointment of representatives*

The organizations invited shall notify the Director-General of the names of the representatives or observers they have appointed.

Article 33. *Voting*

The body which calls the conference shall decide in each case whether the organizations and persons invited under Article 31, paragraph 1, of these Regulations shall have the right to vote.

Article 34. *Date and place of meeting*

1. The date and place of meeting shall be fixed by the body calling the conference or by the Director-General when duly authorized to do so.

2. The body calling the conference, or the Director-General, when duly authorized to do so, shall not consider an invitation by a Member State to hold a non-governmental conference on its territory unless that State undertakes to make all necessary arrangements to admit on its territory, for the purpose of participating in the conference, the representatives of the organizations invited, the persons invited and the observers from the Member States or Associate Members of Unesco.

Article 35. *Agenda*

1. The body calling the conference, or the Director-General, when duly authorized to do so, shall draw up the provisional agenda of the conference.

2. Each non-governmental conference shall adopt its final agenda. It may not, however, alter its terms of reference as defined, under Article 30 of these Regulations, by the body calling the conference.

Article 36. *Rules of Procedure*

1. The body calling the conference, or the Director-General, when duly authorized to do so, shall draw up provisional Rules of Procedure for the conference.

2. Each non-governmental conference shall adopt its final Rules of Procedure. It may not, however, change its composition as determined, under Article 31 of these Regulations, by the body calling the conference.

Article 31. *Other preparations*

1. The Director-General shall notify all Member States and Associate Members of Unesco of these conferences and shall send them copies of the provisional agenda. He shall also inform each Member State and Associate Member of the invitations which have been issued.

2. The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for the conference.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Article 38. *Definition*

International congresses are meetings whose purpose is to facilitate an exchange of views among specialists in one of Unesco's spheres of interest. The results of their work are addressed to the Director-General, who secures their distribution to and utilization in the appropriate circles.

Article 39. *Convening*

International congresses shall be called by the Director-General pursuant to the programme and budget approved by the General Conference.

Article 40. *Terms of reference*

The terms of reference of congresses shall be defined in the programme and budget approved by the General Conference or, if not so defined, shall be defined by the Director-General.

Article 41. *Participants*

1. Participants in congresses are specialists serving in an individual capacity.
2. They shall be:

- (a) either designated individually by the Director-General, by an invitation to participate in the work of the congress;
- (b) or admitted by the Director-General on signifying their desire to participate in the work of the congress through the governments of Member States or through the organizations or learned societies of which they are members;
- (c) or admitted as participants in the congress by any other procedure the Executive Board may decide on.

3. For the purpose of designating participants, the Director-General may enter into consultations with governmental authorities in Member States or with National Commissions or request them to submit names of one or more persons wishing to participate in the work of the congress.

4. Persons invited individually to participate in a congress shall, as a general rule, be nationals of Member States or Associate Members of Unesco or nationals of States which are not members of Unesco, but are members of the United Nations.

5. The Director-General shall be authorized, however, to extend invitations to congresses to specialists who are nationals of States which are not members of Unesco or the United Nations, or nationals of territories, selected for their personal competence and not as representatives of such States or territories. For the selection of these specialists the Director-General shall consult international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco. The specialists thus chosen shall be invited through such international non-governmental organizations and shall through the same channels make known their intention of participating in the congress.

6. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco may send observers to the congress.

7. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the congress.

8. The Director-General may extend invitations to send observers to the congress to:
- (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 42. *Voting*

The work of congresses does not usually involve the exercise of the right to vote. However, when the Rules of Procedure of a congress provide for the taking of a vote on certain questions, each specialist invited or admitted to participate in the work of the congress shall have one vote. When votes are taken, they shall reflect private, individual views.

Article 43. *Date and place of meeting*

The Director-General shall fix the date and place of the congress.

Article 44. *Agenda*

- 1. The Director-General shall draw up the programme of the meeting.
- 2. The programme shall not be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

Article 45. *Rules of Procedure*

- 1. The Director-General shall draw up the Rules of Procedure of the meeting.
- 2. The Director-General may, however, decide that Rules of Procedure are not necessary.

In that case, an information paper giving the necessary details of the way in which the work of the meeting will be conducted shall be prepared and distributed.

Article 46. *Other preparations*

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

V. ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Article 47. *Definition*

Advisory committees are standing committees governed by statutes approved by the Executive Board and are responsible for advising the Organization on special questions within their competence or on the preparation or implementation of its programme in a particular sphere. The reports of advisory committees are addressed to the Director-General, who decides what use shall be made of them. The Executive Board is informed by the Director-General of the results of the committees' proceedings.

Article 48. *Convening*

Advisory committees shall be convened by the Director-General in accordance with the provisions of their statutes.

Article 49. *Terms of reference*

The terms of reference of advisory committees shall be defined in their statutes or, if not so defined, fixed by the Director-General.

Article 50. *Participants*

1. Members of advisory committees shall be appointed in accordance with such committees' statutes.

2. Members of advisory committees shall be specialists serving, in accordance with the provisions of such committees' statutes, either in an individual capacity or as representatives of international non-governmental organizations particularly qualified in the field with which a committee is concerned.

3. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco may send observers to meetings of advisory committees.

4. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to meetings of advisory committees.

5. The Director-General may extend invitations to send observers to meetings of advisory committees to :

- (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
- (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
- (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 51. *Voting*

Each member of an advisory committee shall have one vote.

Article 52. *Date and place of meeting*

Subject to the provisions of their statutes, the Director-General shall fix the date and place of meeting of advisory committees.

Article 53. Agenda

1. The Director-General shall draw up the agenda of meetings of advisory committees, normally after consulting the chairman of the committee concerned.
2. The agenda shall not be submitted to advisory committees for adoption. The Director-General may, however, invite committee members to propose the inclusion of additional items in the agenda.

Article 54. Rules of Procedure

Advisory committees shall adopt their Rules of Procedure, which shall be submitted to the Director-General for approval. The provisions of such Rules must not be in conflict with those of the statutes of the committee concerned.

Article 55. Other preparations

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for meetings of advisory committees.

VI. EXPERT COMMITTEES

Article 56. Definition

Expert committees are committees set up on an *ad hoc* basis to submit suggestions or advice to the Organization on the preparation or implementation of its programme in a particular field or on any other matters within its purview. They submit their findings in the form of a report to the Director-General, who decides what use shall be made of them.

Article 57. Convening

Expert committees shall be convened by the Director-General pursuant to the programme and budget approved by the General Conference.

Article 58. Terms of reference

The terms of reference of expert committees shall be defined in the programme and budget approved by the General Conference or, if not so defined, fixed by the Director-General.

Article 59. Participants

1. Members of expert committees shall serve in a private capacity.
2. They shall be appointed individually, either by the Director-General or by governments at the Director-General's invitation.
3. When experts are appointed by the Director-General, the latter may consult the governmental authorities of Member States or National Commissions or request them to submit one or more names of persons suitable for appointment as experts.
4. When the Director-General invites governments to select experts for committees, it shall be specified that these experts will sit in the same capacity as the experts chosen directly by the Director-General and will not be considered to be representatives of their respective governments.
5. Members of expert committees shall, as a general rule, be nationals of Member States or Associate Members of Unesco or nationals of States which are not members of Unesco, but are members of the United Nations.
6. The Director-General shall, however, be authorized to extend invitations to serve on expert committees to specialists who are nationals of States which are not members of

Unesco or the United Nations, or nationals of territories, selected for their personal competence and not as representatives of those States or territories. With regard to the choice of these specialists, the Director-General shall consult the non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco. Specialists so selected shall be invited through these non-governmental international organizations and shall signify their acceptance of the invitation through the same channels.

7. The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the meetings of expert committees.

8. As a general rule meetings of expert committees shall be private. The Director-General may, however, if he considers it desirable from the programme point of view, invite Member States and intergovernmental or international non-governmental organizations to send observers to follow the proceedings of these meetings.

Article 60. Voting

Each member of an expert committee is accorded one vote.

Article 61. Date and place of meeting

The Director-General shall fix the date and place of meetings of expert committees.

Article 62. Agenda

1. The Director-General shall draw up the agenda of expert committees.

2. The agenda shall not be submitted to the expert committees for approval. The Director-General may, however, invite committee members to propose the inclusion of additional items in the agenda.

Article 63. Rules of Procedure

The Director-General shall draw up the Rules of Procedure of expert committees. Their Rules of Procedure shall not be submitted to the committees for adoption.

Article 64. Other preparations

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for meetings of expert committees.

VII. SEMINARS AND TRAINING OR REFRESHER COURSES

Article 65. Definition

The provisions of the present section govern meetings whose main purpose is to enable participants to acquire a knowledge of some subject of interest to Unesco or to give them the benefit of experience gained in this field. The results of their work, which are generally recorded in documents or publications, do not call for any decisions on the part of Unesco bodies or Member States.

Article 66. Convening

Meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall be called by the Director-General pursuant to the programme and budget approved by the General Conference.

Article 67. Terms of reference

The terms of reference of meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall be defined in the programme and budget approved by the General Conference or, if not so defined, fixed by the Director-General.

Article 68. *Participants*

1. Participants in meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall be persons serving in a private capacity and selected individually by the Director-General.

2. The Director-General may, when selecting participants, consult the governmental authorities of Member States or National Commissions or request them to submit one or more names of persons who might be selected as participants in a meeting.

3. Participants invited to meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall, as a general rule, be nationals of Member States or Associate Members of Unesco or of States which are not members of Unesco, but are members of the United Nations.

4. The Director-General shall be authorized, however, to invite to meetings governed by the provisions of the present section specialists who are nationals of States which are not members of Unesco or the United Nations, or nationals of territories, selected on the basis of their personal competence and not as representatives of those States or territories. Regarding the choice of these specialists, the Director-General shall consult the non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco. The specialists thus chosen shall be invited through these international non-governmental organizations and shall, through the same channels, make known their intention of attending the meeting.

5. The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements, may send representatives to meetings governed by the provisions of the present section.

6. As a general rule, meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall be private. The Director-General may, however, if he considers it desirable from the programme point of view, invite Member States and intergovernmental or international non-governmental organizations to send observers to follow the proceedings of these meetings.

Article 69. *Voting*

There shall be no voting in meetings governed by the provisions of the present section. If necessary, minority views can be recorded in the document setting forth the results of the meeting.

Article 70. *Date and place of meeting*

The Director-General shall fix the place and date of meetings governed by the provisions of the present section.

Article 71. *Agenda*

As a general rule, meetings governed by the provisions of the present section shall have no agenda. The subjects to be discussed shall be decided beforehand by the Director-General and communicated to the participants, who may, however, be invited to propose additional items for discussion.

Article 72. *Rules of Procedure*

No Rules of Procedure shall be prepared for meetings governed by the provisions of the present section. The conduct of the discussions shall be the responsibility of the persons appointed by the Director-General to guide the work of the meeting. An information paper giving a concise account of the working methods to be adopted may be prepared.

Article 73. *Other preparations*

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for meetings governed by the provisions of the present section.

VIII. SYMPOSIA

Article 74. *Definition*

The provisions of this section apply to meetings the purpose of which is to provide for an exchange of information within a given speciality or on an interdisciplinary basis. Such meetings do not usually lead to the adoption of conclusions or recommendations; the communications presented to them may be published, with or without a summary of the discussions. Meetings in this category differ from those in Category IV, international congresses, mainly by their smaller size, more limited scope and less formal character.

Article 75. *Convening*

Symposia shall be convened by the Director-General pursuant to the programme and budget approved by the General Conference.

Article 76. *Terms of reference*

The terms of reference of symposia shall be defined in the programme and budget approved by the General Conference or, if not so defined, shall be fixed by the Director-General.

Article 77. *Participants*

1. Participants shall be specialists in a private capacity.
2. They shall be:
 - (a) either designated individually by the Director-General, by an invitation to participate in the work of the symposium;
 - (b) or admitted as participants individually by the Director-General by any other procedure he may decide.
3. The Director-General may, when designating participants in accordance with paragraph 2(a) above, consult the governmental authorities of Member States or National Commissions or ask them to submit one or more names of persons wishing to participate in the work of the symposium.
4. Persons invited to participate in a symposium in an individual capacity shall, as a general rule, be nationals of Member States of Associate Members of Unesco or of States which are not members of Unesco, but are members of the United Nations.
5. The Director-General shall, however, be authorized to invite to symposia specialists who are nationals of States which are not members of Unesco or of the United Nations, or nationals of territories, chosen for their personal competence and not as representatives of those States or territories. Regarding the choice of these specialists, the Director-General shall consult international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco. The specialists thus chosen shall be invited through these international non-governmental organizations and shall, through the same channels, make known their intention to participate in the symposium.
6. The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, and other inter-governmental organizations with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the symposium.
7. As a general rule, the meetings of symposia shall be private. The Director-General may, however, if he considers it desirable from the programme point of view, invite Member States and intergovernmental organizations or international non-governmental organizations to send observers to follow the proceedings of these meetings.

Article 78. *Voting*

There shall be no voting in symposia. If necessary, minority views can be recorded in the document setting forth the results of the meeting.

Article 79. *Date and place of meeting*

The Director-General shall fix the date and place of symposia.

Article 80. *Agenda*

Generally speaking, symposia shall have no agenda. The subjects to be discussed shall be decided beforehand by the Director-General and communicated to the participants, who may, however, be invited by the Director-General to propose additional items for discussion.

Article 81. *Rules of Procedure of meetings*

Generally speaking, no Rules of Procedure shall be prepared for symposia. An information paper shall provide a concise account of the working methods to be adopted for the meeting.

Article 82. *Other preparations*

The Director-General shall be responsible for all other preparations for symposia.

Revision of the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning'

24

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 1.213 adopted at its twelfth session, by which it established an International Institute for Educational Planning and approved the Statutes of the Institute,
Having examined the proposed amendments to the Statutes of the Institute submitted by the Director-General in document 14C/40,

1. *Decides* to amend the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning, with immediate effect, as follows:

(A) Replace Article III by the following text:

Article III. *Governing Board*

Membership

1. The Institute shall be administered by a Governing Board (hereinafter called 'the Board'), consisting of ten members chosen for their competence and sitting in a personal capacity. The members shall be designated or elected in the following way:

- (a) One member designated for a period of three years by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- (b) One member designated for a period of three years by the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 25 November 1966.

(c) One member designated, for a period of three years, in turn and in the following order, by:

the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director-General of the International Labour Office;

(d) One member appointed, for a period of three years, in turn and in the following order, by the directors of the three regional institutes for economic planning established by: the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America ;

(e) Two educators recognized for their contribution in the field of human resource development ;

(f) Three members elected from among educators, economists and other specialists, one of whom shall be from each of Latin America, Asia and Africa, who have made contributions in the field of human resource development.

The members referred to in sub-paragraphs (e) and (f) shall be elected for a period of four years, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present Article. They shall be eligible for re-election.

(g) A chairman elected from among educators, economists and other specialists of international repute in the field of human resource development. He shall hold office for five years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present Article the members of the Board mentioned in sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) shall be elected by the Board as a whole.

3. The organizations and institutes mentioned in paragraph 1 above may be represented at the Board's sessions and participate in the Board's deliberations without the right to vote.

Transitional provisions

4. (a) The term of office of the members of the Board mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of Article III of the Institute's Statutes, as adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, shall expire on the date of the entry into force of the present revised Statutes. Subsequently, the members mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 1 of Article III of the present revised Statutes shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-paragraphs.

(b) The term of office of the members of the Board mentioned in sub-paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article III of the Statutes of the Institute, as adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, shall continue for the period stipulated in those Statutes. Subsequently the members mentioned in sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 1 of Article III of the present revised Statutes shall be elected in accordance with paragraph 2 of the said Article.

(B) Replace Article IV by the following:

Article IV. Functions

1. The Board shall determine the general policy and the nature of the Institute's activities within the framework of the general policy of Unesco, with due regard to the obligations resulting from the fact that the Institute has been established within the framework of Unesco.

2. It shall decide how the funds available for the operation of the Institute are to be used, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, and shall adopt the budget. The budget ceiling shall not exceed the total sum available, including contributions and subventions paid to the Institute under formal agreement for the relevant financial year.

3. The Board shall lay down the conditions for the admission of participants to the Institute's courses and meetings. It shall make whatever general arrangements it may deem necessary for the establishment and execution of the programme of the Institute.

4. The Board shall be consulted as to the appointment of the senior officials of the Institute and shall make recommendations to the Director-General of Unesco as to the appointment of the Director..

5. The Board shall submit a report on the Institute's activities to each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of Unesco.

(C) Replace the first sentence of paragraph 3 of Article V by the following:

'The Board shall set up an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board and four members elected in accordance with the provisions of the Board's Rules of Procedure.'

d. *Requests* the Director-General to take all appropriate measures to enable the Institute to operate in accordance with the Statutes so amended.

Amendment to the Agreement between Italy and Unesco concerning the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property¹

- 25 *The General Conference,*
Recalling resolution 4.53, adopted at its ninth session, providing for the creation of an International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, with headquarters in Rome,
Considering that, by the same resolution, it authorized the Director-General to conclude with the Italian Government and sign an Agreement, the draft of which was submitted to it,
Considering that the said Agreement was signed on 27 April 1957 and came into force on 24 October 1960,
Considering that, by an exchange of letters dated 7 January 1963, the Italian Government and the Director-General agreed to amend Article 11 of the said Agreement,
Considering that this exchange of letters was approved by the Italian Parliament by Law No. 595 of 19 May 1965,
1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Italian Government for the measures thus taken,
2. *Approves* the said exchange of letters, as reproduced in the annex to document 14C/41.

¹ 1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-first plenary meeting, 25 November 1966.

VII Financial questions ¹

26 Financial reports

Financial report and statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1964 and report of the External Auditor

26.1 *The General Conference*

Receives the financial report and statements of the Director-General for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1964 and the report of the External Auditor.

Financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1965 and report of the External Auditor

26.2 *The General Conference,*

Having examined document 14C/43 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon (14C/ADM/2), *Receives and accepts* the report of the External Auditor, the financial report of the Director-General and the statements as at 31 December 1965.

Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1964

26.3 *The General Conference,*

Noting that the Executive Board has approved the Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1964 (14C/44), *Receives* this report.

Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1965

26.4 *The General Conference,*

Having examined document 14C/45, *Receives and approves* the Auditor's report, the financial report of the Director-General and the

I. Resolutions 26 to 28 adopted in the report of the Administrative Commission, at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 23 November 1966.

statement showing the status of funds earmarked to Unesco under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as at 31 December 1965;

Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the report of the External Auditor, the financial report of the Director-General and the statement showing the status of funds earmarked to Unesco under the Technical Assistance sector of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966.

Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1964 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency

- 26.5 *The General Conference,*
Noting that the Executive Board has approved the Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1964 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (14C/46),
Receives this report.

Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1965 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency

- 26.6 *The General Conference,*
Having examined document 14C/47 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon,
Receives and approves the Auditor's report, the financial report of the Director-General and the statements showing the financial status of Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as Executing Agency as at 31 December 1965 ;
Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the report of the External Auditor, the financial report of the Director-General and the statements showing the financial status of projects within the Special Fund sector of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966.

27 Contributions of Member States

Scale of assessments

- 27.11 *The General Conference,*
Recalling the terms of resolution 24.11 adopted at its thirteenth session, on the scale of assessments for Member States for 1965-1966,
Having examined the decisions of the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly on the scale of assessments for the United Nations for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 and, in particular, the action taken with respect to the assessments for Malaysia and Singapore,
Confirms the action of the Director-General under 13C/Resolution 24.11 in establishing the assessments for 1965-1966 on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee on Contributions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and in advising Member States of their assessments;
Decides that the contribution payable by Singapore as a new Member State for 1965-1966 be utilized, to the extent of \$7,196.50 to reimburse Malaysia and thus to reduce the net contribution paid by that Member State for the year 1966 from 0.14 per cent to 0.1 I per cent so as to conform to the action taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

27.12

The General Conference,

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

Noting that resolution 1137(XII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the scale of assessments 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 assessments 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,

Resolves that:

- (a) The scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco for the financial period 1967-1968 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session for 1966 and 1967, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between Unesco and the United Nations;
- (b) Member States of Unesco as of 15 November 1966 shall be included in the scale of assessments on the following basis:
 - (i) Member States of Unesco who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale (except as provided in (iv) below);
 - (ii) Member States of Unesco who are Members of the United Nations but who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations ;
 - (iii) Member States of Unesco who are not Members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
 - (iv) The percentage of China in the Unesco scale shall be 2.50 per cent;
- (c) New members, depositing their instruments of ratification after 15 November 1966 shall be assessed for the years 1967 and 1968 as follows:
 - (i) In the case of Members of the United Nations who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale;
 - (ii) In the case of Members of the United Nations who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
 - (iii) In the case of non-Members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
- (d) 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 prior to the close of the first quarter of the 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 minimum percentage in Unesco shall be the figure resulting from the conversion of the United Nations minimum percentage contribution in accordance with the provisions of this resolution:

- (f) 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;
- (g) All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals;
- (h) The contribution of Associate Members who become Member States during the year 1967 or 1968 shall be assessed in accordance with the formula set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 18 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session.

Currency of contributions

27.2

The General Conference,

Considering that, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6, contributions to the budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be assessed in United States dollars and paid in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference,

Considering nevertheless 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,

1. *Resolves* that for the years 1967 and 1968:

- (a) Contributions of Member States to the budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be payable at their choice in United States dollars, pounds sterling or French francs;
- (b) The Director-General is authorized, on request, to accept payment in the national currency of any Member State if he considers that there is a foreseeable need of a substantial amount of that currency;
- (c) In accepting national currencies as provided in (b) above, the Director-General, in consultation with the Member State concerned, shall determine that part of the contribution which can be accepted in the national currency;
- (d) In order to ensure that contributions paid in national currencies will be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time-limit for payment, after which the contributions would become payable in one of the currencies mentioned in (a) above;
- (e) The following conditions apply to the acceptance of currencies other than the United States dollar :
 - (i) currencies so accepted must be usable, without further negotiation, within the exchange regulations of the country concerned, for meeting all expenditures incurred by Unesco within that country;
 - (ii) the rate of exchange to be applied shall be the most favourable rate effective on the date of payment for the conversion of dollars into those currencies;
 - (iii) if at any time within the financial period in which payment of a contribution has been made in a currency other than the United States dollar, there should occur a reduction in the exchange value of such currency in terms of United States dollars, the Member State concerned may be required, upon notification, to make an adjustment payment to cover the exchange loss as from the effective date of the change in exchange value ;

2. *Invites* the Director-General to study the possibility of a greater use of national currencies in connexion with the payment of contributions and to submit a report on this subject to the Executive Board at its autumn session in 1967.

Collection of contributions

27.3

The General Conference

Takes note of document 14C/50 in the light of more recent information provided in the report of the Administrative Commission (14C/84, Part I, paragraphs 35 to 37).

Working Capital Fund: level and administration of the Fund

28

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the level and administration of the Working Capital Fund (14C/5 1 and 14C/51 Add. I) and the recommendation of the Executive Board (14C/ADM/2, item 30);

Resolves that:

I

- (a) The authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1967-1968 is fixed at \$3,800,000 and the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the percentages attributed to them in the scale of assessments for 1967-1968.
- (b) The Fund shall normally be held in United States dollars, but 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 manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund.
- (c) Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income of the Organization.

II

- (d) 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 the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose.
- (e) The Director-General is authorized to advance, during 1967-1968, on a short-term basis, and after providing for the needs which may arise under clauses (d), (f) and (g) of this resolution, funds required to assist in financing the construction of additional premises for the Organization and to meet expenses incurred in remodelling and renovation of existing premises, so as to reduce to a minimum any loans from banks or other commercial sources for this purpose.
- (f) The Director-General is authorized to advance, during 1967-1968, sums not exceeding \$250,000 to establish funds to finance self-liquidating expenditure.

III

- (g) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to advance during 1967-1968 sums in total not exceeding \$1,500,000 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for which no sums have been provided in the budget appropriations and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible, and to charge against such advances the costs in respect of:
 - (i) requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security;
 - (ii) awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal; and
 - (iii) salary and allowance adjustments, including contributions by the Organization to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, made during 1967-1968 in accordance with authorizations of the General Conference.

- (h) The Director-General shall report to the General Conference at its fifteenth session advances made under clause (g) above, together with the circumstances relating thereto.
- (i) The Director-General shall, at the same time, include in the draft appropriation resolution covering the following financial period, in accordance with Financial Regulations 6.3 and 6.4, provision for the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of advances under clause (g) above made during 1967-1968.

VIII Staff questions

Geographical distribution of the Secretariat ¹

29

The General Conference,

Recalling paragraph 4 of Article VI of the Unesco Constitution, dealing with the manner of recruitment to the Unesco Secretariat and stipulating that, 'Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible',

Confirming resolution 26.21 on this subject, adopted at its thirteenth session,

Considering the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 72nd session in the light of the Director-General's report (72EX/22),

Noting the Director-General's report (14C/53) and the experience gained in the geographical distribution of staff since its thirteenth session,

Noting also the fact that many Member States are still not represented and that several regions are considerably under-represented, particularly the African Member States,

1. *Recommends* that the Director-General continue to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible and, where candidates are equally well qualified, to give preference to those proposed by Member States that are not represented or are under-represented, especially African Member States;

2. *Invites* the Director-General to report periodically to the Executive Board on this question, and to continue to consult the Executive Board regularly when making appointments to higher posts in the Secretariat, taking into account, in that connexion, the need to improve the geographical distribution of posts.

30

Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff ²

General Service category

30.1

The General Conference

Having noted the proposals put forward by the Director-General in the light of the survey of best prevailing rates in the Paris area (14C/54, Part I),

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

2. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-seventh plenary meeting, 29 November 1966.

Staff questions

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General :

- (a) to maintain the salary scale at present in force for the office employee group of the General Service category ;
 - (b) to incorporate as from 1 January 1967 into this salary scale staff members in the technical group of the General Service category who occupy posts in Grades B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J ;
 - (c) to maintain the present salary scale applicable to Grade K;
 - (d) to make pensionable adjustments to the base scale which entered into force on 1 April 1965, to be effected in units of 2 per cent on the three occasions subsequent to' 1 March 1966 on which the general quarterly index of hourly rates published by the French Ministry of Labour shows a fluctuation equivalent to 5 per cent of the figure reached by the index on 1 June 1964, and thereafter to make pensionable adjustments to this scale in units of 5 per cent whenever the index shows a fluctuation equivalent to 5 per cent;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to notify the Executive Board of any salary adjustments which might be made under the terms of the present resolution;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to undertake the next regular survey of best prevailing rates in 1968 and to report to the General Conference at its fifteenth session on the results of this survey;
4. *Authorizes* the Director-General, if he deems it appropriate, to seek the advice of the International Civil Service Advisory Board or of outside experts when conducting the next regular survey of best prevailing rates and when formulating his proposals for revision of salaries ;
5. *Notes* with interest the Director-General's remarks concerning the disadvantages presented by the present dual system of remuneration and invites the Director-General to study an arrangement in order to avoid these disadvantages and to submit definite proposals to the General Conference at its fifteenth session with the recommendations of the Executive Board.

Professional category and above

30.2

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above (14C/54, Part II),

Having noted that the International Civil Service Advisory Board has undertaken a comprehensive study of the salaries and allowances for staff in the Professional category and above,

Considering that this study could lead to adjustments to the present conditions of service of officials of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which adhere to the common system of salaries and allowances,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to apply to Unesco, at a date to be decided by the Executive Board, such measures as may be adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to report to the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, on any changes introduced in the present system of salaries and allowances for staff in the Professional category and above.

31 Other staff questions

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ¹

31.1

The General Conference

Takes note of the report submitted by the Director-General on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (14C/56).

1. Resolutions 31.1 to 31.3 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

Unesco Staff Pension Committee: election of representatives of Member States for 1967-1968

31.2 *The General Conference*

Appoints to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1967 and 1968 the representatives of the following Member States: as Members-1. Romania, 2. Switzerland, 3. Thailand; as Alternate Members-1. Chile, 2. Libya, 3. United Kingdom.

Salary of the Director-General

31.3 *The General Conference,*

Having noted the revision in the remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories on 1 January 1966,

Having further noted that on the authority of the Executive Board a special temporary allowance of \$4,100 has been paid to the Director-General from the same date,

Decides that with effect from 1 January 1967:

- (a) the gross salary of the Director-General shall be established at \$43,000 per annum resulting after the application of the staff assessment plan in a net salary of \$28,100 per annum;
- (b) the special temporary allowance of \$4,100 shall cease.

IX Headquarters questions ¹

Short-term solution

- 32 *The General Conference,*
Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it authorized the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 29.1:
- (a) to take the necessary steps to meet the Organization's additional space requirements pending completion of the Fourth Building,
 - (b) to draw the sums necessary for the financing of these steps from the Working Capital Fund for the 1965-1966 budgetary period, up to a maximum of \$135,000,
- Recalling* that, in accordance with the aforesaid resolution, it authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) to maintain the prefabricated offices on the Headquarters site, after consulting the French authorities and until completion of the Fifth Building,
 - (b) to extend for the same period, the lease of the offices occupied in the rue Franklin building,
 - (c) to finance this operation by charging the expenditure entailed to the Organization's Regular Budget,
- Having considered* the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section I),
1. *Notes* the steps taken by the Director-General to expedite the construction of a part of the Fourth Building and to ensure until its completion suitable working conditions for the Secretariat, while abstaining from renting additional offices outside;
 2. *Notes* with satisfaction the saving of \$92,500 effected, by the adoption of this solution, on the sum of \$135,000 originally agreed upon;
 3. *Notes* the steps taken by the Director-General, after consulting the French authorities, for the maintenance of the prefabricated offices and the reassignment of the rue Franklin building;
 4. *Thanks* the French Government for granting the necessary authorizations for this purpose.

33 Medium-term solution

First stage

- 33.1 *The General Conference,*
Recalling that, at its twelfth session, it authorized the Director-General, under resolution 35

I. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-sixth plenary meeting, 28 November 1966.

(Section I), to proceed to the construction of a Fourth Building on the Headquarters site, for a total cost not exceeding \$5,615,000,

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it authorized the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 30.2, to expend an additional sum not exceeding \$452,762 for the completion and equipment of the Fourth Building,

Having considered the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section II),

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the steps taken by the Director-General for the completion of the building within the allotted time-limits and budgetary appropriations;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Headquarters Committee, as soon as he is able to do so, a final statement of the expenditure for construction and equipment corresponding to the first stage of the medium-term solution to the problem of premises, and to include that statement, together with any additional information he may deem appropriate, in the regular financial report to be submitted by him to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Second stage

33.2

The General Conference,

I

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it authorized the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 31 .I, to proceed to the construction of a new (fifth) building,

Recalling that, in accordance with the aforesaid resolution, it instructed the Headquarters Committee:

- (a) to decide whether or not the new (fifth) building should have air-conditioning,
- (b) to authorize the Director-General to accept the new site offered by the French Government,
- (c) to approve the preliminary plan prepared by the Architect, Mr. B. Zehrfuss,

Having noted the Headquarters Committee's report (14C/58, Section III), and particularly its decision to provide the building with air-conditioning, the authorization given to the Director-General to accept the new 6,000 square metre site, and the approval of the preliminary plan,

Having noted the Executive Board's approval of the construction and equipment estimate at its 71st session, and the conclusive results of the expert appraisal to which the said estimate was submitted by the Director-General,

1. *Thanks* the French Government for its generous offer of a site permitting the construction of a building with a usable area of 10,074 square metres;
2. *Notes* the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure the preparation and execution of the final plan within the allotted time-limits ;
3. *Notes* that the building permit has been issued and that the French Government has sent a letter, dated 11 October 1966, making the first parcel of the Garibaldi-Miollis site available to the Organization;
4. *Notes* the steps taken by the French Government to make the second parcel of the site available to the Organization, if possible, as from 1 May 1967;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to proceed with the execution of the final plan, bearing in mind the date mentioned in the previous paragraph;
6. *Thanks* the French Government for its offer of two further parcels adjacent to the Garibaldi-Miollis site, mentioned in its letter dated 11 October 1966, in order to leave the north side of the site open ;
7. *Authorizes* the Director-General to accept the two further parcels offered by the French Government under the conditions mentioned in the foregoing letter, and to make them a green space;

II

Recalling the measures adopted, at its thirteenth session, under the terms of resolution 31.1, Section IV, with a view to ensuring the financing of the new (fifth) building,

Recalling the Director-General's letters of 7 April and 20 May 1965, asking the French Government and Member States, respectively, to consider the possibility of granting the Organization medium-term loans, either interest-free or at a low rate of interest, to finance the construction of the new (fifth) building,

Having considered the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section III(b)),

8. *Recognizes* the Director-General's persistent endeavours to ensure implementation of the above resolution;
9. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his negotiations with the French Government for obtaining a loan at a moderate rate of interest;
10. *Invites* the Director-General to report on the above-mentioned operations to the Headquarters Committee, and subsequently to the General Conference.

Renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises

34

The General Conference,

I

Considering that, at its twelfth session, it approved in resolution 35 (Section I) the measures to be taken to meet the Organization's need for additional premises up to 1972,

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it approved, by resolution 30.2, the additional work and purchases necessary to meet the Organization's requirements, and authorized the corresponding appropriations,

Considering that measures should be taken, within the framework of the second stage of the medium-term solution, to adapt the existing buildings to the new needs,

Having considered the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section VII),

1. Approves the list of the works for the renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises and installations, recommended by the Headquarters Committee in paragraph 103 of its report, to the amount of \$280,297;

II

Recalling the decisions adopted at its thirteenth session, under resolution 31.1, Section IV, with a view to financing the second stage of the medium-term solution,

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:

- (a) to use the Organization's available resources to cover this expenditure, so far as is compatible with sound financial administration;
- (b) to supplement these resources with any credit balance shown in the construction budget for the first stage of the medium-term solution after the accounts are closed;
- (c) in the event of these financing sources proving inadequate, to include the necessary amounts in the loans which he has been authorized to contract in order to proceed to the construction of the new (fifth) building;

3. *Decides* to amortize, if necessary, over four financial periods beginning with the financial period 1967-1968, the total cost of the work, to an amount not exceeding \$280,297, as well as any interest on the loans contracted in order to ensure the financing of this project;

4. *Invites* the Director-General:

- (a) to charge the first two reimbursements, during the 1967-1968 financial period, to the amount for capital expenditure already provided in Part V of the draft programme and budget;
- (b) to include in the future budgets the allocations necessary for that purpose;
- (c) to keep separate accounts for the work authorized under the present resolution;

III

5. *Invites* the Director-General to report on the above-mentioned operations to the Headquarters Committee, and subsequently to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Long-term solution

35

The General Conference,

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

Recalling that the French Government informed the Organization, by letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated 13 April 1962, that it was 'examining long-term solutions which will enable Unesco to prepare and gradually carry out a plan for the final extension of its premises',

Recalling the terms of the Report of the Headquarters Committee submitted to the twelfth session, to the effect that . . . the Organization's freedom of choice is to be preserved as regards any possible long-term solution to the space problem which it may have to face in the period beyond 1972' (12C/ADM/20 Add. I, paragraph 12)

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it invited the Director-General under the terms of resolution 32.1, 'to negotiate with the French Government solutions for meeting the Organization's long-term needs for premises',

Recalling that, in accordance with the said resolution, it requested the French Government 'to state its intentions regarding the meeting of the Organization's long-term needs by 1 March 1966',

Having noted the two long-term solutions proposed by the French-Government and set forth in the communication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 17 May 1966,

Having noted the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure the implementation of resolution 32.1, adopted at its thirteenth session (14C/59),

Having considered the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section IV) and the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Notes* that the information available to it is not sufficient to allow it at the present stage, with full knowledge of the facts, to make a choice fraught with far-reaching consequences for the Organization's future;
2. *Decides*, in these circumstances, to defer the choice of a long-term solution until its fifteenth session;
3. *Is already* of the opinion, however, that the transfer of the Organization outside the city of Paris would give rise to grave psychological problems and serious practical difficulties;
4. *Recalls* that it is essential to avoid in future any dispersion of the various branches of the Secretariat which might prove inconvenient and costly;
5. *Declares*, therefore, its preference for a long-term solution within Paris, involving the extension of the present buildings or, if necessary, the complete reconstruction of the Headquarters, so that the Organization may continue to enjoy the benefits of the historical, intellectual and artistic amenities of the capital;

6. Invites the Director-General :
 - (a) to continue his negotiations with the French Government with a view to seeking long-term solutions to the problem of premises, in line with the Organization's needs;
 - (b) to bear in mind, during these negotiations, the preference expressed by the General Conference and stated in paragraph 5 of the present resolution;
 - (c) to continue the study of needs for premises of all kinds which will have to be met between 1972 and 1987;
 - (d) to report to the Headquarters Committee, and subsequently to the General Conference, on the above-mentioned operations;
7. Requests the French Government to continue and complete the studies undertaken with a view to meeting the Organization's long-term needs, taking account of the preferences expressed by the General Conference in the present resolution, and to inform the Organization of the results of these studies at the beginning of 1968.

Offices of the permanent delegations

36

The General Conference,

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it instructed the Headquarters Committee, by resolution 34.2, to advise the Director-General on the best measures for ensuring a fair distribution of office space among the permanent delegations,

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, it expressed the hope, in resolution 33.1, that the Director-General would, with the advice of the Headquarters Committee, be able to make the most favourable possible arrangements to enable newly-independent States to have the use of offices for their permanent delegations,

Having considered the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section V),

2. Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Director-General, in agreement with the Headquarters Committee, for the fair distribution of the additional 510 square metres allocated to the permanent delegations;
2. Invites the Director-General to take note of all unsatisfied requests already received and of requests that will be forthcoming, so that they can be taken into account after completion of the Fifth Building.

Headquarters Committee

37

The General Conference,

Having examined the Headquarters Committee's Report (14C/58, Section VIII),

Considering that the terms of reference of the Headquarters Committee should be laid down, as heretofore, so as to enable it to discharge such tasks as it may have to undertake as an organ of the General Conference in the interval between the latter's sessions,

1. Decides to prolong the existence of the Headquarters Committee, composed of fifteen members, until the end of the fifteenth session of the General Conference;
2. Decides that the Headquarters Committee, thus constituted, shall convene whenever necessary, at the request of the Director-General or of its Chairman, with the following terms of reference :
 - (a) to examine the Director-General's Report on the final statement of expenditure for construction and equipment for the first stage of the medium-term solution to the problem of premises;

- (b) to examine the reports which the Director-General will present to it on the execution of the second stage of the medium-term solution, the progress of work and the corresponding financial operations;
- (c) to examine the reports which the Director-General may submit to it on the decoration of the new (fifth) building and on the activities of the Committee of Art Advisers;
- (d) to examine the reports of the Director-General on the long-term solution;
- (e) to examine the draft programme of work of the conservation of buildings and plant which the Director-General may propose for the financial period 1969-1970;
- (f) to examine the reports of the Director-General on the execution of work in respect of the renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises, and on the related financial operations;
- (g) to advise the Director-General on all other matters concerning the Organization's permanent Headquarters which he or a member of the Committee may submit to it;
- (h) to report to the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, on the execution of the above-mentioned duties.

X Reports by Member States

Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session'

- 38 *The General Conference,*
Having examined the initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (14C/27 and Add.),
Having noted the part of the report of the Reports Committee relating to these special reports,
Recalling that under 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', the General Conference shall, after this examination, '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,
1. *Adopts* the general report (14C/87, Annex II)² containing its comments on the action taken by Member States on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session;
 2. *Decides* that this general report shall be transmitted to Member States, to the United Nations and to National Commissions, in compliance with Article 19 of the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure;
 3. *Invites* Member States which have not sent their initial reports on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session to submit such reports in time for their consideration by the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

39 Periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education¹

- 39.1 *The General Conference,*
Recalling the terms of resolution 16.1 adopted at its thirteenth session concerning the procedure

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Reports Committee at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 23 November 1966.
2. The text of the general report appears as an annex to this section (X. Reports by Member States).

for the submission of periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education,

Having taken note of the initial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation submitted by the Member States to the General Conference at its fourteenth session,

Having studied the report of the Special Committee of the Executive Board directed to examine the reports of the Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, as well as the comments made by the Executive Board on the report aforesaid,

Recognizing the importance and value of the effort made by the Member States who have submitted the said reports,

Convinced that the taking cognizance by an international organization of the extent to which its Member States apply the conventions adopted by it and give effect to its recommendations, constitutes an essential function,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee and the conclusions following its analytical summary of the replies given by Member States to the questionnaires that had been sent to them;
2. *Considers* that the action taken by the Organization to evaluate the measures adopted by Member States for the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education should be continued;
3. *Invites* Member States which have not yet replied, or have not replied completely, to the questionnaires regarding the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, to supply the precise and detailed information required by these questionnaires, which should reflect the actual situation in their countries;
4. *Calls upon* the Executive Board to take the necessary steps to enable the special Committee to fulfil the tasks defined in the conclusions of its report (14C/29 Add.) and to exercise the functions defined in that document, on the understanding that requests for complementary information, or supplementary questions, shall be addressed to Member States through the intermediary of the Director-General, and that the next report of the Committee shall be sent to the Executive Board for submission to the General Conference at its fifteenth session, together with such comments as the Executive Board may deem fit to make;
5. *Entrusts* the Director-General with the task of transmitting the initial periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and the report of the Special Committee of the Executive Board, submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, to the Organization's Member States, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

39.2

The General Conference,

Considering that the struggle against discrimination is an essential part of the Organization's action on behalf of peace and universal respect for human rights,

1. *Calls* for the collaboration of all Member States in intensifying the struggle against discrimination in education ;
2. *Urges* Member States to become parties, if they are not so already, to the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960), and to the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the aforesaid Convention, which Protocol was adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962).

Annex General report on the initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them upon the Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session

Report prepared by the General Conference at its fourteenth session in accordance with 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.

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 special 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 initial 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 fourteenth session, the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, namely: 'Recommendation concerning the International, Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals', and 'Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property'. These initial special reports are reproduced in documents 14C/27 and Add.

4. As at its previous session, the General Conference entrusted its Reports Committee with the consideration of the special reports received from Member States.
5. Acting on the report of the Reports Committee (14C/87), 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

6. Certified true copies of the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session were transmitted to Member States by a Circular Letter (CL/1762) dated 18 December 1964. In that letter, the Director-General recalled the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution which makes it obligatory for Member States to submit these recommendations to their 'competent authorities' within a specified period, as well as the definition of the term 'competent authorities' adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session on the basis of the opinion given by the Legal Committee.
7. In order to make it easier for Member States to prepare the initial special reports, the General Conference, at its thirteenth session, had instructed the Director-General to prepare for the benefit of Member States a memorandum bringing together 'the various provisions of the Constitution and the regulations applicable, together with the other suggestions that the General Conference itself has found it necessary to formulate, at its earlier sessions, concerning the submission of conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities'. In accordance with the instructions of the General Conference, the Memorandum prepared by the Director-General, pursuant to this decision, was transmitted to Member States by a Circular Letter (CL/1771), dated 1 March 1965, 'in time for the preparation, of the special reports to be submitted on action

- taken upon the recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Conference'.
8. Member States were subsequently invited by a Circular Letter (CL/1819) dated 11 February 1966 to forward within the prescribed period, i.e., by 25 August 1966, their initial special reports on the action taken by them upon the two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. A reminder was sent to them on 29 June 1966 (CL/1840).
 9. The distribution of the total number of reports received before the opening of the fourteenth session of the General Conference was as follows : 'Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals', 22; 'Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property', 23.
 10. These figures show an appreciable drop in the number of reports in comparison with those which were examined at the thirteenth session and which ranged between 21 and 36. These figures should also be compared with the total number of general reports which were submitted by Member States in respect of their activities during the period 1965-1966 and which amounted to 63. They should also be compared with the total number of reports submitted by Member States on the application of the Convention and Recommendation concerning the Campaign against Discrimination in Education, i.e., a total of 48 Member States.
 11. Thus, the General Conference cannot but note that, despite the urgent requests of the Secretariat, a very large proportion of Member States has not transmitted to the Organization the reports required under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. The General Conference is therefore not in a position to know whether the States which have not submitted a report have discharged their constitutional obligation to submit the recommendations adopted in 1964 to their 'competent authorities' or whether they discharged this obligation within the prescribed time-limit.
 12. The General Conference cannot but stress once again the importance of the reports procedure and the decisive part which this procedure should play in the supervision of the application of the standards established by the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference.
 13. The General Conference, at its twelfth session, did in fact stress the great importance of 'all Member States fulfilling the twofold obligation laid on them by the Constitution with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference: first, the obligation to submit these instruments to the competent national authorities within a year from the close of the General Conference and, second, the obligation to report periodically on the action taken upon these instruments'.
 14. The General Conference, at its eleventh session, had already defined the role of these provisions of the Constitution: '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.'
 15. So far as the form and substance of the reports are concerned, the General Conference notes that the majority of reporting States endeavoured to comply with the suggestions made by the General Conference at its tenth session. In resolution 50, Member States were invited, when submitting an initial special report, to include in that report, 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 1 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'.
 16. Some Member States, though not specifically replying to the questions set out in this resolution, included in their reports detailed accounts of the situation in their countries with regard to the subject of the recommendation. While acknowledging the usefulness of these accounts, the General Conference again asks Member States to include precise information, in their initial special reports, on the points mentioned in resolution 50.
 17. The General Conference also feels it desirable to point out once again that the obligation to submit the instruments adopted by the General Conference to the 'competent authorities' is

- incumbent on all Member States and, consequently, on those among these States which have been unable to declare themselves in favour of the adoption of the instrument concerned, even though they might consider it desirable not to ratify or accept a convention or give effect to the provisions of a recommendation.
18. The General Conference, at its twelfth session, drew attention to the distinction to be drawn between the obligation to submit an instrument to the competent authorities, on the one hand, and the ratification of a convention or the acceptance of a recommendation, on the other. The submission to the competent authorities does not imply that conventions should necessarily be ratified or that recommendations should be accepted in their entirety. On the other hand, it is incumbent on Member States to submit *all* recommendations and conventions *without exception* to the competent authorities, even if measures of ratification or acceptance are not contemplated in a particular case.
19. Although 'submission' is a general obligation imposed by the Constitution, this obligation does not mean that the ratification or acceptance of a convention or the application of a recommendation must be proposed to the 'competent authorities'; the governments enjoy full freedom, in this matter, with regard to the nature of the proposals they deem fit to make.
20. The Memorandum drawn up by the Director-General and bringing together in an orderly arrangement the relevant provisions of the Constitution and of the Rules of Procedure concerned, as well as the directives formulated by the General Conference at its various sessions with regard to the submission to the competent authorities and the form of the initial special reports, seemed likely to facilitate the task of Member States. The General Conference has therefore instructed the Director-General to keep this document up to date and to transmit it to Member States whenever the latter are asked to submit initial special reports on the action taken by them upon the instruments adopted by the General Conference.
21. 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,' this general report will be transmitted, by the Director-General of Unesco, to the Member States of the Organization, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

XI Fifteenth session of the General Conference

Place and date of the fifteenth session'

- 40 *The General Conference,*
 Considering Rules 1, 2 and 3 of its Rules of Procedure,
 Considering the recommendation of the Executive Board on the place and date of the fifteenth
 session of the General Conference (14C/66),
 1. *Decides to hold its fifteenth session in Paris at the Headquarters of the Organization;*
 2. *Decides that the session shall open on Tuesday, 15 October 1968.*

41 Membership of committees for the fifteenth session

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its thirty-ninth plenary meeting on 30 November 1966, elected the following Member States to serve on the committees listed below up to the close of the fifteenth session:

41.1 Headquarters Committee

Australia, Austria, Burundi, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

41.2 Legal Committee

Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America.

41.3 Reports Committee

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland,

1. Resolution adopted on the recommendation of the Executive Board, at the thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 30 November 1966.

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Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom. United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

41.4. Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

Brazil, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands. Pakistan, Spain. Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

B. Annexes

I Agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Conference

(as adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth plenary meeting)

Item

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. Opening of the session by the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
2. Establishment of the Credentials Committee and Report of the Committee to the Conference
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the President and fifteen Vice-Presidents of the Conference
5. Organization of the work of the session; establishment of Commissions and Committees
6. Admission to the session of observers from international non-governmental organizations, on the recommendation of the Executive Board

II. EXECUTIVE BOARD

7. Election of fifteen members of the Executive Board

III. REPORTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL POLICY QUESTIONS

8. Reports by the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in 1964, 1965 and 1966
9. Report by the Executive Board on its own activities
10. General evaluation by the Director-General on the main developments during 1964 and 1965, and estimate of future prospects
11. Unesco's contribution to the promotion of the aims and objects of the United Nations Development Decade; Report by the Director-General (item included at the request of India)
12. Report of the Reports Committee

IV. TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO

13. Consideration, on the Organization's Twentieth Anniversary, of Unesco's contribution to peace

V. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1967-1968

14. General consideration of the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968

Annexes

Item

15. Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1967-1968
 16. Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968:
 - 16.1 Part I - General Policy
 - 16.2 Part II - Programme Operations and Services
 - 16.3 Part III - General Administration
 - 16.4 Part IV - Common Services
 - 16.5 Part V - Capital Expenditure
 - 16.6 Annex I - Documents and Publications Service
 17. Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1967-1968
- VI. OTHER PROGRAMME. QUESTIONS
18. International conventions, recommendations and other instruments:
 - 18.1 Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session
 - 18.2 Implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education: periodic reports by Member States
 - 18.3 Recommendation concerning the status of teachers: Report by the Director-General
 - 18.4 Principles of International Cultural Co-operation: adoption of Declaration
 19. Unesco's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 20th session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism (item included at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 20. Rôle of National Commissions in the evaluation and execution of the programme (item included at the request of India)
 21. Relations with international non-governmental organizations:
 - 21.1 Report by the Director-General on changes in classification of international non-governmental organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco
 - 21.2 Draft amendment to Article II. 5 of Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations (procedure for inclusion in category A)
- VII. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS
22. Communication from the Government of Portugal to the Director-General dated 30 June 1965
 23. Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco: Report by the Executive Board
 24. Rules of Procedure of the General Conference
 - 24.1 Draft amendment to Rule 47.1 (number of Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission)
 - 24.2 Draft amendments to Rule 78 (amendments to the draft programme)
 - 24.3 Draft amendment to Rule 10 .A (2) (working documents)
 25. General classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco: draft regulations
 26. International Institute for Educational Planning: revision of Statutes
 27. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: draft amendment to the Agreement between Italy and Unesco
- VIII. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS
28. Financial Reports:
 - 28.1 Financial report and statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1964 and Report of the External Auditor
 - 28.2 Financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1965 and Report of the External Auditor

I. Agenda of the Fourteenth Session

Item

- 28.3 Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1964
- 28.4 Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1965
- 28.5 Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1964 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency
- 28.6 Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1965 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency
- 29. Contributions of Member States:
 - 29.1 Scale of assessment
 - 29.2 Currency of contributions
 - 29.3 Collection of contributions
- 30. Working Capital Fund: level and administration of the Fund
- IX. STAFF QUESTIONS
 - 31. Staff Regulations and Rules
 - 32. Geographical distribution of Secretariat
 - 33. Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff
 - 34. (Item withdrawn)
 - 35. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General
 - 36. Unesco Staff Pension Committee: election of representatives of Member States for 1967-1968
- X. HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS
 - 37. Report of the Headquarters Committee
 - 38. Medium-term solution: Report by the Director-General
 - 39. Long-term solution: Report by the Director-General
 - 40. Renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises
- XI. FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
 - 41. Place of the fifteenth session
 - 42. Committees for the fifteenth session: election on the Report of the Nominations Committee of Members of the Headquarters Committee, Legal Committee and Reports Committee
- XII. ITEMS INCLUDED IN REVISED AGENDA FROM SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
 - 43. Use of Arabic as a working language (item included at the request of Sudan and Kuwait)
 - 44. Salary of the Director-General
 - 45. Admission of Associate Member (item included at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

II Report of the Programme Commission

NOTE

(1) The text reproduced in the following pages has been edited as authorized by the General Conference.

(2) The report of the Programme Commission in its entirety was presented to the General Conference in the following documents: 14 C/81, 14 C/92 (in six instalments), 14 C/92 Add. I and Add. II, 14 C/92 Corr. 1, 14 C/INF/9 (in which the text of resolution 3.334, originally approved by Sub-Commission II, was reintroduced into the report for adoption by the General Conference). These various elements have now been consolidated into a single report in accordance with the structure approved by the Rapporteur, wherein Part A consists of the Introduction; Part B consists of reports on agenda items referred to the Commission for examination, other than detailed consideration of the draft programme and budget; Part C consists of the report on the detailed examination of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5, Part II); Part D consists of the report on the Future Programme.

(3) The texts of resolutions which were adopted by the General Conference on the recommendation of the Commission have been omitted from this report and a reference made to the number which the resolution bears in the final text contained in the first part of this volume. It should be noted that this number is not necessarily the same as that which the resolution bore in its draft form in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5); to facilitate comparison, the 14 C/5 number has been given in parentheses and it can also be found in the subject index. The source of resolutions which did not appear in 14 C/5 is similarly indicated in parentheses. The only resolutions reproduced textually in this report are those concerning the Future Programme which were adopted by

the Commission or its Sub-Commissions but were not adopted as such by the General Conference (cf. 14 C/Resolution 13).

(4) The amount shown in the budget summary at the end of each chapter takes into account the overall adjustments listed in document 14 C/PRG/14; these adjustments have not however been reflected in the other budgetary amounts shown at the end of sections and elsewhere in the report.

(5) It should also be noted that the General Conference adopted the following resolution:

" The General Conference,
Recalling Rule 59 (3) of the Rules of Procedure,
Noting the decision of the Programme Commission to make part of its report the summary records of its discussions concerning the Future Programme and the definition of regions (14 C/PRG/SR.II, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17),
Authorizes the Director-General to publish in an appropriate manner, and as part of the report of the Commission, the summary records of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of parts of the 15th, 16th and 17th meetings of the Programme Commission as they relate to the Future Programme and to the definition of regions. "

(6) The relevant parts of 14 C/PRG/SR. 11-14 are included in the report as Appendix VII and those of 14 C/PRG/SR. 15-17 as Appendix VIII. The method of presentation is as stated by the Director-General at the 39th plenary meeting of the General Conference. The summary records in question incorporate corrections made by participants in the debate, and are therefore to be considered definitive. They are presented according to the system used for the verbatim records of plenary meetings, namely, in a single quadrilingual version, but with passages in Russian and Spanish translated into English or French.

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II. Report of the Programme Commission

PART A. INTRODUCTION

CONSTITUTION, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

(1) The constitution, terms of reference and methods of work of the Programme Commission were determined in their broad outlines by recommendations made by the Executive Board and approved by the General Conference at the beginning of its fourteenth session. These recommendations, which provide for the representation of all Member States and Associate Members in the Commission, were contained in document 14 C/2 - Organization of the fourteenth session (paragraphs 11(a), 33-42, Annex) and document 14 C/2 Add. I (Annex). Between 26 October and 28 November 1966, the Commission held 17 meetings.

AGENDA

(2) At the beginning of the fourteenth session the General Conference referred certain points of the Agenda to the Programme Commission. The Commission's work was primarily concerned with item 16.2 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968: Part II - Programme Operations and Services.

(3) Under item 16.2, the Commission also considered Conditions for convening, organizing and conducting intergovernmental conferences and meetings and Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities in which the representative character of States is an important factor. Under other items of the Agenda, it considered several questions:

18.3 - Recommendation concerning the status of teachers.

18.4 - Principles of International cultural co-operation; Adoption of a declaration.

20 - Rôle of National Commissions in evaluating and executing the programme

21.1 - Relations with international non-governmental organizations: Report by the Director-General on changes in classification of non-governmental organizations.

(4) The General Conference also decided that item 26 - International Institute of Educational Planning: Revision of Statutes - should be examined in the Programme Commission before being referred to the Legal Committee.

(5) Items 18.3 and 26 were considered in connexion with examination of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (Part II, Chapter 1 - Education). The other items mentioned above were considered separately, at meetings of the Commission devoted to these matters.

OFFICERS

(6) At its first meeting the Commission unanimously elected Mr. P. N. Kirpal (India) as its Chairman. At its second meeting it elected, also unanimously, five Vice-Chairmen: Professor Dr. Alexandru Balaci (Romania), H.E. Dr. Nabor Carrillo Flores (Mexico), H.E. Dr. D. Joaquin Tena Artigas (Spain), Mr. A.R. Thomas (United Kingdom), Dr. A.A. K. Al-Mahdi (Iraq) and a Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed Annabi (Algeria). These officers constituted the Bureau of the Commission and held 23 meetings between 27 October and 28 November 1966.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

(7) Following the decision made by the General Conference, in accordance with the Executive Board's recommendation as set forth in document 14 C/2 (paragraph 41) the Commission established an Ad Hoc Committee to carry out a preliminary review in accordance with the methods laid down in paragraph 41(2) of the above-mentioned document, of draft resolutions relating to the draft programme and budget. This Committee consisted of the members of the Bureau of the Programme Commission, together with three additional members who were elected unanimously by the Commission: Mr. Jean Thomas (France), Mr. Ralph Flynt (United States of America) and Mr. S.A. Azimoff (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Between 27 October and 18 November 1966, the Ad Hoc Committee held 9 meetings.

SUB-COMMISSIONS

(8) As decided by the General Conference, and in accordance with the Executive Board's recommendation (see document 14 C/2, paragraph 34), the Commission established two Sub-Commissions in which all Member States and Associate Members were entitled to be represented.

(9) Sub-Commission I examined Chapter 1 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 - Education, and Chapter 4 - Communication. Between 31 October and 23 November 1966 it held 33 meetings. The Chairman was Professor Dr. Alexandru Balaci (Romania), who was one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Professor Giovanni Calo (Italy), Dr. Abel Prieto-Morales (Cuba) and Mr. Mohammad Younus Iskandarzadeh (Afghanistan), and a Rapporteur, Dr. Omar Tumi Sheibani (Libya). H.E. Dr. Joaquin Tena Artigas (Spain), and one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission, served as

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Rapporteur on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee and presented the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapters 1 and 4 to Sub-Commission I.

(10) Sub-Commission II examined Chapter 2 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 - Natural Sciences and their Application to Development, and Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. Between 31 October and 23 November 1966 it held 32 meetings. The Chairman was H.E. Dr. Nabor Carrillo-Flores (Mexico) who was one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Upper Volta), The Hon. Alejandro Races (Philippines) and Professor Adam Schaff (Poland), and a Rapporteur, Mr. R.M.H. Koesoemo Joedo (Netherlands). Dr. A.A.K. Al-Mahdi (Iraq), one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission, served as Rapporteur on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee, presenting the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapters 2 and 3 to Sub-Commission II.

WORKING PARTY ON EVALUATION

(11) In keeping with the decision of the General Conference as regards working parties (see document 14 C/2, paragraph 381, the Commission established a Working Party on Evaluation, having as its terms of reference the examination, in light of relevant passages of documents 14 C/4 and 14 C/5, of three documents under item 16.2 of the Agenda (document 14 C/69 - Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, document 14 C/70 - Appraisal of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, document 14 C/2 6 - Regional offices, centres and institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia). Between 2 November and 15 November 1966 the working party held six meetings. The Commission unanimously elected Mr. Q. U. Shahab (Pakistan) to chair the working party. At its first meeting it unanimously elected two Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Robert Dottrens (Switzerland) and H.E. Dr. D. Julio Cesar Gancedo (Argentina), and a Rapporteur, Mr. David W. Bartlett (Canada). The other members of the working party were from the following 27 Member States: Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

(12) The Commission also established a number of Drafting Committees in connexion with specific items of its work.

DOCUMENTS

(13) Reference is made to the documents which the Commission and its organs examined in the course of their work in the sections of the report with which they were concerned.

REPORTS

(14) The reports approved by the two Sub-Commissions were submitted for adoption by the Programme Commission. In Part C of the present report, Chapters 1 and 4 are based on the report of Sub-Commission I (14 C/PRG/S-C.I/II), while Chapters 2 and 3 are based on the report of Sub-Commission II (14 C/PRG/S-C.II/12). The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee were taken into consideration in the work of the Programme Commission in plenary meetings and by the two Sub-Commissions. They were contained in document 14 C/PRG/2, together with its addenda and corrigenda.

(15) Item 18.4 of the Agenda, Principles of International Cultural Co-operation: Adoption of a Declaration, was included among the items on which the Programme Commission was required to report to the General Conference during the earlier days of its work, to make it possible for the General Conference to adopt the Declaration on 4 November 1966 as part of the celebrations of the Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco. The Commission accordingly adopted such a report (document 14 C/PRG/3) on 3 November 1966. The Chairman presented the report(I) to the General Conference as the Commission's first report in document 14 C/81.

METHOD OF REPORTING

(16) The method of presenting the Programme Commission's report is one which has been elaborated in the light of experience at recent sessions of the General Conference.

(17) The application of the methods thus evolved are determined on the occasion of each session of the General Conference by:

(a) The recommendation of the Executive Board and the decisions of the General Conference concerning the methods of work of the Programme Commission, for the fourteenth session, this recommendation is contained in document 14 C/2, paragraph 4 1.2. B and was approved by the General Conference.

(1) Paragraph 2 of the Note preceding the report, lists the other documents which, together with 14 C/81, have been incorporated into a single, consolidated Report of the Programme Commission.

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(b) The instructions given by the Rapporteurs of the Programme Commission and the Sub-Commissions. For the fourteenth session, the form and content of the Report of the Programme Commission are based on the instructions and guidance given by the Rapporteur of the Programme Commission (Mr. Ahmed Annabi - Algeria), the Rapporteur of Sub-Commission I (Dr. Omar Tumi Sheibani - Libya) and the Rapporteur of Sub-Commission II (Mr. R.M.H. Koesoemo Joedo - Netherlands).

OTHER RECORDS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(18) It should be noted that for a fuller understanding of questions affecting the programme of

the Organization at the fourteenth session of the General Conference, this report should be read in conjunction with the verbatim records of plenary meetings. Likewise the report of the Programme Commission constitutes only part of the official records of the proceedings of the Commission. Summaries of the statements made by speakers can be found in the Summary Records of the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions. These documents are stored, after correction, in the archives of Unesco, and copies can be obtained on request. The reference numbers of these documents are:

for the Programme

Commission: 14 C/PRG/SR. 1-17

for Sub-Commission I: 14 C/PRG/S-C. I/SR. 1-33

for Sub-Commission II: 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/SR. 1-32

PART B. GENERAL

1. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CO-OPERATION: ADOPTION OF A DECLARATION (item 19.4 of the Agenda)

(19) The subject was introduced by Mr. Julien Cain, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Executive Board on Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Co-operation. He informed the Commission that the draft text of the Declaration now placed before it represented the culmination of several years' work on the project, which originated in a resolution of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1960, inviting Unesco to study the possibilities of formulating principles regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture. The formulation of such principles had been the subject of two meetings of experts in 1962, and a working party of the Programme Commission of the General Conference in 1964. The views of the Member States had been sought twice by circular letter, in 1963 and 1965. The action taken by the Director-General in the last two years was in pursuance of resolution 4.313 adopted by the General Conference at the thirteenth session, in which he was invited to elaborate a Declaration "by every appropriate means and with the co-operation of the Executive Board and Member States". In accordance with these terms, the Director-General referred the question of the elaboration of the Declaration to the Executive Board in 1965. The text presented to the Commission in document 14 C/31 had been drafted by a Special Committee of the Board established for that purpose, and it was the outcome of a lengthy and detailed process of consultation. Mr. Cain expressed the hope that the General Conference would be able to approve the text, and adopt the Declaration, without attempting further amendment.

(20) In the discussion which followed, speakers from twelve delegations took the floor, representing a wide range of viewpoints and geographical regions. Without exception, they expressed strong general approval of the text proposed for adoption. Most of the speakers asserted that the Declaration must be considered a landmark in Unesco's history and a worthy achievement in the year of its Twentieth Anniversary. Several delegations placed great emphasis upon the need for practical measures to put into effect the principles enunciated in the Declaration. The Declaration must not be allowed to remain an empty expression of ideals, and adequate steps for its implementation should be initiated immediately.

(21) Some speakers referred to problems frequently encountered in cultural co-operation, as interpreted in the widest sense. It must be recognized that peoples may have profound difficulties in understanding each other and that there may be undesirable practices in the conduct of cultural

relations. The elaboration of the Declaration had, indeed, been an illustration of the difficulties of finding words and concepts to express commonly acceptable principles of co-operation. But there was general agreement that such a formulation served an essential purpose and must be considered only the first step in a process of increasing cultural co-operation. A number of speakers drew attention to specific Articles of the Declaration to which they attached particular importance. The text, as found in the Annex to document 14 C/31, with the corrections indicated in document 14 C/3 I Add. and Corr., was approved unanimously by acclamation,

(22) The Chairman drew the Commission's attention to draft resolution 14 C/DR.36, concerning publicity to be given to the Declaration and the measures of implementation, presented by Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America. An oral amendment was introduced by Morocco, involving the insertion of the following paragraph between the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the original text: "Requests Member States to use their best efforts to implement the clauses of this Declaration, so that it may serve the cause of peace and the well-being of mankind". The delegates of Switzerland and Greece proposed that the word "principles" should be substituted for the word "clauses" in the Moroccan amendment. The Director-General suggested that the word "provisions" might be used instead. This was found acceptable by the Commission. The delegate of Romania proposed that "Associate Members" should be specifically mentioned, as well as "Member States" in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the original text. This was accepted by the Commission which unanimously approved the text of 14 C/DR. 36, as amended.

(23) The Assistant Director-General for Communication made a statement in reply to a question concerning publicity to be given to the Declaration. Finally, the Director-General addressed the Commission, assuring it of the great importance which he attached to the Declaration.

(24) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Co-operation (resolution 8.1). The Commission also recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 8.2 (14 C/DR. 36).

(25) The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Special Committee of the Executive Board and of its distinguished Chairman, Mr. Julien Cain, who, with the help of the Secretariat, made a most significant contribution to the task of formulating the Declaration.

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2. RÔLE OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS IN THE EVALUATION AND EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME (item 20 of the Agenda)

(26) In introducing document 14 C/77, the Chairman of the Programme Commission, speaking in his capacity as the delegate of India, recalled the advisory and liaison role assigned to National Commissions under Article VII of Unesco's Constitution and remarked that it had been increasingly felt that they should be used as executive agencies for accelerating the implementation of the aims of Unesco. He emphasized that the successful functioning of a National Commission depended upon the authority and efficiency of its secretariat and the availability of adequate resources. Governments and Unesco should therefore provide National Commissions with more money to assist them in playing their promotion and co-ordinating rôles. After referring to the paramount importance of a National Commission's relationship with non-governmental organizations and groups within the country, the delegate of India called for the establishment of meaningful co-operation between National Commissions, particularly by means of plans for co-operative projects involving even governmental participation in some cases. In the pursuit of the two major objectives of Unesco, namely the promotion of peaceful relations and the improvement of social and economic conditions through education, science, culture and communication, the National Commissions could play a vital rôle in the execution and evaluation of the programme, thus adding another dimension to the work of Unesco and extending its aims and ideals to large sections of the population in Member States.

(27) Referring to paragraph 17 of document 14 C/4 "Evaluation of Unesco's activities (1954-1965) and future prospects", the Deputy Director-General said that, if the principle of integration of resources was to be applied, the National Commissions should perhaps be called upon to play a co-ordinating rôle in the preparation, at national level, of that part of the Organization's operational programme which was based on extra-budgetary resources, just as they did in the case of the Regular programme.

(28) Thirty-six delegates took part in the ensuing discussion, most of whom supported the Indian proposals.

(29) Some delegates pointed out that the National Commissions had gone beyond a narrow view of their functions and were playing an increasingly important rôle in the execution of the programme. Others had reservations, recalling that the rôle and composition of National Commissions depended upon individual governmental decisions and varied considerably from one country to another. Several speakers considered that to enlarge the functions of National Commissions would not necessarily involve changing the Unesco Constitution.

(30) The Commission was unanimous in recognizing the importance of developing co-operation

among National Commissions at all levels, particularly through joint projects, sub-regional and regional conferences, exchanges of people and of exhibitions, and by doing more to make the activities of National Commissions better known. Some delegates pointed out that, outside the ambit of political or diplomatic relations between countries, National Commissions could represent an important factor in cultural co-operation. Reference was made to the useful purpose which bilateral aid provided by National Commissions in the advanced countries could serve in promoting and strengthening the National Commissions in the developing countries.

(31) A number of delegates expressed the hope that Member States would entrust National Commissions with an important role in national planning and economic and social development organizations, enabling them to help co-ordinate the different projects, and stressed the interest for governments of securing the highest possible degree of co-operation from National Commissions. Others had reservations regarding the capacity of the Commissions to assume this rôle. One speaker considered that requests which concerned the United Nations Development Programme should go through the National Commissions.

(32) Some delegations spoke of the important rôle which National Commissions could play in social sciences and culture, particularly in countries which did not yet have a Ministry of Culture.

(33) Others were of the opinion that all national bodies active in matters within Unesco's terms of reference should be brought into the National Commissions and that relations with non-governmental organizations should be developed.

(34) One delegate considered that the Organization should recommend particularly that National Commissions do more to provide information on Unesco's work in their own countries. Another suggested that National Commissions should undertake opinion polls on Unesco.

(35) Several delegations expressed the view that Member States should provide National Commissions with sufficient staff and budgetary resources to accomplish the increasingly important tasks devolving upon them. One delegation suggested that national Commissions be given the same financial status as Unesco missions.

(36) During the debate several delegations also put forward suggestions regarding the steps which Unesco should take to study the rôle of National Commissions and to further their work.

(37) Some delegates proposed that a survey be carried out among National Commissions to throw light on the rôle which they were playing and the experience which they had acquired. One delegate thought it would be worth studying the possibility of introducing some standardization in the structure and legal status of National Commissions, although allowance should be made for the varying political regimes and social conditions of the different countries.

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(38) Several delegations said the Organization must find the means of increasing its technical and financial assistance to National Commissions, which were contributing in growing measure to the execution of the programme. Some delegations felt that such aid should apply particularly to co-operation between National Commissions, while one suggested that the Participation programme reserve should be used to finance National Commissions' regional or sub-regional projects.

(39) One delegate felt that there was too little contact between Unesco experts and the National Commissions, another that Unesco chiefs of mission should sit on the National Commissions; a third felt that in countries where there was no chief of mission the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme should consult the National Commissions as agencies of liaison with Unesco.

(40) Some delegates said that direct contacts between members of the Secretariat and the National Commissions must be strengthened and that the Organization should provide three-month training courses at Headquarters for more staff members of National Commissions.

(41) A draft resolution submitted by India, Argentina and Italy concerning proposed activities for National Commissions was discussed. On the proposal of the Chairman it was decided that a drafting committee should be appointed to develop the content and that it should consist of representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Finland, France, India, Iran, Italy and Poland.

(42) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee submitted the draft resolution on which the Committee had reached agreement (14 C/PRG/DR. 4) and which replaced the text of proposed resolution 5.21 (paragraph 1311 of 14 C/5). This draft was approved by the Commission.

(43) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.2 (14 C/PRG/DR. 4).

3. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (item 21.1 of the Agenda)

(44) The Director-General's representative presented the report, as contained in documents 14 C/32 and 14 C/32 Add., on the changes which had taken place, by decision of the Executive Board, in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco.

(45) He reported that 23 organizations had been placed in category C since the thirteenth session of the General Conference and that as of 26 September 1966, the position as regards

international non-governmental organizations admitted to the three categories with Unesco was as follows:

Category A: Consultative and associate relations	25 NGO's
Category B: Information and consultative relations	127 NGO's
Category C: Mutual information relationship	102 NGO's

(46) The Commission was informed that a complete list of the organizations admitted to categories A and B was to be found in documents 14 C/INF/Z and 14 C/INF/2 Add.

(47) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the information contained in the report by the Director-General in documents 14 C/32 and 14 C/32 Add.

4. CONDITIONS FOR CONVENING, ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS (CATE- GORY II) (item 16.2 of the Agenda)

(48) The Director-General, introducing document 14 C/64 on the above subject, reminded the Commission of decision 4.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 72nd session and explained the reasons which had led him to make the proposal contained therein. He emphasized that numerous examples of close co-operation with the other Specialized Agencies can be found in document 14 C/5. He recalled that Unesco had in many cases agreed to have its conferences co-sponsored by other international organizations, while only one case during the last fifteen years had an organization asked Unesco to co-sponsor one of its conferences.

(49) The Director-General then outlined the administrative and legal complications occasioned by such co-sponsorships. From the administrative point of view, material difficulties often occasioned delays and resulted in an increase of work load for the Secretariat; from the legal point of view, different rules of procedure and especially different membership in the case of the co-sponsoring organization sometimes created problems for the Director-General in applying Unesco's rules for convening international conferences. His proposal would not mean that the Specialized Agencies would not co-operate with Unesco in the preparation of conferences of interest to them; they would be consulted as to the agenda, the participants, etc. The recent Conference on the Status of Teachers, in which the International Labour Organisation had taken an active part, constituted an example of close inter-agency co-operation without co-sponsorship.

(50) Finally, the Director-General proposed to increase the flexibility of the resolution contained in document 14 C/64, by adding in operative paragraph 6 the sentence: "in the absence of stipulations to the contrary in programme resolutions".

(51) Several delegates expressed concern about

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the proposed resolution, but added that the above-mentioned amendment of the Director-General would make it easier for them to vote in favour of it. It appeared to them that the matter could usefully be discussed by the Legal Committee before the Programme Commission took a decision.

(52) Other speakers, while understanding the technical reasons which had led the Director-General to present this proposal, stressed that international conferences co-sponsored by several organizations had a greater impact. They also feared that the purpose of the resolution might be misunderstood by the other Specialized Agencies.

(53) One delegate then proposed to defer the discussion for some time in order to enable delegations to reach agreement on a revised text acceptable to all. The Commission approved this proposal.

(54) When the discussion was resumed, the delegate of Finland presented document 14 C/DR. 157, submitted by Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States of America. He pointed out that this draft resolution was the result of consultations between delegations which had wanted to complement the earlier resolution included in documents 14C/64 and 14C/64Corr.

(55) The Director-General stated that, following consultations he had undertaken, he endorsed fully 14 C/DR. 157, which could therefore be considered as the sole proposal before the Commission. In addition, he expressed the hope that Unesco would not be the only organization inviting other organizations to co-sponsor its conferences, but that there would be reciprocity in this respect.

(56) The delegate of the USSR introduced two oral amendments to 14 C/DR. 157: paragraph (b) of the Preamble should be deleted; the first line of operative paragraph 1 should read "Declares that whenever possible Unesco may jointly convene" instead of "should jointly convene".

(57) A delegate supported the second amendment proposed by the USSR delegation, while another delegate spoke against it.

(58) Several delegates expressed reservations as to the text of the resolution as far as it concerned the participation of regional organizations in Unesco's conferences. They referred more particularly to the Organization for African Unity, and regretted that no agreement had yet been concluded with that Organization. They also thought that the negotiations now under way with the OAU might be prejudiced by the draft resolution under discussion. One delegate proposed that the whole question be referred to the Executive Board for further study. The delegate of Nigeria moved an oral amendment, proposing that the penultimate line of operative paragraph 2 of 14 C/DR. 157 should read "... while assuring continuing co-operation and participation".

(59) The Director-General, referring to the amendments presented by the USSR, said that should the Commission retain the word "should", then it would be logical also to retain paragraph (b) of the Preamble. He hoped to dispel the misgivings

which certain delegates had expressed concerning the agreement to be concluded with the OAU. He emphasized that the delay was not due to Unesco which had taken the initiative in proposing negotiations. The text proposed by the OAU had now been received and it was hoped that the agreement could soon be submitted to the Executive Board. The Director-General saw only advantages in holding meetings such as the Conference of the African Ministers of Education, Science and Economic Planning, jointly with the OAU. Therefore, there seemed to be no valid reason for postponing a decision on the draft resolution which was before the Commission. Finally, the Director-General stated that he had no objections to the amendment proposed by Nigeria.

(60) Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the Director-General's explanations and descriptions. The delegate of Italy, speaking as one of the co-sponsors of document 14 C/DR. 157, insisted that the text of the first operative paragraph should not be changed.

(61) The delegate of the USSR then withdrew his two amendments and agreed to the amendment proposed by Nigeria on the understanding that 14 C/DR. 157 was substantively the same as the Director-General's proposal.

(62) The delegate of Japan proposed to replace the words "whenever possible" in the first operative paragraph by "whenever appropriate".

(63) The Commission approved unanimously the above amendment proposed by Japan. It also approved unanimously the amendment proposed by Nigeria to operative paragraph 2.

(64) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 10 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 16 (14 C/DR. 157).

5. DEFINITION OF REGIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE EXECUTION OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF STATES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR (item 16.2 of the Agenda)

(65) At its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth meetings, the Commission considered this item. It decided that the Commission's report on this item would consist only of the summary records of these meetings (14 C/PRG/SR. 15, 16, 17, which are reproduced in Appendix VIII and which constitute an integral part of the Report of the Programme Commission).

(66) On the proposal of Cameroon, a motion to adjourn the study of the Agenda item sine die was unanimously adopted (with one abstention).

(67) The Director-General pointed out to the Commission that the question submitted for its consideration related only to the compilation of a list of States which might be invited to attend regional meetings in category II. Four such meetings were scheduled for 1967 and 1968.

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(68) The Director-General said that he would ask the Executive Board to prepare the lists of participants at those regional meetings. As to the two conferences to be held in Europe and

Asia in November and December 1967 respectively, the Executive Board would be consulted at its Spring session in 1967.

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PART C. DETAILED CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1967-1968. PART II - PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES (Item 16.2 of the Agenda)

INTRODUCTION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(69) In addressing the Commissions, the Director-General laid emphasis on the fact that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 represented the collective labours of Member States and international non-governmental organizations, as well as of the Secretariat, although he was personally responsible for its content. It reflected the conceptual framework adopted in resolution 6.11 by the General Conference at its thirteenth session as a result of the general deliberations at its plenary meetings. The presentation of the document was based on the directives approved by the Executive Board, which made a clear distinction between the new activities proposed and those activities continuing from the present period. This presentation enabled the Secretariat to provide greater details of the long-term perspective for the new activities proposed or of the reorientation of existing activities.

(70) In conformity with the decisions taken by the General Conference at its eleventh session in 1960 and at its thirteenth session in 1964, high priority was given in the draft programme and budget to education and to natural sciences and their application to development. The Director-General explained that in according the priority to these two areas, it did not constitute a value-judgement, but was rather an expression of the urgency of the situation. He restated that the fundamental and long-term objective of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice and human rights.

(71) The Director-General then highlighted some of the important features of the draft programme. In the field of Education the financial resources have been immensely augmented (e. g. \$5 million in 1949 for the programme of Unesco as a whole, in comparison with \$37 million foreseen in 1967-1968 for the education programme alone). This was attributable partly to the expansion of education activities in Member States and partly to the general recognition that the extension and the improvement of education is an economic investment. The Director-General emphasized, however, that economic productivity should not be the sole aim of education; education must have an ethical and moral value of its own.

(72) He then invited the Commission's views on the priorities he proposed within the education chapter, namely:

(a) Educational planning for in-school and out-of-school education, which should be considered as

a pilot sector, not just for the education chapter but for the programme as a whole.

(b) Improvement of the status and training of teachers.

(c) The Campaign against Illiteracy.

(d) The development of a long-term project on out-of-school education for young people on the basis of the recommendation of the Grenoble Conference in 1964.

(e) The access of girls and women to education.

(73) In addition, the Director-General stressed the importance of developing further the use of audio-visual techniques in in-school and out-of-school education, to meet the demands arising from the demographic explosion in the world today. In this field Unesco could play a vital rôle in providing systematic and controlled demonstrations of the use of the materials involved and in diffusing the results thereof. To this end, he proposed strengthening the administrative structure so that the whole range of activities would be under the direction of a specialist in the Department of Educational Methods and Techniques.

(74) Although the operational aspect of technical and vocational education would continue to be included in the chapter on sciences and their application to development, the Director-General informed the Commission that he had recently taken steps to transfer activities of a general nature in this field to the education chapter in order to permit the curriculum and teacher training for technical education to be viewed as an integrated whole. The operational activities would continue to form an integrated part of the promotion of economic development in Member States. As to the activities in agricultural education and science for which strengthening had been proposed, the Director-General drew attention to the comments of the FAO on the draft programme and budget and informed the Commission that there were divergent views between FAO and Unesco which stemmed primarily from the varied structure existing in Member States. The Director-General requested guidance in this regard from the General Conference.

(75) In the field of Natural Sciences and their Application to Development, the Director-General stated that assistance to Member States for the planning of science policy had been given particular importance in the proposed programme, as it is destined to play a similar rôle in science to that of educational planning in the field of education. In fact, in view of the interrelation between education and science planning for development, activities in the two fields were increasingly co-ordinated and might be merged in the future.

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The Director-General then stressed the important part played by the international non-governmental organizations, and particularly by ICSU in the promotion of international co-operation for the advancement of science teaching, research and documentation. He referred especially to the joint Unesco/ICSU project relating to scientific documentation and to the International Biological Programme.

(76) In connexion with study and research on natural resources, the Director-General singled out for mention the satisfactory progress made in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, which has co-ordinated national programmes in 55 Member States and integrated the execution of the international programmes of other Specialized Agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Meteorological Organization. He expressed the hope that similar progress would be made in the International Hydrological Decade which has made an excellent start. For the rational utilization and preservation of natural resources, the Director-General stated that a conference had been proposed in document 14 C/5.

(77) Regarding the application of science and technology to development, the draft programme contained a proposal to convene in Asia a regional conference at ministerial level, which would bring government machinery into play in the planning and execution of scientific development. In the Director-General's view, this proposal represented an innovation in the field of scientific development. Recalling that Unesco is not the only agency in the United Nations system which will undertake activities relating to the application of science to development, the Director-General indicated that the General Conference might wish to define the precise rôle Unesco should play in this sphere, particularly in view of the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

(78) Within the proposed programme for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, the Director-General attached great importance to international studies on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences. He also referred to the application of social sciences, with special emphasis on the advancement of women to education, demography, science and technology and evaluation, as being closely related to the other activities in the draft programme. In view of the scope of this field, social science should have a central co-ordinating rôle throughout the programme.

(79) The Director-General stressed the qualitative aspect of the culture programme, which although it had not yet been given priority by the General Conference, would surely be given due priority in the future. He singled out for mention in this connexion the study of cultures with a view to promoting the spirit of universality which is a prime concern of the Organization. He reported satisfactory progress with regard to the Campaign for Safeguarding the Temples of Abu Simbel and then drew the attention of the Commission to his proposal for the development of cultural tourism.

(80) The Director-General recalled that, side by side with education, science and culture, Communication was one of the fundamental fields foreseen in the Unesco Constitution. Structural modification was being proposed for this chapter. With regard to mass communication techniques, the Director-General considered that there were immense possibilities for the development of education, science and culture emerging as a consequence of technological progress. He singled out in particular space communication and book development. He also emphasized the importance of Documentation, which preserved and helped to diffuse human knowledge both for the specialist and for the general public. He considered communication activities as an integral part of the other programmes of the Organization.

(81) Ten speakers took part in the ensuing discussion. Approval of the draft programme was expressed by all speakers, some emphasizing its realism and dynamism, and its implications for short- and long-term activities, others considering it well conceived, well balanced and clearly presented. All speakers expressed themselves in similar terms on the Director-General's Introduction to the Commission. The principles of integration and priority areas proposed by the Director-General were approved fully. The view was expressed, however, that efforts should be made to give priority to those intellectual and ethical activities of the Organization which represent the fundamental objectives of Unesco. Others felt that, in view of the urgency of cultural development in Member States, this field should no longer be neglected; still others considered that, since the promotion of peace and of the universal respect of human rights is the basic purpose of Unesco, further development in this regard should be envisaged. In this connexion, the expansion of the study of Arabic culture and the development of European programme were given as illustrations. The strengthening of activities in the field of philosophy was also suggested.

(82) On the subject of the development of agricultural education and science, it was felt that Unesco should take full responsibility in this field, whilst FAO should occupy itself with activities concerning agricultural production. Similarly, the opinion was voiced that Unesco should play a vital rôle in the industrial development of Member States through the promotion of the development of their scientific and technical education.

(83) General agreement was expressed on the priority sections proposed in Chapter I on education. One speaker, however, expressed the view that Unesco should endeavour to strike a balance between traditionalism and modernism in the educational development of Member States, and suggested that Unesco develop a project aiming at redesigning the concept of standard of living geared to the concept of universal civilization.

(84) Referring to the fundamental questions facing humanity, it was proposed that in order to

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bring about the desirable and necessary "humanization" of the sciences, Unesco should act as a catalytic agent between the fields of education, science and culture while at the same time exercising intellectual leadership.

(85) The importance of Unesco's co-operation with international non-governmental organizations in the field of education, science and culture, was stressed, as well as the desirability of mobilizing to an increasing extent the scientific community for the purpose of promoting human progress.

(86) One speaker expressed the view that the budgetary provision under the Participation programme was inadequate for meeting the growing

needs of Member States and, therefore, suggested that consideration be given to increasing it. It was also suggested by one speaker that the staff in the Science Departments be further strengthened. Some delegates expressed the view that the procedure for programme implementation should be further simplified with more flexibility provided.

(87) The view was expressed that the General Conference should devote more time than in the past to deliberate on the Future Programme of the Organization, and thereby establish a clear directive to the Executive Board and to the Director-General, on the basis of which the Future Programme should be elaborated.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(88) The Sub-Commission's examination of Chapter 1 was opened by the Director in charge of the Departments of Education, who pointed out, in particular, the main changes which had been made since the drafting of the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, namely, the transfer to Chapter 1 of technical and vocational training activities, formerly included in Chapter 2 (paragraphs 607, 609 to 611, 626, 634, 639 and 648), with the corresponding budget items, and the deletion of the provisions relating to a model educational documentation centre in Havana (proposed resolution 1.141 (b) and paragraph 104), the corresponding budget items being transferred from Chapter 1 to Chapter 5.

(89) Twenty-nine delegates spoke during the course of the general discussion. On the whole, the speakers expressed satisfaction with the Draft Programme for 1967-1968 in regard to both its presentation and its contents, and considered it to be an advance over previous programmes. In particular, they noted with satisfaction the efforts made to integrate resources, the timeliness of many activities and the magnitude of the operational action undertaken on behalf of the developing countries. By reason of those features, the proposed programme should make a far from negligible contribution to development and to peace.

(SO) The underlying assumption of the present draft programme that priority should be given to education met with approval, as did in general the particular priorities accorded to such specific fields as educational planning, the improvement of the status and training of teachers, the Campaign against Illiteracy, youth activities, and equality of access of girls and women to education. The interest of many delegations was aroused by the concept of lifelong integrated education, which provided a new framework into which school and out-of-school activities could be progressively inserted.

(91) Three delegates, however, raised the question whether the priorities adopted in the education sector should not be reconsidered. One speaker stressed the fact that a choice would have to be made between schooling for children and literacy work for adults.

(92) Several delegations expressed regret at the small amount of the proposed financial provision for education for international understanding and for educational research.

(93) The idea of including technical and vocational training activities in the general education programme was well received. A number of delegates urged that the efforts made to facilitate the access of women to education and to ensure that young people received education should be extended

to cover also technical instruction and preparation for rural life.

(94) Some delegates felt that more funds should be allocated for youth activities and that the relevant projects should be both more specific and better defined.

(95) Several delegates expressed the hope that a substantial programme would be developed for the special education of the mentally and physically handicapped, and that the necessary technical co-operation would be forthcoming.

(96) It was considered to be essential that the concept of education should be given its broadest meaning, so that it could embrace any relevant activities of other departments and projects of an interdisciplinary character could be undertaken, since only in that way could account be taken of the social and economic aspects of certain complex educational problems.

(97) Similar considerations prompted references to the importance of co-operating with other agencies of the United Nations system.

(98) In regard to international co-operation in the field of education, Unesco was seen to have a dual rôle : not only must it ensure the integration of the different sources from which funds are made available, but also, from the conceptual point of view, it must provide for exchanges of information concerning the educational research, the activities and the experience of Member States.

(99) One speaker stressed the importance of integrating assistance to the developing countries with the normal activities of government bodies ; in that way, international co-operation - which, according to the speaker, is at present not adequate to undertake the tasks for which it is required - would be given a new dimension and a new efficiency. The speaker referred to the rôle which Unesco could play in this respect.

(100) One delegate drew attention to the importance of providing for an evaluation of educational projects throughout their period of implementation.

(101) Some speakers requested the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to forecast the world's future needs in respect of education, having regard, in particular, to the future effects, of current activities, such as the Literacy programme, at other levels or in other sectors of the field of education.

(102) One delegation emphasized the need for thorough studies before Unesco embarked upon activities in new fields and urged that the number of such new fields should be limited.

(103) All delegates were agreed that Unesco's work in the field of education should continue to be

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directed towards two main objectives, namely, contributing to development and contributing to peace.

(104) The Director-General's representative, in replying to the various speakers, stressed the magnitude of the work undertaken by Unesco in a number of fields in comparison with the limited means available.

RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(105) The Chairman opened the discussion on the draft resolution addressed to Member States (document 14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 44) by drawing the attention of the Commission to the draft amendments relating to this resolution and set out in the following documents: 14 C/8, paragraph 44 (Federal Republic of Germany); 14 C/DR. 9(P) (Republic of Viet-Nam); 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/DR. 2 (Cameroon, Finland, France, India, Tunisia and United Kingdom); 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/DR. 3 (Tunisia); and 14 C/DR. 94(P) (France); together with the following amendment submitted by the Belgian and Swiss delegations to paragraph (b) of the draft resolution:

"to associate themselves with and contribute to the work of the International Bureau of Education, whose sustained activities in the circulation of information and the collation of views among national education authorities make it an ideal instrument for the formulation of general policies or common criteria in matters of education" .

(106) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.01 thus amended.

1.1 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

Section 1.11. Conferences on education at the ministerial level

(a) Regional Conference in Africa

(107) The delegates of 12 countries took part in the discussion, in which general support was given to the proposal for a regional conference in Africa. Various suggestions concerning its organization, scope and themes were put forward. Most of the speakers felt that Unesco should convene the conference jointly with the Organization for African Unity, and in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa,

(108) Regarding the subject of the conference, some delegates wanted the conference to concentrate on primary education, while others recalled the continuing importance of secondary education. Several speakers emphasized that all levels of education were so closely interrelated that an overall view of educational problems and developments in Africa, including a review of Unesco's educational

activities over a number of years, would be preferable. Two delegates expressed the view that the main concern of the conference should be educational planning, and one of them felt that for this reason it should take place after the international conference of experts in educational planning proposed for 1968. One delegate favoured a review of technical education problems as being of vital importance to Africa.

(109) The Director-General made comments concerning both the procedure for convening the conference and its agenda. Should the General Conference decide in favour of joint sponsorship with the Organization of African Unity and in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, this would be entirely feasible under the revised proposals which he had made to the conference concerning conditions for convening, organizing and conducting intergovernmental conferences and meetings (Category II).

(110) Regarding the topics to be dealt with, the Director-General saw two alternatives. The conference could concentrate on one specific theme; according to the recommendations of the conference held in Abidjan in 1964, primary education would then qualify as a subject of interest to most African countries. Or the conference could concern itself with the whole field of education, including scientific and technological education. This would be justified in the light of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (14 C/28). If a comprehensive conference of this kind were preferred, it should be attended not only by Ministers of Education and Ministers in charge of economic development, but also by Ministers responsible for scientific and technological training and research. Such a conference might have to be postponed until 1968 in order to ensure adequate preparation.

(111) The Director-General reminded the Commission of the rôle of Unesco vis-a-vis regional conferences: to discharge an advisory function; to provide Secretariat assistance and experience, and to offer an opportunity and a framework for free discussions and policy decisions. Unesco then decided how and to what extent it could assist in implementing the decisions taken.

(112) Amendments to paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 1.111 as contained in document 14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 53, had been proposed by the delegations of Ethiopia (14 C/DR.42), and Niger and Dahomey (14 C/DR.52); they were replaced by a joint proposal made by the delegations of Dahomey, Ethiopia, Niger and Sierra Leone (14 C/PRG/S-C.I/DR.1/Rev.) which was approved unanimously and embodied in sub-paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 1.111 in document 14 C/5.

(b) Regional Conference in Europe

(113) The delegates of 15 countries took part in the discussion, in general supporting the proposal to hold a regional conference of Ministers of

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Education in Europe. The speakers expressed the view that the conference would be of exceptional importance, both because access to higher education was a crucial problem in European countries, and because such a conference would be the first to bring together Ministers of Education at the regional level and would have great significance for future co-operation among European Ministers themselves in this and other fields, as well as between the Ministers and Unesco. The delegates of the USSR, Mongolia and the Byelorussian SSR urged that "the German Democratic Republic be invited to the Conference" .

(114) Emphasizing the need for careful preparation of the conference, one delegate suggested the establishment of a preparatory committee of 12 members, composed of representatives of European governments, the host country and the Unesco Secretariat.

(115) In view of the complexity of the task of preparing for the conference, several speakers questioned the advisability of organizing a round table on the integration of general humanistic training with specialized technological studies in higher education in Europe, to be held simultaneously. One speaker also pointed out that the theme to be discussed at the round table was not yet a matter for consideration at the ministerial level, and that it might distract participants from their main business. Another speaker suggested that the decision concerning the round table might be left to the host country and the Unesco Secretariat. The Chairman interpreted the consensus on this point as being that the Secretariat should continue its consultations, particularly with the Government of Austria.

(116) The Director-General's representative explained that the aim of the conference would be to bring together Ministers of Education for a free and open discussion, but that no formal resolution or decisions would be adopted. He clarified the purpose and background of the round table and indicated that the Director-General would examine the advisability of establishing a preparatory committee, in the light of the proposal made in the course of the debate, it being understood that Unesco would not bear the main expenses involved.

(117) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan as amended for Section 1.11.

(118) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.11 (resolution 1.111 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(119) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$63,000 for Section 1.11.

Section 1.12. Co-operation with international organizations

(120) The delegates of seven countries took part in the discussion on the co-operation between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education

(IBE). The speakers voiced appreciation for the work of IBE and expressed the view that collaboration between the two organizations should be strengthened.

(121) The advisability of shortening the sessions of the International Conference on Public Education, as proposed in the work plan, was questioned. Two delegates felt that the International Conference on Public Education should take up two topics at each of its sessions, as it has done in the past. Another delegate, while expressing disagreement with the proposal to shorten sessions of the conference, supported the proposal to limit each session to one topic.

(122) Several speakers welcomed the proposal for review at each session of the conference of a previous recommendation.

(123) The Commission recommended that the work plan be amended so as to re-establish the duration of ten days for the sessions of the International Conference on Public Education, thus raising from \$13,000 to \$18,000 Unesco's contribution to the expenses of the international conference. The representative of the International Bureau of Education made a statement on problems relating to the organization of future sessions.

(124) The delegates of five countries spoke on co-operation between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations, all stressing its importance.

(125) One speaker questioned the need for subventions and expressed the view that they should be replaced by contracts. Two delegates, however, suggested that subventions should be increased in consistency with the recasting of the programme as a whole.

(126) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.12 as amended.

(127) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.12 (resolution 1.121 in 14 C/5).

(128) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$158,000 for Section 1.12, plus an additional \$5, 000 for the proposed increase in the duration of the International Conference on Public Education, this amount to be found by a corresponding reduction in Section 1.14.

Section 1.13. Right to education

I. Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

(129) The delegates of six countries took part in the discussion, in general emphasizing the gravity of the problem of discrimination in education and voicing support for the proposed resolution 1.131 (14 C/5, paragraph 64), and the related work plan.

(130) One speaker referred in particular to the work done by the Special Committee of the Executive Board established by the Board to examine

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reports of Member States on the effect given to the two instruments. After pointing out that not all Member States had transmitted reports and that those received had varied in form and content, the speaker proposed that the Committee pursue its work during the next two years in order that a more complete report on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation could be presented to the General Conference at its fifteenth session. At the same time, the speaker called upon the General Conference to appeal to Member States which had not already done so, to reply to the questionnaires on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation which had been sent to them.

(131) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.13. I.

(132) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 131.

II. Equality of access of girls and women to education

(133) The delegates of 25 countries took part in the discussion. In general, they emphasized the importance of ensuring the equality of access of girls and women to education both from the point of view of human rights, and as a factor of development. They welcomed the introduction into Unesco's programme of large-scale, long-term action to that end.

(134) Some speakers emphasized that the approach to the programme must be interdisciplinary, drawing upon the resources of different fields of knowledge and of specialists in them. Several delegates also stressed the need for studies of specific problems in particular situations. Further research in various fields, in the view of some speakers, was necessary in order to ensure that the education of girls and women would be adapted to their particular needs and the needs of the societies in which they lived. One speaker stressed the importance of ensuring the equal access of women to scientific and technical training; another, however, expressed the view that in his country there was a greater need to train women for intermediate skills. One delegate called for a study of constitutional and legal provisions in different countries governing the status of women. A number of speakers stated that prejudices, traditions or public opinion often constituted the main obstacle to the advancement of women and that efforts should be made to change these. Two speakers drew attention to the usefulness of co-operation with non-governmental organizations in this field and urged that Unesco's collaboration should be extended equally to all the important international women's organizations. Several delegates expressed appreciation to the Government of Sweden for its contribution to the programme.

(135) A statement was also made by an observer of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

(136) The delegate of the United Kingdom presented the amendments proposed by his country (14 C/DR. 55 (P)), which consisted of resolutions designed to replace proposed resolutions 1.132 and 1.133 as contained in document 14 C/5.

(137) Many of the speakers expressed approval of the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom. A number of delegates, however, questioned the need at the present stage for an international advisory committee to assist the Director-General in drawing up and implementing Unesco's part of the long-term programme for the advancement of women as proposed in 14 C/DR. 55(P).

(138) The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed to withdraw that part of the proposed amendment concerning the establishment of an advisory committee on the understanding that the principle of establishing such a committee when means were available would be retained. The delegate of the United Kingdom accepted an amendment proposed by Tunisia for a new paragraph (c) in its proposed amendment to draft resolution 1.132, inviting Member States to promote the setting up of women's cultural associations and to support them morally and financially, as well as an amendment proposed by Mali and Romania, concerning the phrasing of the first paragraph of its proposed revision of draft resolution 1.133.

(139) The Deputy Director-General stated that the proposal for establishing an international advisory committee would be reflected in the report of the Commission and that the Secretariat would study it in co-operation with international non-governmental organizations.

(140) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for section 1. 13.11.

(141) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.1321 (resolution 1.132 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(142) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.1322 (resolution 1.133 in 14 C/5, as amended).

III. Special education for handicapped children

(143) The delegates of 14 countries took part in the discussion. In general, the speakers welcomed the proposals to develop a programme in special education for handicapped children and young people. A number of delegates, however, expressed the view that the measures in the draft programme and budget did not go far enough and that Unesco's action in this field should be greatly intensified in future.

(144) Several delegates suggested that attention should be given to socially-handicapped or mal-adjusted children as well as to the physically or mentally handicapped.

(145) Two speakers suggested that Unesco should first attempt to clarify and standardize terminology in this field. One delegate called upon Unesco to prepare, for use in developing countries,

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a model programme on the special education of handicapped children.

(146) A number of speakers expressed regret that the programme was to be developed at the present stage on the basis of voluntary contributions; in their view, provision for the programme should be made in the Regular budget of the Organization.

(147) Several delegates stressed the need for expert staff in the Secretariat to review research already carried out in this field, with a view to preparing a dynamic programme, and to carry out consultations aimed at co-ordinating the work of Unesco with that of the United Nations and its related agencies, as well as with that of the international non-governmental organizations concerned. The delegates of two countries pointed out that there had already been considerable research concerning special education for handicapped children and that such research should not be repeated.

(148) The representative of the Director-General stressed the experimental nature of the proposed programme and called attention to the magnitude and complexity of the activities, which would have to be planned. If the General Conference proposed that special education should occupy a greater place in the Future Programme.

(149) The Chairman drew attention to the draft resolution proposed by India (14 C/8, ref. para. 93 of 14 C/5). With the agreement of the Indian delegation, the Commission decided to consider this draft resolution during its discussions on the Future Programme.

(150) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1. 13, III.

(151) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.133 (resolution 1. 134 in 14 C/51).

(152) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$250,000 for Section 1.13.

Section 1.14. Research and information on education

(153) The delegates of 24 countries took part in the discussion, in general underlining the importance of Unesco's rôle in research and information on education and expressing satisfaction with the proposals contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5).

(153) A number of speakers voiced appreciation for Unesco's publications, and in particular for the World Survey of Education and the International Guide to Educational Documentation. They welcomed the proposal in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 101) for a World Survey of Agricultural Education to begin work with a survey in Asia; one delegate suggested that a survey of agricultural

education in Africa be carried out after the Asian survey.

(155) Several delegates urged that methods be found for Unesco to publish up-to-date information, and called for a wider dissemination of Unesco publications. Two speakers drew attention to the need for better information on educational documentation, for the rationalization thereof, and for the publication of more information on the activities of research centres in different countries, including a directory of such centres.

(156) The delegate of Canada expressed approval of the proposed meeting of leading research workers in the educational sciences (14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 105) and invited the Secretariat to hold the meeting in Canada. The representative of the Director-General, thanking the delegate, took note of this offer. Two speakers expressed the view that the meeting could not be expected to deal with both subjects suggested, and that its work should therefore be limited either to research on problems of curriculum or to research on teacher training.

(157) Several speakers supported the proposal to provide assistance to the National Institute of Educational Research in Japan (14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 113a) but felt that Unesco's assistance should start in 1967 rather than in 1968. One speaker called upon Unesco to make the greatest possible use of national institutes of research, and another stressed the need for co-operation with the International Schools Association in research and other action to promote the establishment of international baccalaureat standards. Some speakers expressed approval of the policy of strengthening the "International Review of Education" published by the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg.

(158) Some delegates called for an evaluation of the work of the Regional Centre for Educational Research and Information at Accra, with a view to increasing its effectiveness and impact. In response to a question, the Director-General's representative explained that, in agreement with the Government of Cuba, the proposal to establish a model educational documentation centre in Havana had been deleted from the proposed resolution 1.141 in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5) and from the work plan, it being understood that the corresponding budgetary provision of \$35, 000 would be reinstated in the section of Chapter 5 concerning the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere.

(159) The amendment submitted jointly by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nigeria, Panama and Pakistan (14 C/DR. 65(P)) concerning the publication of a journal for primary school teachers gave rise to a discussion to which a number of delegates contributed. Some speakers favoured such a publication while others, in supporting this proposal, stated that the review should cover other levels of education as well as primary education. Several speakers questioned the need for another high-level educational journal in view of the large number already being issued.

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(160) The view was also expressed that the "International Review of Education" published by the Hamburg Institute would be adequate, especially if strengthened (14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 103) as several speakers hoped, and that if a new educational review was to be issued, it should be a publication on a high technical level rather than a journal for teachers which would be confronted with the linguistic problem of its intended readership.

(161) The proposal contained in 14 C/DR. 65(P), as amended by a proposal submitted by the USSR was discussed by a drafting party which submitted a revised text, involving the deletion of reference to the Review of the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, and of paragraph 1 of the Note by the Director-General, the phrase "instead of this" in paragraph 2 and the substitution of "extended" for "amended" in paragraph 3 of this Note.

(162) By 24 votes in favour, 12 against and 31 abstentions, the Commission approved the following text (the relevant passages of which would be incorporated in the work plan), involving the addition of the phrase "and to publish a Unesco journal of education" to sub-paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 1.141.

" The General Conference,
Recalling resolution 8.1 (VII), adopted at its thirteenth session (October-November 1964), inviting the Director-General 'in the light of draft resolution 13 C/DR. 94 and the discussions concerning it, to envisage the publication of a Unesco educational journal';

Noting that draft resolution 13 C/DR. 94(P) invited the Executive Board and the Director-General to undertake a study in 1965-1966 with a view to the publication of a review specifically intended for primary school teachers throughout the world, the principal aims of which would be:

(a) to publicize new educational theories and techniques that could be applied in primary schools;

(b) to promote international understanding between peoples and cultures; and

(c) to provide material and information to inspire primary school teachers in their work;

Recalling the Director-General's statement in his Introduction to document 14 C/5 that the improvement of the status and training of teachers is an essential prerequisite for any effective expansion or improvement of the educational systems of Member States (14 C/5, paragraph 96);

Reaffirms the principle that Unesco should publish an educational review to satisfy the needs of primary teachers throughout the world;

Recommends that the Director-General should seek ways and means within existing budgetary provisions of publishing an educational review in 1967-1968 for teachers lacking the information necessary to do their work properly. "

(163) The Deputy Director-General stated that the Director-General would interpret this vote to

mean that the special effort foreseen in 14 C/5, Part II, paragraph 103, to strengthen the Review of the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg) should be made, and that Unesco's Journal or Review would not be a high-level research periodical. Its audience would be Member States, National Commissions and teachers and it would probably deal mainly with primary teacher problems. Its principal function would be to provide an instrument through which Unesco's voice could be heard in the field of education.

(164) The Director-General's representative accepted the suggestion that Unesco's assistance to the National Institute of Educational Research in Japan should begin in 1967 and assured the Commission that the Director-General would endeavour to increase the impact of the work of the Accra Centre in the light of the conclusions of a general evaluation of regional centres maintained or assisted by Unesco in Africa. He also stated that account would be taken of the suggestion concerning co-operation with the International Schools Association.

(165) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.14, as amended.

(166) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.14 (resolution 1.141 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(167) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$1, 176,500 for Section 1.14.

1.2 EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Section 1.2 1, Educational planning, administration and financing

(168) The delegates of 21 countries participated in the discussion, expressing general approval of the priority position assigned to educational planning activities within Unesco's programme. The proposal to organize in 1968 an international conference on educational planning (Part II, paragraph 119 of document 14 C/5) was cited by eight speakers as offering a welcome opportunity to review experience to date and exchange information on various planning practices in various countries. The delegate of the USSR proposed that the conference be held in Moscow. This offer was noted with gratitude by the Secretariat.

(169) Regarding research, several speakers referred to the need for improved methodology and definition, and comparative studies on planning methods and practices. Five delegates stressed the need for practical solutions to planning problems and urged that research be focused on concrete subjects in order to relate theory more closely to practice. Several delegates pointed out the importance of carrying out research on the cost of education and unit cost. A number of delegates

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also insisted on the importance of regional planning and of tailoring the regional centres' activities to the specific needs of the countries in a particular region; to this end, three speakers supported the Chilean proposal (14 C/8, ref. paragraphs 118 and 129 of 14 C/5) to replace the educational planning section of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning by a regional institute of educational planning and administration.

(170) Several speakers called for a proper balance between training and research in the programmes of regional institutes. The importance of training educational administrators as well as planners was also stressed.

(171) One delegate, drawing attention to the basic pedagogical aspects of educational planning, asked that the expansion and improvement of education should not be determined by economists and economic factors only, but should involve educators as well.

(172) The representative of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation then addressed the Commission, referring to the activities of that organization for the development of human resources as being closely related to Unesco's programme in educational planning and expressing the wish for continued close co-operation between the two organizations.

(173) In reply to the general debate on this section, the representative of the Director-General noted the emphasis placed by the delegates on the necessity for practical action in the field of planning. He stated that the essential rôle of the work of the Secretariat was to supply concrete assistance to Member States, and that, to this end, the Secretariat would continue to place strong emphasis on the training and research activities supported by Unesco and continue to carry out its educational financing programme with the practical bias which has characterized it to date. He pointed to the research work done by the regional institutes in connexion with problems relating to the cost of education and unit costs. He noted the approval of the Chilean proposal to replace the educational planning section of ILPES by a regional institute in Santiago, and stated that an amount up to an additional \$10,000 to assist its development would be reallocated from within the Regular programme budget for the section.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(174) The Director-General explained why, in the light of experience and after consulting the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the other institutions represented on the Governing Board, he had decided to submit proposals for the revision of the Institute's statutes ('document 14 C/40 and corrigendum). He indicated how, in his view, these proposals were related to the proposed increase in Unesco's subvention to the Institute, and explained that altering

the composition of the Governing Board would necessarily entail changing its functions. The Director-General stressed the fact that his proposals in no way affected the Institute's intellectual autonomy, for which he had made provision in the statutes, and which he still regarded as essential; their only object was to make it clear how responsibility was to be allocated.

(175) The Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Institute, Sir Sydney Caine, presented the report of the Governing Board (document 14 C/21); he expressed his agreement with the amendments to Article III of the Statutes and his reservations concerning the amendments to Article IV, paragraph 3, centring around the apparent removal of administrative authority over the Institute's programme from the jurisdiction of the Governing Board.

(176) In the course of the discussion, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that the amendments to Article IV followed logically from Article I, which stated that the International Institute was established "within the framework of Unesco"; he said that the Director-General, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, proposed to amend paragraph 3 of the revised version of Article IV to read: "The Board shall lay down the conditions for the admission of participants to the Institute's courses and meetings. It shall make whatever general arrangements it may deem necessary for the establishment and execution of the programme of the Institute".

(177) Mr. Philip Coombs, Director of the International Institute, replying to technical questions asked by a number of speakers, gave an account of the Institute's financial situation, its working relations with Unesco and its achievements.

(178) Thirty-six delegations spoke in the course of the discussion. Eight delegations stressed the importance of the Institute's intellectual autonomy, and expressed misgivings lest it 'should be compromised as a result of the proposed amendments, especially those relating to Article IV. One delegate expressed the opinion that intellectual autonomy implied administrative autonomy. Several speakers thought that increasing Unesco's subvention did not necessarily imply increased control on the part of Unesco; some recalled that Unesco's subvention, although considerable, was not the Institute's only source of finance. Four delegations thought that the highly satisfactory achievements of the Institute were partly due to the autonomy it had so far been given. Three delegations said that in any case the Institute had not been in existence long enough for an evaluation to be made, and thought it was too early to amend the Statutes. Five delegations made the further point that the documents concerning the amendments to the Statutes had not appeared soon enough to give Member States and the Governing Board of the Institute sufficient time for thorough study; they asked that either the General Conference at its next session or the Executive Board should be asked to examine

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the question, so as to allow time for further essential information to be assembled.

(179) Twenty-eight speakers considered, on the contrary, that amendments were necessary. Eight delegates emphasized that the proposed amendments would ensure the close co-ordination required between Unesco and the Institute, whose activities should be guided by the aims and priorities of the Organization's programme. Other delegates pointed out that the Director-General had not only the right but also the duty to exercise control, as he alone was responsible for reporting to Member States on the proper use of the subvention granted. Three delegates thought that the World Bank's decision to cease its participation in the financing of the Institute created a new situation which justified the revision of the Statutes, as that decision entailed a heavier burden for Unesco. Many delegates, while recognizing the value of the work already done by IIEP, thought that its output should be improved and felt that the proposed amendments would ensure progress.

(180) Some suggestions were made relating to the Institute's activities. Two delegates proposed that the Institute should train more specialists for the developing countries, though one delegate thought that the Institute should leave training to the regional centres and concentrate on research. One delegate recommended that the Institute's activities be directed as far as possible to practical work. Another speaker emphasized the value of a long-term research and training plan. Three delegates wanted the Institute's staff to be recruited on a wider geographical basis, while another delegate thought that the administrative staff was too large in comparison with the teaching and research staff.

(181) Thirteen delegates stated that the proposed amendments would in no way affect the Institute's intellectual autonomy, particularly in view of the amendment introduced during the meeting by the Deputy Director-General on behalf of the Director-General. Seven delegates considered that the intellectual autonomy of an institution attached to the United Nations could not entail the possibility of a clash with the value judgements of the international community. Lastly, one delegate urged that the various institutes assisted by Unesco should have similar statutes and thought that, if the International Institute for Educational Planning was to be completely independent, the case of the other institutes should be re-examined.

(182) Three delegates who had at first expressed anxiety concerning the Institute's intellectual independence in the future said that the debate had provided them with adequate information and that they were satisfied with the Deputy Director-General's explanation concerning paragraph 3 of Article IV. At the close of the discussion, Sub-Commission I approved the Director-General's proposals concerning the revision of IIEP's Statutes by 77 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions.

(183) The Commission recommended that the

General Conference take note of the revised work plan relating to Section 1.2 1.

(184) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.21. (resolution 1.211 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(185) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$1,978,000 for Section 1.21.

Section 1.22. Educational buildings

(186) The delegates of seven countries took part in the discussion, emphasizing the value of the educational buildings programme and endorsing the programmes of the regional centres. Several delegates stressed that the regional centres should give further consideration to problems related to furniture and equipment as well as to buildings, and cited the need for increased training activities.

(187) Two speakers particularly welcomed the enlarged central clearing house services at Headquarters, but one delegate urged a wider dissemination of documentation and a greater intensification of research with regard to educational buildings.

(188) With regard to the amendment proposed by Mexico in document 14 C/8 (ref. paragraph 149 of 14 C/5), it was noted that the Director-General believed that the request could be met through detailed negotiations with the government and other organizations or agencies that might contribute towards the financing of the centre, but that no increase in the Regular budget need be reflected in the total Unesco contribution to the centre.

(189) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.22.

(190) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.22 (resolution 1.221 in 14 C/5).

(191) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$796,000 for Section 1.22.

1.3 TEACHERS, CURRICULUM, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Section 1.31. Teachers

(192) The Legal Adviser presented document 14 C/30 containing the International Recommendation on the Status of Teachers which was adopted by a special intergovernmental conference convened by the Director-General of Unesco in close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation. He stressed the importance of the resolution proposed by the Special Intergovernmental Conference, as an essential step towards the implementation of the Recommendation by Member States.

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(193) The delegates of 22 countries took part in the ensuing discussion. As regards document 14 C/30 (paragraph 17), all speakers stressed the importance of and expressed satisfaction over the International Recommendation and felt that its implementation would constitute an important contribution to educational progress.

(194) Most speakers expressed their intention of voting for the adoption of the resolution by the General Conference, several of them underlining the necessity of associating international organizations of teachers in this project. One delegate expressed his disagreement with the setting up of a joint Unesco-IL0 Committee, as provided in the resolution.

(195) The speakers welcomed the proposals contained in Section 1.31 of the draft programme and budget (14 C/5) and emphasized the relations between an improved status and adequate provisions for the training of teachers, stressing the importance of in-service training, particularly for primary school teachers. In general, the Commission agreed in recognizing the essential importance of improving the recruitment, status, training and further education of teachers.

(196) One speaker regretted that the overall budget provision for this section showed what he considered a sharp decrease as compared to the 1965-1966 biennium. The Director-General's representative explained that this decrease in the budget provision for this section was due to the termination of the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America and the presentation of activities under new headings, with particular stress on new techniques in education (Section 1.33).

(197) Several delegates spoke of the proposed transfer of professional and technical training activities (paragraphs 607, 609, 610, 611, 626, 634, 639 and 648 of 14 C/5) from Chapter 2 to Section I. 31 of Chapter 1 of the draft programme and budget, which, it was noted, would involve an increase of \$15,000 in the Regular budget for this section. The general opinion was favourable to this transfer. One delegate, however, expressed the view that this change was not desirable; some others posed questions relating to its implications.

(198) Statements were also made by observers from the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and the International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions.

(199) The Commission noted that the proposal submitted by the Central African Republic (14 C/DR. 56(P)) that the Bangui Regional Training Centre for Primary Education Personnel organize refresher courses as well as training courses and that educational advisers included among the participants would be incorporated in the related work plan.

(200) With regard to the proposal submitted by Ethiopia (14 C/DR.40(P)) for the creation of an English language centre for the training and further education of primary school teachers,

similar to the Bangui Centre, the Commission took note of the Director-General's intention to study the possibility, in 1967-1968, of assisting in the creation of such a centre in 1969-1970.

(201) Thirteen delegates took part in the debate on a proposal submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Spain and Uruguay (14 C/8, ref. paragraphs 169-170 of 14 C/5) to authorize the Director-General to establish a centre or institute in the Philippines for the training of teachers of Spanish at the secondary level.

(202) The representative of the Director-General, while emphasizing the importance attached by the Secretariat to the diffusion of the major languages, pointed out that the nature of the Philippine request was more in accordance with the kind of aid provided by the United Nations Development Programme. He reminded the Commission that it was not customary for the Director-General to create such an institute, and that this initiative was normally left to the government concerned, with the assistance of Unesco, should the General Conference so decide.

(203) In the light of these explanations, a revised proposal was submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain and Uruguay (14 C/DR. 90(P)). The Commission approved this text and noted that the corresponding work plan would record the intention of the Director-General to finance a mission in 1967 to the Philippines, under the Participation programme and upon the request of that Member State, in order to report as soon as possible on ways and means of developing the Institute for the Training of Teachers of Spanish for secondary schools, including the international assistance required, and to seek agreement among the Member States concerned as regards their respective contributions and duties. Among the means of financing, particular reference was made to the possibility of an inter-regional request for aid from UNDP (Technical Assistance sector) and voluntary contributions by Member States concerned.

(204) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.31, as amended.

(205) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.312 (resolution 1.311 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(206) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 4 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.311 (ref. document 14 C/30).

(207) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$810,000 for Section 1.31.

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Section 1.32. Curriculum

(208) Eighteen delegates took part in the discussion. The speakers expressed widespread support for the activities in this Section and considered curriculum as a major factor in the efficiency of educational systems. The majority of speakers stressed the importance of the proposed meeting of experts in 1967 on curriculum reform (paragraph 198 of 14 C/5), and the delegate of the USSR stated that his government would be willing to provide facilities for this meeting in his country.

(209) Several speakers expressed the view that it was desirable in order to avoid over-expanding curricula, to adjust them to the requirements of the child at a given age. Other delegates stressed that curricula should prepare pupils for their future activities in life and give due attention, not only to science and technology, but also to economic and social questions. Others expressed the view that the moral function of education should also be reflected in curricula. One delegate considered that the problems now raised in connexion with curricula concerned the content of education, and that they are at present being affected by a wider access to education and by the tendency to expand the number of school years, as well as by the concept of continuing education.

(210) It was pointed out that since the acquisition of knowledge was no longer restricted to the classroom, the function of curricula was to integrate notions acquired in various ways, the interest of the pupil being the guiding factor. One speaker expressed satisfaction over the growing interest of scientists in school curricula.

(211) Several delegates stressed the need to elaborate curricula in keeping with the characteristics, needs and cultural traditions of Member States. While the establishment of curricula was considered as a national responsibility, several speakers expressed the view that countries with analogous school systems should join in the elaboration of common curricula in several specific fields.

(212) Several delegates referred to the need for studies on ways in which to improve teaching of the mother tongue as well as the teaching of grammar in an effort to remedy the various causes of the lowering of language standards. A number of speakers expressed concern over the existing gap between research on curricula, on the one hand, and the practical utilization of its findings, on the other.

(213) A number of delegates pointed out the need for Unesco to undertake studies on optimum curriculum content and on the amount of knowledge required at the end of the secondary school course, and suggested that Unesco publish an international handbook of secondary school curricula.

(214) Several speakers insisted on the necessity to revise textbooks and on the growing rôle Unesco should play in this field. The dangers for developing countries to adopt textbooks prepared

in and for countries at a different level of development were pointed out, and Unesco was asked to help national efforts in the field of textbook preparation and production.

(215) Several delegates stated that the Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research at Accra had not yet demonstrated its usefulness, especially to French-speaking African Member States; one speaker suggested the constitution of a French-speaking sub-group at the Accra Centre.

(216) One delegate proposed that the General Conference address a resolution to Member States inviting them to lighten curricula and to incorporate educational programmes for citizenship and international understanding in the curricula of secondary and technical schools.

(217) The Director-General's representative stated that the Secretariat would attempt to prepare and publish the suggested survey of secondary school curricula. With regard to the Accra Centre, he recalled its objective, which was to facilitate an interchange of experiences among all African countries, and recalled that the Centre's effectiveness depended upon the collaboration of all African Member States. With reference to the trend to a lowering of quality in written expression, he stated that the Secretariat intended to follow up this problem; as a start, this could be done within the framework of the activities of the Unesco Institute for Education at Hamburg. In referring to the suggested resolution to Member States on curricula, he suggested that it be examined in relation to the proposed resolution 1.01 addressed to Member States.

(218) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.32 as amended.

(219) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.32 (resolution 1.321 in 14 C/5).

(220) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$513,000 for Section 1.32.

Section 1.33. New techniques

(221) Delegates of 25 countries took part in the discussion. All the speakers stressed the importance of this Section, pointing out in particular that programmed instruction and the other new techniques were essential to the solution of the problems of spreading education in the developing countries.

(222) The majority of the speakers emphasized the necessity of associating the teaching profession closely with the implementation of the programme and of initiating classroom teachers into the use of new methods and techniques during their training in teacher-training schools and colleges. Several delegates drew attention to the need for integrating the use of programmed instruction and of all other new methods and techniques. Various speakers emphasized the importance of pilot experiments in the field of programmed education,

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and asked that the results of such experiments should be disseminated amongst the users in particular. Two delegates stressed the value of space communications as new techniques of education. Some delegates feared that there might be a tendency for new techniques to replace teachers, but the representatives of the Director-General replied that the sole purpose of these techniques was to facilitate the work of teachers and help them to impart knowledge to a larger number of pupils. It was for the teachers to determine the content of the education thus imparted, leaving the study of the technical aspects to the information media specialists who were working in close collaboration with them.

(223) The delegate of Bulgaria, on behalf of his government, referring to the proposal of his government (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 217 of 14 C/5), offered to provide hospitality in his country for the symposium on programmed instruction proposed in paragraph 217 of document 14 C/5. The representative of the Director-General thanked the delegate of Bulgaria and took note of this offer. The delegate of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) offered, on behalf of his government, to provide hospitality for a similar symposium if it could be organized in Africa.

(224) The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 207 of 14 C/5), the Philippines and Poland, submitted amendments designed to extend the benefit of new methods and techniques to out-of-school education and to promote the exchange of information in this field. These amendments were accepted by the representative of the Director-General and were approved by the Commission.

(225) In regard to the proposal submitted by Cameroon (14 C/DR. 2(P)), the Commission noted that the Director-General would examine this proposal with a view to the possibility of organizing a programme of language training in Africa which could be financed from extra-budgetary sources. In regard to the proposal of Mexico (14 C/8, ref. paragraphs 207, 218 of 14 C/5), the Commission noted that there were not sufficient funds available to provide three experts for ILCE, and that the amount provided for equipment was considered adequate for 1967-1968.

(226) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.33, as amended.

(227) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.33 (resolution 1.331 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(228) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$404, 000 for Section 1.33.

Section 1.34. Education for international understanding

(229) The delegates of 23 countries took part in the discussion, in which all speakers stressed the importance of promoting better international understanding as one of the basic purposes of Unesco. One speaker noted that education for international understanding was a particularly difficult task in a world of tensions and conflicts.

(230) Although most delegates expressed approval of the work plan, a number of speakers expressed the view that the budgetary provision proposed in this Section of the draft programme and budget was insufficient, in view of the basic responsibility Unesco has in this regard. Several speakers stressed the necessity not to disperse efforts and called for concentrated action on a few well-chosen concrete projects.

(231) The proposal to continue and extend the Associated School Projects was well received by a majority of delegates. In this connexion, several speakers suggested that Unesco should promote and financially assist the exchange of teachers among Associated Schools in different countries, and should concentrate its efforts on the improvement of moral and civic education.

(232) In the field of education for international understanding, the importance of textbooks in particular, and of reading material in general was stressed by a number of speakers. The proposal to assist national activities directed towards the revision of textbooks, and more particularly history and geography textbooks, in a spirit of understanding and tolerance received a large measure of support; certain delegates mentioned that tolerance should not imply keeping silent about injustices and infringements of human rights.

(233) Several delegates stressed the crucial rôle of teachers in education for international understanding, as well as the need to associate closely international non-governmental organizations with Unesco's endeavours in this field.

(234) The introduction of education for international understanding as a distinct part of the curricula of both primary and secondary schools was advocated by the delegate of India in presenting her government's draft resolution (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 222 of 14 C/5). While some delegates agreed with the substance of the Indian proposal, others expressed the view that education for international understanding should not be considered as a separate subject matter but as an integral part of education. At the close of the discussion on this point, the Commission decided to appoint a small working party (Cameroon, France, India, United Kingdom and Tunisia) to draft a new text which would incorporate and harmonize ideas expressed by several delegates.

(235) The Commission noted that the substance of the Indian proposal would be carried out, to the extent possible, within the existing budgetary resources in the work plan for this Section, while the

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paragraph addressed to Member States, as revised by the working party, would be discussed by the Commission in connexion with the proposed resolution 1.01 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5).

(236) It was also noted that the draft resolution submitted by Austria (14 C/DR. 46(P)) stressing the importance of literature for children and young people and making proposals in this respect, would be borne in mind in the execution of the programme in the light of the results of a study which had been initiated at the request of the Secretariat by the International Institute for Children's and Adolescents' Literature (Vienna).

(237) Several delegates took part in the discussion on the proposal submitted by Austria (14 C/DR. 57(P)) to include on the agenda of one of the conferences mentioned in paragraph 223 of document 14 C/5, a discussion on whether innate human aggressiveness renders general disarmament impossible or whether education in international understanding could overcome this difficulty. Some speakers expressed the view that aggressiveness was not innate in man, and, while agreeing with the substance of the proposal, they requested that the wording be modified. The Austrian delegate agreed to the amendment proposed by the USSR delegation, and the revised text was issued as 14 C/DR. 57(P) Rev. The Commission noted that this amended proposal would be taken into account in preparing for and during the course of the Conference on the contribution of moral and civic training to education in the spirit of peace, understanding and respect between peoples and would be accommodated in the revised work plan.

(238) On behalf of the working party appointed by the Commission, the delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that paragraph (b) of the proposed resolution 1.341 be amended as follows:

"(b) to foster regional and national programmes for furthering, at all levels, education for international understanding, in particular by participating, on request, in activities of Member States, in adapting and developing school curricula and improving textbooks, and in encouraging the production, for children and all young persons, of reading material designed to further the spirit of international understanding."

(239) In his concluding remarks, the Director-General's representative gave some facts and figures indicating the real scope of possibilities and achievements in Unesco's action for the development of international understanding through school and higher education; direct action in schools, through the Associated Schools' System; impact among a growing number of teachers, through the teacher-training institutions and projects assisted by Unesco in co-operation with the Special Fund and Unicef. He referred to education for citizenship and social studies, to which several delegates had called attention, and mentioned the supporting studies carried out in this field, for instance by the Accra Centre. Regarding textbooks, he ex-

plained that the Secretariat had concentrated its efforts on one subject matter, geography, since the revision of history textbooks could more effectively be carried out through various bilateral arrangements.

(240) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.34, as amended.

(241) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.34 (resolution 1.341 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(242) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$156, 000 for Section 1.34.

Section 1.35. Higher education

(243) The delegates of 28 countries took part in the discussion on this Section. The increase in the budget was generally welcomed as reflecting the contribution that higher education could make to development, but some speakers felt that the funds provided were still inadequate. One speaker stated that more attention should be given to co-ordinating activities of higher education as they figured throughout the different chapters of the programme; another speaker expressed the view that a larger staff might be necessary for the execution of the programme.

(244) Several speakers expressed the view that the programme of studies to be carried out under the joint Unesco-International Association of Universities (IAU) Research Programme in Higher Education reflected some of the major existing problems confronting higher education. One speaker suggested that the migration of specialists (brain drain) be included among the problems to be considered, and that an interdisciplinary study be undertaken in order to examine the possibility of setting up an international compensation fund for the benefit of Member States suffering from the "brain drain".

(245) Several speakers welcomed the decision to hold a meeting of experts on higher education and development in the Arab States. One speaker felt that this meeting should be followed by a meeting of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning, and another that the meeting of experts should be held for the whole of Africa.

(246) One speaker remarked that the extension of higher education facilities should follow rather than precede the establishment of an overall development plan. Several speakers suggested that studies relating to the institutional development of higher education and academic and administrative structures should be given further emphasis, because it would help developing countries to adapt their systems of higher education to the particular needs and conditions of each country.

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(247) Several speakers stressed the importance for co-operation with international non-governmental organizations in the field of higher education; they welcomed the proposed meeting of representatives of these bodies, and hoped that this meeting would formulate constructive recommendations to guide Unesco's Future Programme in higher education.

(248) Several delegates favoured concentrating Unesco's Programme of higher education on a limited number of topics, such as those relating to the contribution of education to development.

(249) The proposals contained in paragraph(c) of proposed resolution 1.351 in document 14 C/5 relating to the comparability and equivalence of matriculation certificates and higher education diplomas and degrees were given special attention. A number of speakers emphasized the specific difficulties for developing countries in this connexion, and stated that the problem should be considered in relation to the need for increased exchanges between students, scholars, scientists and research workers at the international and regional level. One speaker suggested that the autonomy of the university should be considered an essential element, both to facilitate international exchanges in higher education and in regard to the establishment of comparability and equivalence of degrees and diplomas.

(250) One speaker referred to the importance of bilateral agreements and called upon Unesco to take action with a view to concluding a universal agreement on the equivalence of degrees and diplomas; another speaker pointed out the need for adapting national degrees and diplomas to the requirements of each country. Several speakers stressed the need for Unesco's studies in this field to be accelerated as a technical preparation for normative action by the General Conference.

(251) The representative of the International Schools Association also made a statement.

(252) The Director-General's representative stated that due attention had been given, in the regional conferences organized by Unesco, to the development of higher education and the contribution of higher education to overall development. He commented on Unesco's proposed activities with respect to the comparability and equivalence of degrees and diplomas, and stressed the contribution of higher education to international understanding.

(253) The Commission considered the amendment proposed by India concerning an international institute of correspondence courses with regional branches, and that by Thailand concerning a South East Asian Institute of Higher Education and Development (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 227 of 14 C/5).

(254) The representative of the Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to the Note by the Director-General concerning the cost it required to finance the Indian proposal and said that if it should decide to approve these proposed resolutions, corresponding cuts would have to be made in other sections of the programme.

(255) The delegate of India agreed to withdraw his proposal on the understanding that it would be discussed in the context of the Future Programme and that preliminary steps could be taken during the coming biennium for a concrete programme of action in this field in 1969-1970.

(256) A number of speakers endorsed the proposal submitted by Thailand concerning a South East Asian Institute of Higher Education and Development. One speaker said that while his country had been included in the initial study, his government had not had occasion to be consulted on the proposed institute.

(257) In reply to questions raised in the course of the debate concerning the nature and history of the proposed Institute, the Director-General's representative stated that it was a follow-up project of a study carried out over a period of five years within the framework of the Unesco-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education and with the financial support of the Ford Foundation. He also pointed out that the Institute was to be financed entirely from extra-budgetary resources, and that it would be entirely autonomous and not a Unesco Institute.

(258) Several speakers objected to the words "South East Asian" in the fifth paragraph of the proposal submitted by Thailand and to the use of the word "region", stressing that if the Institute were covering the Asian region as defined by the General Conference it should be open to all Asian Member States. A working party of Asian delegations was set up, to examine the wording of the Thai proposal, following which the delegate of Thailand on behalf of all Asian delegations presented the revised text of the draft resolution.

(259) The Commission unanimously recommended, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.352 (ref. 14 C/8, para. ref. 227 in 14 C/5 proposed by Thailand, as amended).

(260) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan as amended for Section 1.35.

(261) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.351.

(262) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$170, 000 for Section 1.35.

Section 1.36. Educational emergency programmes

(263) The delegates of six countries took part in the discussion, all stressing the importance of the Unesco educational emergency programmes.

(264) The delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo underlined the urgent need for assistance in providing education and educational facilities for refugees in countries such as his own having a great influx of refugees.

(265) One speaker welcomed the decision of

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the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to establish a fund for the education of refugees, and suggested that contributions currently being made to various organizations for aid to refugees should be co-ordinated with and channelled through the United Nations High Commissioner.

(266) Another delegate felt that the budget allocated to this Section was insufficient and requested Member States to increase their contributions and to make every effort to find supplementary funds to aid refugees.

(267) A draft resolution (14 C/DR. 74(P)). submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden - calling for the amendment of proposed resolution 1.361 - was presented by the delegation of Norway and supported by other delegates. This amendment had been welcomed by the Director-General.

(268) The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees addressed the Commission and referred to the decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner, which proposed:

(a) that a special account for the education of refugees be established;

(b) that appropriate measures be taken, within the framework of Unesco and other agencies, to provide refugees with the benefits of education; and

(c) that Unesco and the United Nations High Commissioner collaborate closely in order to secure larger international and national contributions to the above-mentioned fund.

(269) The Director-General's representative expressed his pleasure with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner, welcoming the opportunity for further co-operation at the technical level with this agency. He then proposed a rewording of paragraph 245 of the work plan in 14 C/ 5 to the effect that Unesco would continue to provide a director of the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education and an appropriate number of programme officers within the limits of the approved budget.

(270) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the amended work plan for Section 1,36.

(271) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.36 (resolution 1.361 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(272) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$623,000 for Section 1.36.

1.4 ADULT EDUCATION, LITERACY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Section 1.41. Studies, publications and consultations

(273) The delegates of 11 countries took part in the discussion. The speakers stressed the im-

portance of the concept of life-long education and praised the Secretariat for its initiative in developing this new and global approach which was considered to be both timely and decisive in view of the rapid change taking place in present-day life. A number of delegates emphasized the importance of a harmonized integrated system of education for the preparation of the individual to social and civic responsibilities, and the necessity to clarify the implications of this new concept through interdisciplinary studies on basic needs of changing societies, on the distribution of responsibilities between formal and out-of-school education, and on the new structural forms, including legislative measures, required for developing an integrated educational system. Attention was also drawn to the necessity of considering lifelong education as a framework and perspective for the whole education programme.

(274) The proposed symposium on lifelong education was welcomed by a number of speakers, several of whom expressed the hope that international non-governmental organizations would be associated with it. The delegate of Italy stated that her government was willing to act as host to the symposium.

(275) Several speakers expressed the readiness of their respective governments to participate in the development of the study programme by providing a number of services and facilities. As regards the proposed studies related to literacy, one delegate recommended that Unesco should undertake comparative studies on the use of mother tongue of vernacular languages on the one hand and languages of wide diffusion on the other, for literacy work. Another speaker suggested that Unesco should undertake feasibility studies on this question in co-operation with other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Several delegates suggested that studies be undertaken on ways and means to create night courses and popular universities in developing countries.

(276) The importance of maintaining an efficient clearing-house service in adult education and literacy was stressed and a number of delegates supported the draft amendment proposed by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (14 C/DR.71(P)) requesting the resumption of the publication of the "Journal of Adult Education and Youth Activities".

(277) Several delegates spoke in favour of Romania's proposal (14C/DR.80 (P)) to call a meeting on the diffusion and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Youth.

(278) There was general agreement with the proposal to merge the three international advisory committees on literacy, adult education and youth activities. One delegate suggested that the international committee meet more frequently but recognized that this would be difficult in view of the financial implications.

(279) The Commission took note that 14 C/DR.20(P) on lifelong education, and 14 C/DR. 21(P) on the evaluation of literacy activities, both having been proposed by the United Arab

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Republic, as well as 14 C/DR. 78(P) submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, on the functioning of the three sub-committees of the proposed international advisory committee on literacy, adult education and youth activities, would be reflected in the amended work plan.

(280) In summing up the debate, the Director-General's representative noted with satisfaction the support given to the proposals on the concept of lifelong education contained in document 14 C/5.

In reply to questions on the composition of the symposium proposed, he stated that the Director-General would select some of the participants among the leaders of international organizations concerned with lifelong education. He further stated that the number of possible studies to be undertaken under this Section had grown substantially as an outcome of the debate, and that the Secretariat would probably have to make a choice with due regard to the funds available. With regard to the wish expressed by some delegates that the publication of the "Journal of Adult Education and Youth Activities" be resumed, the Director-General's representative stated that it would be difficult to implement a decision to publish a quarterly within the present budgetary estimations, but that an effort would be made by the Secretariat to include contributions on adult education and youth activities in the Unesco Journal of Education recommended by the Commission.

(281) Following the statement of the Director-General's representative, the delegate of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors of 14 C/DR. 71(P), withdrew this proposed amendment.

(282) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.41, as amended.

(283) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.41 (resolution 1.411 in 14 C/5).

(284) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$209, 500 for Section 1.41.

Section 1.42. Youth activities

(285) Thirty-two delegates took part in the discussion concerning this Section. Most speakers emphasized the growing importance of young people in society and underlined the rôle that out-of-school education might play in fostering youth participation in economic and social development and international co-operation. Many delegates spoke in favour of the proposed programme for the establishment or development of national networks of institutions for out-of-school education. Several speakers stressed the necessity to integrate out-of-school education into general educational planning. Many delegates expressed their satisfaction with the increased budget provisions for youth activities and one speaker voiced his hope that

budgetary provisions for this purpose would increase in future programmes.

(286) The delegates of Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, France, Niger, Senegal and Yugoslavia, hoped that their countries might be considered for selection for the experimental programme of development of institutions for out-of-school education, the delegate of Yugoslavia stating that his government would be willing to carry out the project without financial aid from Unesco.

(287) A number of delegates stressed the importance of regional and national documentation, study and training centres for youth leaders. The delegates of Ethiopia and Thailand stated that their countries wished to be hosts to regional centres for Africa and Asia respectively. One delegate spoke of the necessity of such a centre for Latin America.

(288) Several delegates welcomed the proposed system of Associated Youth Enterprises, calling attention in this connexion to the experience and rôle of non-governmental organizations in the field of out-of-school education. In the opinion of one delegate, budgetary provision for this purpose was too modest.

(289) A number of speakers emphasized that national and international voluntary service of young people could play an important rôle in educating and associating them with development efforts and international co-operation, and praised the work of the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service. Two delegates expressed their opposition to the creation of an international voluntary service within the framework of Unesco and to the use of volunteers by Unesco, and suggested that the corresponding sentence in the work plan should be deleted.

(290) Many speakers supported the proposed out-of-school science activities for youth and expressed their satisfaction with the creation of the International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities.

(291) A number of delegates emphasized the educational value of sport and physical education and welcomed the proposed activities in this field.

(292) One delegate regretted that the publication of the "International Journal of Adult Education and Youth Activities" had been discontinued and expressed the hope that ways and means could be found to continue it.

(293) The observers representing the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and of the World Student Christian Federation also made statements.

(294) The Commission noted the withdrawal of a draft amendment submitted by Argentina (14 C/8, ref. para. 272 of 14 C/5) on Juvenile Delinquency. The delegation of Chile withdrew its amendment (14 C/8, ref. para. 283 of 14 C/5) on the understanding that the last sentence of paragraph 283 of the work plan would be changed to provide for the gradual setting up of regional documentation and youth leader training centres in

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developing countries, beginning with such centres as may prove feasible. With respect to the amendment submitted by France (14 C/DR. 94(P)) on sport and physical education, it was agreed that the part addressed to Member States would be incorporated into proposed resolution 1.01 (paragraph 44), and that the paragraph addressed to the Director-General be considered in connexion with the Future Programme. The delegation of Romania substituted for its amendment contained in 14 C/8 (ref. paras. 272 and 291 of 14 C/5) a new amendment (14 C/DR. 80(P)) modifying paragraph (d) of proposed resolution 1.421, together with a modification of the work plan (paragraph 266) in order to provide for the organization of a meeting of representatives of youth leaders to study the methods of disseminating and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the promotion among young people of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. After clarifying the exact purpose and status of such a meeting, it was noted that the proposal would be incorporated in the work plan.

(295) It was also noted that the amendment submitted by Uruguay (14 C/8, ref. para. 286 of 14 C/5) concerning the organization of an International Friendship Week would be included in the work plan. At the request of the Canadian delegation a change was introduced in the wording of the work plan (paragraph 288) to make it clear that the international meeting of leaders of scientific activities of youth was to be organized in Montreal by non-governmental organizations with the assistance of the Canadian Government.

(296) The Director-General's representative, in summing up the discussion, noted the positive approach common to all speakers towards the proposed programme, and noted the desire expressed by a number of countries to be selected for the experimental projects. Speaking about international voluntary service, the Director-General's representative emphasized that no plans were under consideration to establish such a service within the framework of Unesco or with Unesco's assistance. He suggested that the part in the work plan concerning the possible use of volunteers should be altered to indicate clearly that volunteers might be associated with some national projects aided by Unesco, but only at the request of interested Member States. Paragraph 287 of the work plan would be modified accordingly.

(297) On the basis of the draft resolution presented by France on sport and physical education (14 C/DR.94(P)), and at the suggestion of the Director-General's representative, it was agreed to mention the International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the work plan (paragraph 289), together with the International Council of Sport and Physical Education.

(298) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.42, as amended.

(299) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt

resolution 1.42 (resolution 1.421 in 14 C./5, as amended).

(300) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$345, 000 for Section 1.42.

Section 1.43. Adult education

(301) The delegates of nine countries participated in the debate on Section 1.43, all speakers expressing general agreement with the proposed resolution and work plan for this Section.

(302) Several speakers stressed the importance of the training courses to be continued in Denmark in order to remedy the deficiency of competent personnel in the field of adult education in Member States. One delegate stated that efforts should be envisaged to define the status of out-of-school education personnel.

(303) Seven delegates warmly supported the proposed establishment of a European centre for studies in the educational use of leisure. The delegate of Czechoslovakia indicated that in addition to Unesco's proposed contribution, his government was prepared to contribute facilities and financial assistance to this centre, and to place at its disposal research undertaken in this field by the Czechoslovak Academy of Science. The Secretariat took note of the offer with gratitude. The delegate of Switzerland hoped that the centre would co-operate with the Fondation suisse pour l'éducation des adultes. Several delegates spoke of the need to consider the different aspects of the use of leisure in developing countries.

(304) Several delegates spoke in favour of the amendment submitted by Cuba (14 C/8, ref. para. 294-299 of document 14 C/5), supported by India and Mali, on studies necessary to prepare an international conference on the contribution of leisure to the lifelong education of adults and young people, to be held in 1969-1970. The Commission noted that such preliminary studies were in the spirit of paragraphs 264-266 of the existing work plan, which would be modified to take into account this amendment.

(305) One speaker mentioned the need to keep older people as an active group, adding that in his country's view this age group deserved serious consideration.

(306) General satisfaction was expressed with the proposed continuation of travel grants for workers, although there were some reservations concerning the proposed replacement of the European study tour scheme for workers by a world programme of group study tours. It was hoped that the new scheme would not be detrimental to the existing programme, and some delegates asked whether the new scheme would include intercontinental tours which, in view of their high cost, would seriously limit the number of beneficiaries.

(307) The Director-General's representative expressed satisfaction at the interest shown by

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speakers for this section of the draft programme and budget. He stated that European countries would not be excluded from the scheme of travel grants for workers, and explained that tours foreseen under paragraph 299 of document 14 C/5 would in most cases be of a continental nature, while intercontinental tours would take place in other cases.

(308) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.43.

(309) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.43 (resolution 1.431 in 14 C/5).

(310) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$220,000 for Section 1.43.

Section 1.44. Literacy

(311) Delegates from 28 countries took part in the discussion. They indicated agreement on the proposals in Section 1.44, the underlying concepts, and particularly favoured the principle of functional literacy. One delegate, however, considered that this principle of adult literacy was not in accordance with the cultural requirements of his country.

(312) Most speakers approved the selective and intensive strategy for the campaign against illiteracy as laid down at the Teheran Conference. Several delegates observed that literacy was only the first stage in the process of individual and vocational education and accordingly recommended that it be incorporated in lifelong integrated education. In this connexion delegates stressed the importance of post-literacy problems, and the need to provide new literates with equipment and reading matter - especially newspapers - adapted to their cultural level. They also recommended measures to avoid a relapse into illiteracy.

(313) Some delegates pointed out that the adoption of a selective and intensive approach in the Experimental programme should not mean overlooking or underestimating the work done by some States under mass systematic eradication campaigns which could, incidentally, be combined with the selective approach. Some delegates referred to their countries' successful experience in mass literacy work through primary schools.

(314) Several delegates described past or present literacy experiments in their own countries, pointing to the lessons other States could derive from them. Various delegates indicated that their countries were prepared to contribute to pilot literacy projects by making experts available to Unesco, or by organizing seminars and training or refresher courses for the project planners and staff. The French delegate said France would provide technical and financial aid - in accordance with the principles, norms and evaluation criteria of the Experimental programme - under bilateral

co-operation arrangements for one or more experimental projects not due to receive international assistance.

(315) Two delegates urged that any extension of the programme be carried out in a circumspect fashion and suggested that the results of the first five pilot literacy projects should be awaited before extending the programme to other countries as proposed in paragraph 314 of document 14 C/5. Others, on the contrary, considered that similar projects should be initiated forthwith and that a rapid extension of the programme was desirable. Both, however, agreed that a scientific and continuous evaluation of conditions and costs involved in implementing the project was essential and that it should be carried out on the basis of an interdisciplinary approach by educators and social science experts, as far as possible in conjunction with national experts whose training should be encouraged.

(316) Concerning methodology, various delegates recommended that, in choosing and applying literacy methods, due allowance should be made not only for economic considerations but also for the psychological characteristics of adults. One suggested that proven methods should be used in teaching illiterates to read and write. Others considered that a new strategy demanded new methods and stressed the need in any case to adapt existing methods to the specific requirements of the environment and to oral and written cultural traditions. The contribution of audio-visual means to literacy work was also stressed.

(317) The question of the language to be used in literacy work was raised. Some delegates recommended that the vernacular mother tongues should be used exclusively or primarily, while others urged that Unesco should study the respective difficulties and advantages of literacy work through the mother tongue or national language as compared with a widely used language. The need for additional research in this area was recognized, and the representative of the Director-General mentioned the work being done on African linguistics and the transcription of vernacular languages discussed in Chapter 3 of document 14 C/5.

(318) Two delegates requested that women should not be neglected in literacy projects and campaigns since the illiteracy of women was a serious obstacle to development and to the efficiency of primary schooling.

(319) The participation and mobilization of public opinion in favour of literacy in mass campaigns as in intensive functional literacy projects, was mentioned by several speakers as being an important factor in success. The non-governmental organizations could make a contribution in this connexion.

(320) Several speakers said that their countries had proclaimed 8 September as International Literacy Day or would shortly do so.

(321) The representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession made a statement.

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(322) The representative of the Director-General welcomed the general agreement which had been reached on general concepts and methods of carrying out the Experimental programme and went on to clarify the meaning and requirements of this new work of international co-operation, including the cost and return on pilot projects; the choice of languages for literacy work and the ways of using them; the methods of teaching reading and writing and the respective participation by the various departments and services of the Secretariat concerned.

(323) The Commission noted that due allowance would be made in carrying out the work plan for the suggestions put forward by Iran in draft resolution 14 C/DR. 14(P). It also noted the draft resolutions containing an appeal to Member States in connexion with the financing and execution of the Experimental programme (14 C/DR. 87 (P)), and International Literacy Day (document 14 C/74).

(324) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.44.

(325) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 1.441 and 1.442 (ref. document 14 C/5, as amended).

(326) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$1, 112,000 for Section 1.43.

DOCUMENT AND PUBLICATION SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR- GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS STAFF, BUDGET SUMMARY

(327) The Commission examined the overall budget estimates for the Education Sector, Part II, Chapter 1, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, in documents 14 C/5 and 14 C/5 Corr.2.

(328) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget estimates of \$793, 559 for document and publication services costs, as indicated in paragraph 334 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2.

(329) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposed staff structure for the Education Sector, as it appears in paragraphs 336-340 of document 14 C/5.

(330) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$33, 800 for travel of the Assistant Director-General for Education and of senior staff members, as well as for hospitality, as estimated in paragraph 341 of document 14 C/5.

(331) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the Headquarters staff establishment (paragraphs 342-349 of document 14 C/5) and that it approve the corresponding Regular programme budget estimates of \$4, 278, 625, as indicated in paragraph 342 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2.

(332) The Chairman of the Commission drew attention to the amount of \$35, 000 in Section 1. 14 which had been transferred to Chapter 5, and the addition of \$15, 000 to Section 1.31 resulting from the transfer of certain projects from Chapter 2. The representative of the Director-General reported to the Commission that, in accordance with its decision, the sum of \$5, 000 had been transferred from Section 1.14 to Section 1.12 to meet the increased costs resulting from the extension in duration of the International Conference on Public Education.

(333) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the revised budget summary for the Regular programme (paragraph 366 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2, as amended) and that it approve the revised Regular programme budget total of \$14, 094, 984 for the Education Sector, subject to a reduction of \$60,000 as indicated in document 14 C/PRG/14.

Chapter 2

NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(334) The Commission devoted two meetings to a general debate, examining Part II, Chapter 2 of document 14 C/5: Natural sciences and their application to development.

(335) The Assistant Director-General for Science introduced Chapter 2 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5, Part II, Chapter 2).

(336) After recalling the three main sections of this Chapter (2. 1 Assistance to Member States in the planning of science policy; 2.2 International co-operation for the advancement of science teaching, research and documentation; 2.3 Prerequisites for and promotion of application of science to development), the Assistant Director-General for Science drew attention to the new approach to prerequisites in Section 2.3 which was intended to show where the Organization stood by defining and circumscribing its terms of reference. Unesco could not, for example, concern itself with the application of the findings of science in actual production, which was a matter for other international organizations (e.g. the Centre for Industrial Development, or FAO); but it could and should contribute to the training of scientific and technical cadres irrespective of their future employment, the promotion of applied research, particularly in the developing countries, and to the establishment of a network of institutions specializing in applied science and technology.

(337) After mentioning the new forms of collaboration with international non-governmental scientific organizations and recalling the close relations between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Assistant Director-General for Science concluded by pointing out that, while keeping science teaching within the Division which had always been responsible for it, the Director-General had arranged that the new Department of Educational Methods and Techniques (Education Sector) could carry out studies and experiments on science teaching in close co-operation with the Science Sector.

(338) Twenty-nine delegations took part in the general debate which followed, and the programme contained in Chapter 2 was unanimously considered to be satisfactory, as regards both the way in which it was presented and the balance that had been achieved between its three sections. In this connexion several delegates took pleasure in pointing out that the new natural sciences programme took account of the human aspect of scientific problems and the human significance of the disciplines of science and technology. Some of them made a point of recalling that there was no real gap between

science and humanism, that science formed an integral part of culture and contributed to peace on an equal footing with education or culture, that science can develop successfully only in conditions of peace, that international co-operation in science should help to improve mutual understanding between nations, and that the achievements of science should be used for active purposes, for progress and for development.

(339) The majority of delegates who spoke began by giving full support to the proposed programme in its broad outline. Thus, the delegations which took part in the general debate were practically unanimous in their support for the proposals for the planning of science policy, particularly in its relation to developing countries, the new forms of co-operation with international scientific organizations and particularly the strengthening of collaboration between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions, the projects concerning life sciences, research on natural resources, hydrology and oceanography, and finally the various aspects of the application of science and technology to development.

(340) However, in analysing Chapter 2 section by section, some speakers were reserved in their appraisal of certain important points in the programme.

(341) Whereas the first section - Assistance to Member States in the planning of science policy - met with general approval, the second section - International co-operation for the advancement of science teaching, research and documentation - gave rise to a certain number of comments, as also did the third section - Application of science and technology to development.

(342) The teaching of the basic sciences gave rise to several comments from certain delegations. Some of them thought the funds allocated to this section of the programme were too small, and they advocated a stricter concentration of budgetary resources on a limited number of well-defined projects, in preference to dispersion, which sometimes produced not altogether satisfactory results. Some delegates thought that a further effort should be made at the level of secondary education, while others were of the opinion that action was required rather in relation to post-graduate studies.

(343) In the view of several delegations, the problem of the popularization of science or, as one delegate called it, the problem of the "scientific illiteracy" of the general public, was an acute one, requiring fresh efforts no less than did the teaching of the basic sciences. Observing the present state of this scientific illiteracy, speakers proposed different ways of remedying it. One delegate suggested that the training of scientific

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journalists be encouraged, another that " museums of human experience" be set up in various countries, a third, that modern audio-visual aids (radio, television, etc.) and the recent achievements of technology (space telecommunications) be put to use.

(344) Concerning co-operation with international non-governmental scientific organizations, several delegations welcomed the new forms taken by this co-operation and expressed their satisfaction at the strengthening of the links between unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions: one delegate remarked, however, that the financial aid granted by Unesco to that organization appeared to him to be inadequate.

(345) A number of delegates, while acknowledging the rightful claims of the many areas to which Unesco's science programme was applied, wondered whether it would not be advisable to define more strictly what one of them called the "elective function" of Unesco in matters of science. One speaker pointed out that, while it was true that the Organization gave due place in the programme to such disciplines as seismology, research on natural resources, hydrology and oceanography, it ought perhaps to intensify its efforts in connexion with the life sciences in general and biology and brain research in particular. Other delegations commented on the need to put an end to the predominance (in their view, excessive) of physics and chemistry.

(346) In regard to the implementation of the programme, some delegates pointed out that two main difficulties might be encountered, the first being due to the fact that the aid accorded by Unesco to certain projects was too limited in time and that a contradiction existed between those unduly short time-limits and the continuity which was essential if a project was to take advantage of the latest advances of science; the second difficulty was due, in the opinion of some delegations, to the slowness of some methods of work, particularly when the recruitment of experts was involved.

(347) Most of the delegates who took part in the debate approved, as a whole, the third section of the natural sciences programme: application of science and technology to development. One delegate, however, wished it to be stated more explicitly that that application would be contemplated solely for peaceful purposes. Another delegate expressed some reservations concerning the general arrangement of the various sections in this part of the chapter in particular, and of other sections of the programme in general.

(348) Lastly, a fair number of the delegations taking part in the general debate commented on the section devoted to agricultural education and science. While asserting that agricultural education and science undoubtedly came within Unesco's purview, several delegates drew attention to the problem posed by collaboration between Unesco and FAO for purposes of the implementation of this section of the programme. Realizing, as they did, the difficulties that might be involved in such co-operation,

those delegates nevertheless emphasized the fact that it was necessary, and some of them asked that solutions be found, by means either of consultations or of new organizational machinery.

(349) Several delegations, basing themselves on the natural sciences programme as set out in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5 Part II, Chapter 2), made a number of suggestions concerning the Future Programme of the Organization. One delegate even suggested that, at the next session of the General Conference, the establishment of a new commission be considered, in addition to the Programme Commission and the Administrative Commission. That Commission would be responsible for studying the prospects open to Unesco in the various sectors of its activities.

(350) Another delegate wondered whether it would not be advisable to contemplate the establishment of an International Institute for Science Planning; the need for, and the importance of, such an institute seemed to him just as great as those acknowledged in the case of the International Institute for Educational Planning. Some delegations suggested that international (or regional) scientific conferences should be organized at ministerial level. One delegate thought it would be desirable to strengthen European regional scientific co-operation: a pilot project should be prepared for the purpose and, in the light of that experience, such co-operation which would, among its other advantages, facilitate scientific documentation, might be extended to other regions.

(351) Other delegates were of the opinion that a second report on present trends in scientific research, similar to that prepared under the aegis of Unesco and the United Nations by Professor Pierre Auger, should be put in hand in 1969-1970, serving to supplement and extend the report already published on that important subject.

(352) One delegate considered that geochemistry ought to have a place in the Organization's future science programme. Another proposed that consideration be given in the near future to international legislative measures designed to protect natural resources.

(353) In reply to questions asked by the delegations taking part in the general debate, and summing up that debate, the Assistant Director-General for Science made the following points. Firstly, he was gratified that the majority of delegates had expressed satisfaction at the basis on which relations and methods of collaboration between Unesco and the international organizations were currently established, and he wished to point out, with regard to the International Council of Scientific Unions, that a new form of collaboration had been instituted between that organization and Unesco, no longer based solely on subsidies but on the method of contracts and joint programmes. On the subject of agricultural education and science, while taking note of the remarks made by delegates on the relations between Unesco and FAO, he explained that the Director-General had been

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concerned with that question for some time past and that solutions were under consideration. He also assured the Commission that the programme of assistance to Member States in the planning of science policy would be still further expanded in the future. Turning to the rôle of the basic sciences and science teaching, the Assistant Director-General for Science, in answer to the concern expressed by some delegates, explained the present situation: Unesco had gained sufficient experience in that respect; it was therefore no longer necessary to undertake new pilot projects which would overlap earlier ones; the time had come to think of a vast operational programme of reforms bearing on science teaching in the Member States. Such a programme would be far beyond the normal resources of the Organization, and the whole problem would be to find extra-budgetary resources so as to be able to carry it into effect. In conclusion, the Assistant Director-General for Science agreed that a policy of concentration on a few projects of primary importance was eminently desirable; he pointed out to the delegates, however, that care should be taken to ensure that certain of the Organization's activities did not suffer from the application of a principle which was in itself excellent.

RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(354) The Commission examined the resolution addressed to Member States concerning the natural sciences and their application to development.

(355) The delegate of Cuba presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 89(P) and indicated his agreement with the Director-General's proposal to amend proposed resolution 2.01 (document 14 C/5, paragraph 390(b) (iv)) with a view to emphasizing the need for Member States to establish a national scientific inventory of natural resources on a qualitative as well as quantitative basis.

(356) The Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee presented the Committee's recommendation (document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, paragraph 20) concerning Ethiopia's draft resolution (14 C/DR. 17(P)), and the Commission approved the recommendation.

(357) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.01 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

2 1 ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES IN PLANNING SCIENCE POLICY

Section 2. 11. Assistance to Member States in planning science policy

(358) Dr. A.A.K. Al-Mahdi introduced the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, relating to the proposed amendments and draft resolutions on Section 2. 11. In the discussion that followed delegates of 14 countries took part.

(359) All the speakers expressed their general

support of the proposed programme of assistance to Member States in planning science policy; several of them expressed the view that such assistance constituted one of the key programmes of Unesco.

(360) Three delegates, supported by other speakers, expressed the view that requests from Member States on the Participation programme for assistance in the planning of national science policy should be accepted by Unesco during the whole biennium 1967-1968, instead of having to be sent in before the end of the year 1966. The need for assistance in science policy usually originated at the highest governmental level according to circumstances, and could obviously not be foreseen a long time in advance. It was therefore emphasized that Unesco should be in a position to respond at short notice to such requests.

(361) As regards science policy meetings, divergent viewpoints were expressed. Some speakers preferred to keep them at the "expert level", especially in the case of Europe, whilst other speakers from the developing countries felt that ministerial conferences on science policy would have a greater impact and follow-up possibilities. Divergent points of view were also expressed about the size of science policy meetings and one delegate expressed the view that no major conference should be called on this subject.

(362) One delegate stated that, in his view, the budget allocated to field operations (paragraphs 412 and 414) was insufficient to cope with the task that confronted Unesco in developing countries. Other speakers emphasized that the Unesco science policy programme should be primarily aimed to benefit developing countries while operational activities should be kept within the financial and administrative capacity of the Secretariat. The delegates of Niger and Zambia informed the Commission of the desire of their governments to benefit from Unesco's assistance in the setting up of government organs for science policy in their respective countries.

(363) The programme on the promotion of bilateral co-operative links between scientific institutions in developed countries and in developing countries met with wide approval. Two delegates however insisted that similar links might profitably be established between the developing countries themselves. In this connexion several speakers mentioned the "brain drain" problem as an important science policy issue for developing countries.

(364) One delegate proposed that "associateships" for senior scientists should be created, similar to those already in existence at the Unesco-IAEA Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste.

(365) Several speakers insisted on the co-operation of Unesco with sister agencies in problems concerning science policy. Although the leadership of Unesco in this field was recognized, several speakers expressed the view that in specific instances, such as the seminar on the integration of biomedical research policy into overall national planning in science, the co-operation of

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the competent agency (WHO) should be sought.

(366) One delegate asked that Unesco promote the creation of science policy centres at universities, following the example of the United Kingdom, United States of America and other countries.

(367) Dr. A.A.K. Al-Mahdi, the Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, then drew attention to the joint draft resolution by Bulgaria and Romania (document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, paragraph 3) relating to scientific co-operation in Europe.

(368) The joint resolution was presented by the delegate of Romania and was supported by six delegations. Several speakers insisted on the necessity of careful preparation of the European conference of authorities responsible for questions of science policy. It was suggested that ways of securing the co-operation of appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations be explored by Unesco, along the lines suggested in the recommendation on international and inter-regional co-operation in science policy, adopted at the Unesco meeting of co-ordinators of science policy studies (Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, 6-11 June 1966, document UNESCO/NS/205).

(369) Concerning the proposals of Ethiopia (14 C/DR. 10(P), 14 C/DR. 24(P)), it was agreed that mention of co-operation with WHO would be made in the work plan pertaining to the seminar on the integration of biomedical research policy into overall national planning in science and technology. The Sub-Commission also agreed to amend proposed resolution 2.111, paragraph (b) so as to include the establishment of co-operative links between institutions in the developing countries themselves.

(370) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.11, on the understanding that the above considerations would be taken into account in its implementation.

(371) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.11 (resolution 2.111 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(372) The Commission further recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.12 (ref. 14 C/8, para. ref. 409 of 14 C/5, amended proposals by Bulgaria and Romania).

(373) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$300, 000 for Section 2.11.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE TEACHING, RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

Section 2.2 1. Teaching of the basic sciences

(374) The delegates of 30 countries took part in the discussion. Most speakers expressed their full support for the programme outlined in it, some expressing the hope that increased funds might be made available in future budgets.

(375) Many delegates remarked that the science teaching pilot projects were an important aspect of Unesco's work and that these projects, and their follow-up activities should be strengthened. One speaker commended these pilot projects as a research effort towards modernizing science teaching.

(376) Several delegates expressed special interest in the post-graduate training courses, and mentioned the importance of the exchange of information on science teaching. Hope was expressed that the publications resulting from this exchange, as well as from the pilot projects, might be made available in other languages.

(377) Several speakers were of the view that science courses should begin at the primary level; that there is need for strengthening the promotion of a general understanding of science and that the idea of science museums should be supported.

(378) Compliments were paid to Unesco's efforts in promoting the idea of a science teaching centre for research and development leading to the improvement of science teaching. The speakers announced that their governments had plans for setting up a similar centre in their countries. The Unesco Source Book for Science Teaching was also praised and the hope was expressed that it could be brought up to date.

(379) The pilot project for the development of new materials for university science teaching received support, but two delegates suggested that such an activity at the university level could be left to the universities themselves.

(380) One delegate suggested that the work of the Division of Science Teaching be included in the Department of Education; others expressed satisfaction with the present arrangement and hoped that the Division of Science Teaching would remain in the Department of Advancement of Science.

(381) A delegate noted that in paragraph 726 of document 14 C/5, the word "distinguished" in the reference to paragraph 425 does not appear as it does in similar references to other regions. The Commission agreed that this paragraph should be corrected to read: " distinguished lecturers. . . "

(382) Dr. A.A.K. Al-Mahdi, Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, presented the recommendations of this Committee as contained in document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, Section 2.21, paragraphs 5 to 8, regarding draft resolutions.

(383) Following the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Commission was in agreement with the delegations concerned, that the draft resolutions, submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany (14 C/8, referring to paragraph 416 of 14 C/5) and by Ethiopia (14 C/DR. 18(P)), be regarded as falling within the work plan, and that the draft resolution presented by Uruguay (14 C/8, referring to paragraph 416 of 14 C/5) be considered under the Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities. It was nevertheless agreed that the creation of science museums in Member States would be encouraged, at all levels of education.

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(384) The delegation of Romania, in referring to the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/8 (referring to paragraph 422 of 14 C/5), accepted the Director-General's Note and agreed with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, on condition that the word "mathematics" appear in paragraph 422 without any budgetary implications, as a reference to the spirit of their draft resolution.

(385) As to the draft resolution submitted by Ethiopia (14 C/DR. 19(P)), the Commission approved the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee involving modification of the work plan proposed by the Director-General.

(386) Draft resolution 14 C/DR.43(P), submitted by Austria, was withdrawn.

(387) The delegation of the United Arab Republic noted with satisfaction the remarks of the Director-General on their draft resolution contained in document 14 C/8 (referring to paragraph 416 of 14 C/5) concerning a regional centre for research in the teaching of the basic sciences. In the light of this note, the Commission expressed the wish that the Director-General endeavour to get the Special Fund to enlarge its criteria to include new projects for the improvement of science teaching.

(388) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.21 as amended, on the understanding that the considerations referred to in the report would also be taken into account in its implementation.

(389) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 4 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.21 (resolution 2.211 in 13 C/5).

(390) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$627, 500 for Section 2.2 1.

2.22 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

Section 2.22 1. Co-operation with international organizations

(391) The delegates of 13 countries took part in the discussion and expressed satisfaction for the good relations existing between Unesco and non-governmental organizations, especially with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). They stressed the importance of increased collaboration between Unesco and non-governmental organizations which would be mutually beneficial for Member States and the scientific community at large.

(392) Several delegates emphasized that joint projects, between Unesco and ICSU, like those proposed for scientific documentation and the International Biological Programme, were especially welcome as very effective means of action.

(393) Some delegates stressed the central rôle of ICSU, and insisted on the importance of creating scientific associations in the areas where they do

not exist yet, to incorporate the scientific activity of these regions to the international action. Some of the speakers expressed the wish that the subvention given to this council be increased in the future, at least to cover recasting.

(394) Several delegates regretted the small budget allocated for collaboration with the main regional intergovernmental organizations dealing with science and technology. A delegate suggested that Unesco should continue its activities in the space sciences in collaboration with the International Astronautical Federation. Another delegate considered it necessary to evaluate the use made of the subventions provided under this chapter, as well as the future costs.

(395) The representative of ICSU made a statement.

(396) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.221.

(397) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.221 (resolution 2.2211 in 14 C/5).

(398) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$461,000 for Section 2.221.

Section 2.222. Improvement of scientific and technical documentation and information

(399) The Assistant Director-General for Science introduced document 14 C/ 17 Part I in which the amendment of sub-paragraph (b) of proposed resolution 2.2221 in document 14 C/5 and of the corresponding work plan (paragraphs 435 to 440) was proposed. Fourteen delegates took part in the discussion, expressing support for the amended resolution and work plan and stressing the importance of this programme, which they felt should be considerably developed in the coming years with close collaboration between ICSU and Unesco, which should have a leading rôle in their respective areas of action,

(400) Several delegates stressed the need of studying the transfer of information in all disciplines, and the Assistant Director-General for Science confirmed that this is in conformity with the draft programme and budget in the Communication Chapter as well as Section 2.222. One delegate suggested a pilot project for the transfer of scientific information in Europe within the framework of the conference planned for 1969; another delegate mentioned the importance of studies on automatic reading machines.

(401) One delegate proposed that the assistance to Member States provided for the establishment of new national or regional centres could also be given for the improvement of existing scientific and technical documentation centres. The Director-General's representative accordingly agreed that the relevant paragraphs would be modified in the way proposed.

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(402) The delegate of the Netherlands voiced her support for the programme presented, and offered the participation of her country in the organization and financial support of a course, lasting several weeks, in scientific and technical documentation.

(403) The delegate of Italy presented 14 C/DR. 38(P) and noted with satisfaction that the proposed activities will be taken into consideration in the implementation of the work plan concerning this Section.

(404) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan as amended, for Section 2.222.

(405) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.222 (resolution 2.2221 in 14C/5, as amended).

(406) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$137,500 for Section 2.222.

Section 2.223. Promotion of research in the basic sciences; promotion of research in physics, mathematics, biology and chemistry

(407) The delegates of 23 countries took part in the discussion and supported, in general, the activities related to the promotion of research in physics, mathematics and biology in Part I of this Section. Many speakers regretted, however, the inadequate funds devoted to these projects, and strongly advocated a substantial increase in the future budget for these activities as regards assistance to developing regions in the creation of institutes of research and teaching in basic sciences at university level.

(408) In reply to one delegate, the Assistant Director-General for Science provided information on the present situation of the International Computation Centre indicating that the programme of the Centre is being reoriented.

(409) The delegates of Uruguay presented the proposal (14 C/8, ref. paragraphs 453 to 458 of 14 C/5). It was noted that the Director-General is prepared to explore in accordance with normal procedures, with the Uruguayan Government and the United Nations Development Programme the possibility of extra-budgetary assistance for the research carried out by the Uruguayan Institute of Fishery Research on production of food protein of marine origin.

(410) The representative of the Latin American Centre for Physics (CLAF) made a statement.

(411) As regards the proposals concerning Part II of this Section concerning promotion of research in chemistry, while several delegates supported the proposed programme, several others expressed their doubt on the advisability in view of the present limited budget of starting at this time a programme in chemistry, including studies on the production of food proteins which were already handled by other United Nations Agencies.

(412) The delegate of France, in presenting 14 C/DR. 30(P), suggested that the activities in chemistry be postponed until the next biennium. He agreed that part of the budget provided for this programme might be earmarked for a symposium which would study the organization of future activities in this field, but suggested that the main sum be devoted to increase the budget for the programme of oceanography.

(413) Other delegates proposed to take up this matter within the framework of the activities related to the International Biological Programme (IBP) and there was support for the possibility of transferring funds to strengthen the IBP. Others while agreeing to the postponement of activities concerning research in food proteins, stressed the urgency and importance of research on natural products.

(414) The Commission unanimously decided not to give consideration to proposed resolution 2.2232 (document 14 C/5, paragraph 453) and to delete from this Section Part II on chemistry (with a Regular programme budget of \$50,000), except for paragraph 458 which would be incorporated in the former Part I, retitled "Promotion of research in physics, mathematics, biology and chemistry". The Commission further decided in this connexion to insert the words "and chemistry" in the text of paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 2.2231 as it appears in document 14 C/5, when this text came under consideration, and agreed that the work plan should be rearranged in the following sequence.

(415) A new paragraph would be added to the work plan relating to this resolution to read as follows: "In close collaboration with the appropriate organizations, and in particular the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Unesco intends to extend its preliminary studies on the production of edible protein. As the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council on the Application of Science and Technology to Development is to examine this question at its seventh session (April 1967), particularly careful attention will be paid to the conclusions of the Committee's report with a view, if necessary, to including proposals in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 for participation by Unesco in large-scale international activities in this regard."

(416) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, as amended, for Section 2.223.

(417) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.223 (resolution 2.2231 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(418) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$88,000 for Section 2.223.

(419) The Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee presented that Committee's recommendation (document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, paragraph 9) concerning the draft resolution submitted by the

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Republic of Viet-Nam (14 C/DR.3(P)). The Commission approved that recommendation, to the effect that the draft resolution should be referred to the General Committee of the Conference which subsequently decided that it was not receivable.

Section 2.224. Geophysics and astronomy

(420) The delegates of 11 countries took part in the discussion. In general, the speakers expressed approval of the proposed programme. Particular interest in the proposed studies of the upper mantle of the earth was expressed by several delegates, the majority of whom were in favour of increased financial support for these studies. Several delegates mentioned the importance of research on sources of geothermal energy, and one speaker suggested that provision be made for Unesco to send experts to Member States, at their request, in order to evaluate the potentialities of geothermal areas and to advise on the planning of detailed studies of these areas. The delegate of Italy announced that his government was willing to place at the disposal of Unesco several fellowships for training in this subject at Italian institutions. One delegate urged that Unesco should give further consideration to ways and means of assisting developing countries to participate more fully in international programmes of scientific research.

(421) In his reply, the Assistant Director-General for Science stated that the Director-General fully recognized the importance of studies of the upper mantle of the earth and that Unesco would lend full support to this programme within the limits of its resources.

(422) An amendment (14 C/DR. 33(P)) to proposed resolution 2. 2241 as it appears in the draft programme and budget (14 C/5) was proposed by the delegation of Italy and was unanimously adopted.

(423) The Commission decided to recommend the allocation of an additional sum of \$10, 000 to paragraph 462 of the work plan relating to study of the upper mantle, by transfer from paragraph 457 (Section 2.223).

(424) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan thus amended for Section 2.224.

(425) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.224 (resolution 2.2241 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(426) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$113,000 for Section 2.224.

Section 2.225. Seismology and protection against earthquakes

(427) The Assistant Director-General for Science presented the Report of the Director-General on the proposed international fund for the development of seismology and earthquake engineering (14 C/16).

(428) The delegates of 15 countries took part in the discussion, and were unanimous in expressing approval of the proposed work plan. The delegates of Australia and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their governments would be willing, in principle, to consider contributing to the proposed international fund for seismology and earthquake engineering, if and when it were set up. Several other delegates, while expressing approval of the proposed programme, stated that their governments were not in a position to contribute to such a fund.

(429) The delegate of Japan expressed the desire of his government that Unesco's participation in the International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering in Tokyo be continued after 1968. The delegate of Iran spoke in support of this.

(430) The delegate of Italy announced that his government was prepared to place at the disposal of Unesco ten fellowships annually for the study of earthquake engineering in certain Italian institutions. One delegate suggested that, in appropriate cases, earthquake reconnaissance missions should include architects and/or planners in order to evaluate these aspects of seismic disasters.

(431) The delegation of Italy proposed an amendment (14 C/DR. 34(P)) to proposed resolution 2 _ 2251 as it appears in the draft programme and budget (14 C/5). The delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed that proposed resolution 2.2251 be amended by the addition of a sub-paragraph providing for the organization of studies on the prediction of earthquakes, particularly in zones of frequent seismic activity. These amendments were adopted unanimously, as was the amendment proposed by the Director-General in document 14 C//16.

(432) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan as amended for Section 2.225.

(433) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.225 (resolution 2.2251 in 14C/5, as amended).

(434) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$106,350 for Section 2.225.

Section 2.226. Life sciences

(435) The Assistant Director-General for Science introduced document 14 C/17, Part II, concerning Unesco/ICSU action on the International Biological Programme (IBP), and presented the comments of the Director-General indicating the difficulty of finding supplementary funds for this project. He recalled the desire expressed previously by a number of delegates that the Commission allocate to this activity certain credits released from sections which had been considered.

(436) Twenty-nine delegates, representing 34 countries took part in the discussion, gave their general support to the programme, stressing the

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importance of the activities in this field and emphasizing the parts which will require increased development and financial assistance in the future. In this connexion, several speakers mentioned brain research activities and the continuation of assistance to the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) beyond 1970 ; similar remarks were also made concerning cell research and the extension of the assistance to the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO).

(437) Six delegates mentioned microbiology and one of them especially stressed the assistance to culture collections. The delegate of Ethiopia noted with satisfaction that the Second Conference on " Global Impact of Applied Microbiology " would take place in his country, which was prepared to offer all possible facilities for such a meeting.

(438) Most delegates expressed satisfaction with the Unesco/ICSU joint project for the International Biological Programme (IBP), stressing the importance of this project and suggesting that increased support and funds should be devoted to it. With this aim in view, several delegates suggested that part (\$40, 000) of the total funds made available owing to the deletion of Part II of Section 2.223 in document 14 C/5 (paragraphs 453 to 457) be transferred to the joint Unesco/ICSU project for IBP; it was also requested that biochemical studies of natural products be supported within the IBP framework. The delegate of the Netherlands stated that funds had not yet been provided for fellowships related to IBP and offered to furnish some financial support if Unesco would accept to sponsor them. The representative of ICSU made a statement on the International Biological Programme.

(439) Eleven delegates spoke in favour of increased action and international collaboration in the field of molecular biology, especially between European countries. One delegate expressed the view that such collaboration should not be restricted to the European region.

(440) The delegate of Switzerland provided information on the Intergovernmental Conference of the Member States of C.E. R.N. which his government had invited to take place in Geneva in April 1967 in order to promote international collaboration in molecular biology and in the hope that such collaboration could be extended to other countries in the future. Three delegates objected to what they stated to be discrimination among European Member States of Unesco, while four others were in favour of a modest start such as that proposed by Switzerland.

(441) In his reply, the Assistant Director-General for Science expressed his satisfaction for the general and strong support given to the activities foreseen in the proposed Life Sciences programme and called the delegates' attention to the Director-General's proposal to increase by \$40, 000 the budget envisaged for the International Biological Programme (IBP). He suggested that Unesco's activities in the fields of cell and brain research, as well as their relation to ICRO and IBRO, could be

evaluated during the next biennium if the General Conference so desired. In doing so, due account would be taken of the warm welcome given to the proposals made at the fourteenth session of the General Conference and aiming at the continuation of Unesco's co-operation with these organizations beyond the dates originally proposed.

(442) The delegate of Brazil presented a draft resolution, also supported by France (14 C/PRG/2, Part II, paragraph II), proposing to convene a Symposium on Brain Research and its Application to Human Behaviour. The proposal was supported by several delegates and, after the Director-General had stated that, with funds he would be able to find, it would be possible to organize this meeting during 1967-1968, was approved unanimously.

(443) The report of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning the draft resolution relating to Section 2.226 was presented. In accordance with its recommendation, draft resolution 14 C/DR. 12(P), submitted by the Republic of Viet-Nam, was neither discussed nor voted upon, since the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 already covered the activities concerned.

(444) The draft resolution submitted by Brazil and the USSR (14 C/PRG/B, Part II, paragraph 10) met with general support. It was agreed that the Director-General would study, during the forthcoming biennium, ways and means to increase the activities in the field of brain research and the continuation of Unesco's assistance to IBRO beyond 1970.

(445) The representative of WHO expressed his satisfaction with the proposed extension of the activities foreseen under the Brain Research Programme and welcomed the proposed Symposium on Brain Research and its Applications to Human Behaviour, for which he offered the assistance of his organization.

(446) The delegate of Bulgaria agreed to the comments of the Director-General and the Ad Hoc Committee on the draft resolution submitted (document 14 C/8, paragraph 496 of 14 C/5). It was therefore agreed that the Director-General would assist the proposed international symposium in accordance with the possibilities of Unesco's Life Sciences programme.

(447) The delegate of the Netherlands presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 39(P) and, in accordance with the Director-General's comments, the proposal will be noted in the work plan, paragraph 495 of document 14 C/5.

(448) Indiscussing the International Biological Programme (IBP), the draft resolutions 14 C/DR. 83(P) submitted by Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, 14 C/DR. 84(P) submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, and 14 C/DR. 88(P) submitted by the United Kingdom, were examined. The Director-General's Note concerning these proposals was accepted, incorporated in the resolution, and will be further reflected in the work plan for this Section.

(449) In presenting draft resolution 14 C/DR. 35(P), the delegate of Yugoslavia proposed an amendment

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in the wording concerning the European Intergovernmental Conference of Experts. The delegate added that his initiative was consonant with the proposals of other delegations aiming at increased intergovernmental co-operation between Member States in Europe. The text, as amended, was subsequently issued as 14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev.

(450) The delegate of Switzerland stated again that the initiative of her government to convene a Conference on Molecular Biology, with restricted European participation, aimed at obtaining more rapid results. Other Member States could ask to participate in this Conference and the results would certainly be beneficial to the initiative of Yugoslavia. The delegate of Switzerland stated that her country was prepared to participate in the Conference proposed by Yugoslavia –

(451) After stressing the importance of increased collaboration and activities in the expanding field of molecular biology, the Director-General made a brief chronological survey of Unesco's action in this respect and mentioned, in particular, the report of a committee of experts and the consultations with European Member States. The latter showed unanimous agreement for increased co-operation in the field of molecular biology, but unanimity did not exist on the ways and means of expanding this co-operation. A Foundation was more generally supported than the creation of an International Research Institute. The Director-General felt that a conference open to all European Member States, as proposed in the Yugoslav resolution (14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev.), was an appropriate forum for a general exchange of views on these questions and the resolution had his support. The Director-General also considered that, following the declaration of the delegate of Switzerland, the Conference convened by that country will be, to a certain extent, preparatory for the general European Intergovernmental Conference to be convened by Unesco under proposed resolution 14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev.

(452) Fourteen delegates participated in the discussion of draft resolution 14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev. and of an amendment submitted by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposing: "to extend the participation in the Conference to experts belonging to European States that are not members of Unesco and in particular to scientists from the German Democratic Republic". Several delegates discussed the level of the Conference in connexion with Unesco's current classification of international meetings. The Director-General stressed his understanding - agreed to by the delegate of Yugoslavia - that the proposed meeting would fall in Category II of the Unesco classification (intergovernmental meeting) and that the Member States invited would be those included in the area "Europe" to be defined by the current session of the General Conference. Two delegates proposed that the Conference be extended to Member States outside Europe and the Director-General pointed out that observers of any Member State could attend all Unesco meetings. The amendment submitted by

the USSR was put to the vote and rejected by 17 in favour, 21 votes against, and 20 abstentions.

14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev. was then put to a vote and approved by 20 votes to none, with 34 abstentions.

(453) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.226 with the amendments approved, on the understanding that the above considerations would be taken into account in its implementation.

(454) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.2261 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(455) By 31 votes to none, with 20 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.2262 (ref. 14 C/DR. 35(P) Rev.).

(456) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$284, 000 for Section 2.226.

Section 2.23. Natural resources research

(457) The delegates of 29 countries took part in the discussion and one delegate submitted his comments in writing. Full support was expressed for the programme and it was hoped that increased financial support might be made available for this Section in the future programme and budget.

(458) Several speakers expressed their interest in the International Centre for Post-graduate Training in Aerial Survey Work in Delft and suggested that other such centres should be created in developing regions. One delegate observed the need for better use of integrated surveys in development plans.

(459) While many delegates strongly supported the proposals for the creation or strengthening of natural resources research institutes, it was agreed that this activity should preferably be undertaken at the national or possibly sub-regional level, and that the establishment of an international institute was not realistic at this stage.

(460) Ten delegates complimented Unesco's effort in promoting the preparation and publication of small-scale geological maps and expressed their hope for intensification of this activity, stressing the necessity for distributing the maps at a reasonable price. Several delegates expressed satisfaction with the bulletin Nature and Resources and requested its expansion.

(461) A number of delegates emphasized the desirability of a comprehensive approach to inter-regional and intercontinental correlations of geological formations and one delegate suggested that this should lead to the publication of a "Geology of the World". The proposed series of geological symposia in Latin America was supported and the delegates of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay expressed their readiness to facilitate their success.

(462) Several speakers stressed the importance of studies of direct value for mineral resources development, and recommended a clearer presentation of Unesco's activities in geology and the

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earth sciences in relation to natural resources. Some delegates favoured increased activities for the training of geologists.

(463) A number of delegates drew attention to the theoretical and practical importance of small-scale soil maps as well as to maps of special soil types, welcoming co-operation with FAO in this field and stressing the importance of inter-regional correlations.

(464) Several delegates expressed the hope that Unesco's activities will encourage countries to establish large-scale soil maps, and proposed that the preparation of land-use maps be studied. Several speakers also stressed the importance of increased action in the field of soil biology. The value of international post-graduate courses in soil science and geomorphology was underlined and the delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the possibility of a new course in geomorphology in his country.

(465) The observer of the International Union of Geological Sciences also made a statement.

(466) As regards ecology and conservation, the Assistant Director-General for Science informed the Commission of the offer received from the Director-General of FAO to co-sponsor the Conference on Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere (paragraph 534 of 14 C/5). He proposed that this Conference be considered as a meeting of experts and suggested that, in view of the association with another agency, the budget foreseen for paragraphs 533 and 534 in document 14 C/5 could be reduced from \$80, 000 to \$70,000.

(467) Many delegates strongly supported the expansion of the programme on conservation and the proposed Conference on Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere. Several speakers welcomed the close association with FAO for this activity and stressed the importance of convening the Conference at the intergovernmental level. The delegate from the United States of America indicated that his country was fully prepared to act as host for this conference. One delegate suggested the need for free access of all Member States to the Conference, that it might be desirable to convene the Conference in a developing country.

(468) Several speakers expressed the wish that increased attention be paid to the legislative aspects of conservation and pointed out that the funds allocated to conservation activities were insufficient. Other delegates underlined the importance of ecological and agroclimatological studies in general, and the close link of these activities with the International Biological Programme (IBP). The need to continue studies relating to arctic and sub-arctic ecology was indicated, as well as the value of vegetation maps and of taxonomic studies.

(469) The representative of the International Union for the conservation of Nature (IUCN) and of FAO also made statements.

(470) Replying to the comments of delegates, the Assistant Director-General for Science noted with appreciation the unanimous support given to

the proposed programme and suggested that the Commission give particular consideration to the nature of the proposed Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere.

(471) The question of the nature of the Conference foreseen in paragraph 534, was put to a vote. The Commission voted in favour of an intergovernmental meeting with 34 votes in favour, 0 against and 13 abstentions, and subsequently to modify paragraph (d) of proposed resolution 2.231 as follows:

"(d) ecological studies and conservation of natural resources, in which field an intergovernmental meeting of experts will be convened in 1968 by the Director-General of Unesco, jointly with other interested international organizations"

(472) As a consequence, it was noted that paragraph 534 would be amended to read as follows, with a budget reduction of \$10, 000.

" With a view to preparing a long-term programme of action in this field, an intergovernmental meeting of experts on the scientific basis for rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere will be organized in 1968, possibly in the United States of America, jointly with other interested international organizations and in co-operation with non-governmental organizations. A working group of experts will be convened jointly with other interested international organizations in 1967 for the preparation of this meeting (Regular programme: \$70, 000)."

(473) In addition, in order to take certain proposals before the Commission into consideration and on the suggestion of the Assistant Director-General for Science, it was noted that a number of amendments along the following lines would be made in the work plan. In paragraph 507, delete the reference to an international institute and add the following sentence: " The advisability of establishing an institute of this kind for the Antilles Archipelago and the Carribean regions will also be studied." In paragraph 512, after the words " mineral resources" , insert "with a view to their rational utilization" . In paragraph 516, add the following sentence after the second sentence: "In particular, the problem of the preparation of maps of distribution and utilization of various types of soils will be studied in co-operation with FAO" . In paragraph 527, first sentence, add the words "or the arctic and sub-arctic regions" after " South America" . In paragraph 533, add at the end of the first sentence "including the legislative aspects of the problem" . In the same paragraph, last sentence, add the words " and their transformation" after the words " natural resources" _

(474) Dr. A.A. K. Al-Mahdi, Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, presented the recommendation of this Committee as contained in document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, Section 2.23, paragraphs 14 and 15. The new text submitted by the Cuban delegation (14 C/DR. 89(P)) in accordance with these recommendations was considered by the Commission. The Cuban delegation agreed to the

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content of the Note of the Director-General and the proposals contained in this Note were accepted by the Sub-Commission by 43 votes in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions. The text of proposed resolution 2.01, paragraph 390, sub-paragraph (b) (iv) was amended accordingly, when brought under consideration.

(475) The delegate of the United Arab Republic indicated that in view of the amendments made and of the Director-General's Note, the amendments proposed by his delegation (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 504 of 14 C/5) need not be considered.

(476) With regard to the amendment proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 504 of 14 C/5) it was agreed that the amendment to paragraph 533 referred to above covered this proposal.

(477) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, as amended, for Section 2.23.

(478) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 13 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.23 (resolution 2.231 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(479) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$565,000 for Section 2.23.

Section 2.24. Hydrology

(480) The delegates of 32 countries took part in the discussion and expressed their full support for the programme and work plan.

(481) A number of delegates stressed the impetus which the International Hydrological Decade (IHD) had already given to hydrological studies in their countries, and the particular value of an integrated approach to the water problems which the Decade and the National Committees were achieving. They also commended the good inter-agency co-operation achieved with FAO, WMO, WHO and IAEA in the implementation of the programme.

(482) Several speakers expressed satisfaction with the increase of funds for the training of hydrologists, as compared to the previous biennium, while some felt that training at the medium level should be strengthened.

(483) The need for close regional co-operation on common river basins was stressed particularly with a view to implementing the regional, continental and global aspects of the Decade programme.

(484) Several delegates, among whom the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, and the USSR informed the Commission of their willingness to offer the availability, in their respective countries, fellowships in hydrology for nationals of developing countries.

(485) Plans for holding international symposia, within the framework of the International Hydrological Decade, on such subjects as hydrometrical instruments, floods, subsidence and man-made lakes, were outlined by three delegates.

(486) Several speakers expressed the opinion that the Technical Assistance sector of UNDP should be increased in the field of hydrology, and supplemented by short-term consultant missions aiming particularly at the development and implementation of national programmes for participation in the International Hydrological Decade.

(487) A number of delegates expressed particular interest in the Unesco-sponsored post-graduate training courses for hydrologists; the delegations concerned stated that their countries would continue to hold these courses.

(488) It was proposed that Unesco assume a large part of the responsibility in the financing of Decade projects in developing countries and information was requested concerning the status of bilateral assistance in research and training related to the Decade. The view was also expressed that the Decade programme activities should be extended to the field of desalination of saline waters.

(489) The delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed that, in view of the increasing importance of water pollution in the study of water resources, and of the lack of co-ordination on this subject at international level, proposed resolution 2.242 be amended to include measures against water pollution. This proposal was seconded by a number of delegates. Some emphasized the need for basic hydrological studies related to this problem, particularly in the fields of quality of water and dynamics of pollutants. The delegate of France further proposed that proposed resolution 2.241 in document 14 C/5 be similarly amended. Both these suggestions were unanimously approved.

(490) The representative of WHO made a statement on the work being currently undertaken by WHO with respect to water pollution, in co-operation with other agencies including Unesco. The Assistant Director-General for Science acknowledged the leadership of WHO in the general aspects of this problem and indicated that in view of the interest expressed by Member States, the matter would be brought to the attention of the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade for study of the hydrological aspects of the problem.

(491) The Assistant Director-General for Science further stressed the fact that Unesco's contribution to Decade activities was necessarily small when compared to those of Member States, even for the financing of post-graduate courses. With respect to water desalination, he recalled the activities of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the engineering aspects of this problem, pointing out that such aspects as inventories of brackish waters, the utilization of saline water for irrigation and other uses, basic hydrodynamics studies and studies of quality of surface and ground saline waters were of interest to Unesco and would be brought to the attention of the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD.

(492) Dr. A. A. K. Al-Mahdi, Rapporteur on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee, presented a

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recommendation of this Committee (document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, Section 2.24, paragraphs 16 and 17), which referred to the draft resolutions relating to the extra-budgetary programme submitted by Member States in document 14 C/8. Consequently, in agreement with the delegations concerned, the draft resolutions submitted by the United Arab Republic (14 C/8, paragraphs 543, 550 and 553 of 14 C/5) and by Uruguay (14 C/8, paragraph 554 of 14 C/5) were neither discussed nor voted on. It was agreed that the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic (14 C/8, paragraph 539 of 14 C/5) would be forwarded to the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD.

(493) The Chairman proposed the names of 21 Member States as members of the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD for the coming biennium; this list was unanimously approved and included in proposed resolution 2.241.

(494) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, as amended, for Section 2.24.

(495) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.241 and 2.242 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(496) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$395,000 for Section 2.24.

Section 2.25. Oceanography

I. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and international expeditions

II. Unesco's contribution towards furthering international co-operation in oceanography

(497) The delegates of 24 countries took part in the discussion on the two parts of this Section. All the speakers expressed their full support for the proposed programme and highly commended the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission as outlined in documents 14 C/5 and 14 C/15.

(498) Many delegates expressed their concern over the apparent reduction in the budget for oceanography as presented in document 14 C/5.

(499) Several speakers strongly urged increased co-operation between the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Unesco on the one hand, and the other international organizations on the other, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

(500) Several delegates stressed the global responsibility of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) as the key body in the field of international oceanography responsible for the co-ordination of all studies of the ocean and its resources, and appealed to Member States to increase their national contributions to the work of this Commission, and to the activities under Unesco's programme in oceanography.

(501) A number of speakers stressed the importance of Unesco's programme for the exchange of information and promotion of modern methodology and instrumentation in oceanography, and welcomed the increase in the number of oceanographic publications issued by Unesco. Particular interest in the symposia planned in the area of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, was expressed, and it was hoped that analogous symposia could be organized in other parts of the world. The Regional Meeting of Oceanographers of South East Asia and the Far East, to be convened in 1968, was also welcomed, and the wish was expressed that such meetings, being of a highly technical nature, be open to all interested scientists.

(502) Several speakers requested an increase in the rate of supply of oceanographic equipment to national institutions, and that Unesco help countries to acquire oceanographic research vessels.

(503) The Assistant Director-General for Science, commenting on various points made by delegates, stated that the apparent decrease in the budget for oceanography as presented in document 14 C/5 (paragraph 560) was not in fact a decrease, in view of the increase in staff for the Office of Oceanography which was budgeted under another paragraph. Moreover, there was actually an increase of 6 per cent, taking into account the figures for Technical Assistance which had actually been requested in the field of oceanography rather than the Technical Assistance figures mentioned in 14 C/5 which were merely an estimation made prior to the receipt of requests from Member States.

(504) The Director-General concurred with the views expressed by delegates as concerns the key rôle of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and would welcome the confirmation of this rôle as proposed in 14 C/DR.67(P) Rev.

(505) Dr. A.A.K. Al-Mahdi, Rapporteur on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee, presented the recommendation of this Committee (document 14 C/PRG/2, Part II, paragraph 18) concerning the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic (14 C/8 ref. paragraphs 575, 582 and 560 of 14 C/5). Following the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Commission noted that mention would be made in paragraph 575, of the lack of oceanographic equipment in addition to adequately trained personnel and co-ordinated research activities. The delegate of the United Arab Republic also expressed his satisfaction with the explanation given by the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General for Science concerning the budget for this Section (paragraph 560 in 14 C/5) and the extension of the Co-operative Study from the South Mediterranean to the whole of the Mediterranean Sea (paragraphs 567 and 582 of 14 C/5).

(506) Many delegates expressed their full support for the draft resolution submitted by Finland, in association with the other Scandinavian countries, concerning the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Unesco's programme in oceanography (14 C/DR. 67(P) Rev.).

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Following the Director-General's comments, a slight amendment was proposed by the sponsors. A vote was taken on the amended text (see paragraph 510 below).

(507) It was decided to recommend the allocation to the budget of Section 2.25 for activities foreseen in paragraph 563 of the work plan, an additional sum of \$10, 000 by transfer from paragraph 534 of Section 223.

(508) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Summary Report of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, as presented in document 14 C/15, and of the work plan for Section 2.25 as amended.

(509) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.2511, 2.2512 and 2.2521 (resolutions 2.251, 2.252, and 2.253 in 14 C/5).

(510) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.2522 (ref. 14 C/DR. 67(P) Rev.).

(511) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$558,000 for Section 2.25.

2.3 APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Section 2.31. General conditions of technological progress: needs, potential and structure

(512) The Assistant Director-General for Science introduced Section 2.3, outlining the main features concerning the creation and progress of the Department of -Application of Science to Development.

(513) The delegates of 26 countries took part in the discussion. All the speakers congratulated Unesco on its efforts and expressed their general support of the proposed programme.

(514) One delegate stated that the term " application of science and technology to development" should be clearly defined, as well as some other points of the programme, which he considered too vague.

(515) The Programme on the access of women to scientific, engineering and technical careers (paragraphs 595 to 597 of 14 C/5) met with unanimous approval. Several speakers felt that socio-economic factors should be taken into consideration in the implementation of this part of the programme.

(516) The view was expressed that, upon termination of a Special Fund project, there should be an interim phase before the government take over full responsibility for the project. It was also proposed that a plan be prepared to establish Technical Information Services.

(517) Two Latin American delegates praised the plans for developing the Sao Paulo Centre and considered this a fruitful initiative; a third delegate, however, expressed doubt about the possibility of defining its scale.

(518) One speaker mentioned the usefulness of the publication Impact of science on society in providing information about science to the average person.

(519) The need for future Regular budget increases in this part of the programme was indicated, particularly in view of the heavy responsibilities assumed under extra-budgetary programmes, which required more adequate intellectual back-stopping. Several delegates expressed the view that in particular the funds allocated under paragraph 589 for advisory missions were insufficient to allow for effective implementation.

(520) Two delegates underlined the need for studying the recognition given to technical careers, as referred to in paragraph 592, and considered this project of special interest.

(521) The delegate of Japan expressed his satisfaction at the inclusion of his country together with Mexico, for the case studies mentioned in paragraph 587 of document 14 C/5. Another delegate raised a question as to whether newly-developing countries should not be included.

(522) Several delegates questioned Unesco's rôle in relation to other United Nations agencies, such as UNIDO, FAO, etc. and stated that Unesco should not participate in large-scale operational activities, but engage instead in small-scale " pump-priming" .

(523) The Assistant Director-General for Science presented the Director-General's recommendations contained in document 14 C/28, Part III and the resolution proposed in paragraph 12.

(524) Full support was expressed for Unesco's intention to respond in the way indicated in this document to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1155 (XLI)) and to participate in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the modifications to be made to the proposed Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5) received general endorsement.

(525) Several delegates welcomed the plan to hold the Conference for the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia at the ministerial level, one emphasizing that sufficient time should be allowed for the preparation of the Conference.

(526) One delegate posed questions with regard to the proposal under point (c) of the resolution appearing in document 14 C/2 8 following which a revised resolution was presented, taking into account the results of the discussion in Sub-Commission I concerning the matter in question, namely, the African Conference of Ministers (14 C/28 Corr.). The amendment to this text submitted by Belgium, France, Uruguay, and Poland (14 C/DR. 105(P)) was approved, as modified in the course of the discussion.

(527) Several speakers drew attention to the Programme of Science Statistics (paragraph (d) of Part III, paragraph 12, of document 14 C/28 and paragraph (c) of document 14 C/28 Corr.) and to

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the danger of figures being collected and interpreted in an unrealistic way, stressing the necessity of establishing clearly defined standards and criteria. One delegate expressed the view that the Programme of Science Statistics should be launched without delay.

(528) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan as amended.

(529) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2. 511 (ref. document 14 C/5).

(530) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution 2.312 (ref. document 14 C/28, as amended).

(531) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$327, 000 for Section 2.31.

Section 2.32. Technical and technological education and training

(532) The Assistant Director-General for Science, in introducing this Section, drew the attention of the Commission to the transfer, to the Education Sector, of the activities connected with studies on technical and vocational education within national education systems and in relation to general education and advice to Member States in their field, as well as the training of technical teachers (paragraphs 607, 609, 626, 634, 639 and 648 of 14 C/5) and the responsibility for the organization of a regional seminar in Africa to discuss problems related to the training of higher- and middle-level technical personnel within the framework of national educational systems (paragraph 610 of 14 C/5). The preparation of manuals on advanced technical schools in different branches of engineering will remain with the Department of Application of Science. Of the total budget allocation of \$20, 000 under paragraph 610, \$15, 000 will therefore be transferred to the Education Sector.

(533) The delegates of 24 countries took part in the discussion. General support of the programme was unanimously expressed and it was emphasized that effective implementation of activities in the field of technical and technological education and training represented an indispensable prerequisite for the achievement of objectives envisaged in other sections.

(534) Several speakers, however, expressed the wish that technical education remain in the Science Sector, as they considered the transfer to the Education Sector might be prejudicial to the training of technical teachers.

(535) Seven delegates expressed special interest in the proposed International Conference on Engineering Education, emphasizing its usefulness in view of the changing situation prevailing with respect to the methods and aims of engineering education. Three speakers drew attention to the need for careful preparation and wondered whether the duration

of three days was not too short in view of the many items to be considered, and whether the funds available would not be insufficient. They suggested that these questions be submitted to the specialists who will assist in preparing the conference. These specialists should, in their opinion, also consider the possibility of ensuring the participation of specialists in technical education, and the adoption of the four official languages of Unesco as working languages of the conference.

(536) Other speakers suggested that the educational level with which the conference will deal be defined in advance and that due importance be given to the problem of adequate general training versus early specialization. One delegate stated that, in his opinion, the funds allocated for this conference might be more profitably spent in meeting more urgent needs and asked that they be transferred to other activities, such as the provision of advisory services to Member States for the improvement of technological or technical education.

(537) Approval was expressed for the programme under which advisory missions will be carried out in Member States to advise on the means for creating the structure for technical and technological education, as well as for the Programme for exchange visits between professors and technologists from developed and developing countries to observe practices relevant to their work. It was, however, considered that the funds allocated were insufficient. One speaker insisted that funds for the advisory missions be provided exclusively from the Regular programme, the administrative procedures for provision under the Participation programme being too involved.

(538) The delegates of Japan and Spain expressed their willingness to continue to co-operate with Unesco in the organization of post-graduate courses in their countries. The delegate of Japan indicated that the chemistry courses in his country will be continued until 1970.

(539) The "brain drain" problem in developing countries was mentioned by several speakers, and it was suggested that the UNDP and/or Unesco could contribute to solving this problem by appointing students who have been trained abroad as experts in their own countries, where better adaptation to local conditions should then encourage them to stay. As far as projects assisted by UNDP/ Special Fund are concerned, this arrangement would also contribute considerably to solving difficulties which are often encountered in replacing foreign experts with adequately trained local staff when Special Fund assistance terminates. In general, measures should be envisaged to ensure the continuation of Special Fund projects.

(540) Two delegates emphasized the need for Unesco to train more technicians and suggested that special care be taken to ensure that their training actually meets the requirements of their future careers.

(541) One speaker suggested that the study on the access of women to technical occupations

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(paragraph 606 of 14 C/5) should be integrated into the general framework of activities related to opportunities and the rôle of women at the technical, technological and scientific levels (paragraphs 595, 596 and 597).

(542) The need to promote the dissemination of information relating to scientific activities was stressed, and it was suggested that "technical information experts" be trained for this purpose.

(543) The wish to receive assistance under the United Nations Development Programme was expressed by the delegates of Zambia (training of technicians), China (training of chemical engineers) and Uruguay. The delegate of Nepal thanked Unesco for assistance provided in the past in connexion with the establishment of the Nepal Engineering College.

(544) The delegate of Kenya remarked that the correct designation of the institution referred to in paragraph 632 of 14 C/5 is "Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi".

(545) The Assistant Director-General for Science, commenting on various points raised by delegates, noted the concern expressed by several speakers on the place of central responsibility in Unesco for technical education. He underlined the fact that a preparatory meeting would provide final advice on the organization and exact terms of reference of the International Conference on Engineering Education, taking into account opinions expressed at the Sub-Commission.

(546) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.32, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(547) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.32 (resolution 2.321 of document 14 C/5).

(548) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the revised Regular programme budget of \$205, 500 for Section 2.32.

Section 2.33. Promotion of technological sciences and applied research

(549) The delegates of seven countries took part in the discussion and expressed general approval for the programme outlined in this Section.

(550) Questions were raised concerning the introduction of international standards, and the need for close collaboration with the International Standards Organization (ISO) was suggested.

(551) The delegate of the United Arab Republic expressed his gratitude to Unesco for the project on the National Physical Laboratory for Metrology in Cairo. The delegate of Cuba expressed satisfaction at its approval of the Special Fund project relating to the Faculty of Technology in Havana University.

(552) The Japanese delegate stated that the proposals in paragraph 668, concerning natural

disasters, were of particular interest to his country, especially with respect to typhoons.

(553) Two delegates considered the recommendations of the Science Policy Conference in Algiers (1966) as relevant to the present discussion, and strongly recommended that the need to develop in the Arab States, besides petroleum, agriculture resources and other natural resources, should also be taken into account.

(554) The representative from the ISO also addressed the Commission.

(555) The Assistant Director-General for Science expressed his satisfaction with the favourable comments made by the delegates on the proposed programme and stressed Unesco's agreement in connexion with the Regional Centre for Science and Technology to be established in Sao Paulo by the Government of Brazil as a Latin American institution serving Latin American Member States. In answering questions about standards laboratories he explained that Unesco did not seek to introduce new international standards, but merely to contribute to the accurate diffusion of existing ones.

(556) The Assistant Director-General for Science also pointed out that Unesco could not attempt everything at once, and has started with petroleum as the natural resource of primary importance to the Arab States; it was hoped that Unesco would subsequently extend its activities to other fields.

(557) The delegations of Brazil and Chile presented their draft resolution (14 C/8 ref. paragraph 712 of 14 C/5) concerning the Latin American Centre for Science and Technology.

(558) The Commission accordingly unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.332 (14 C/8, ref. paragraph 712 of document 14 C/5 as amended).

(559) The Commission noted that the work plan under paragraph 712, as well as paragraph 665, will be amended to take account of this resolution.

(560) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, as amended, for Section 2.33.

(561) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.331 (ref. document 14 C/5).

(562) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$253,000 for Section 2.33.

Section 2.34. Agricultural education and sciences

(563) In the discussion on this Section, delegates of 25 countries took part. The representation of the FAO and WCOTP (World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession) also spoke.

(564) All the speakers expressed their general support of the proposed programme and some stated that agricultural education and science is at the centre of the preoccupations of their governments.

(565) Most delegates stressed the importance

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of the integration of agricultural education and general education, and specially that agriculture in primary education is fundamental. In this context, the delegates emphasized the importance of a sound pedagogical training of agricultural teachers. One delegate expressed the view that the improvement in the quality of agricultural education should be a primary objective in countries where a structure of agricultural education already exists.

(566) Several delegates expressed the view that the closest collaboration should be established with ILO and FAO. One delegate proposed that the question of the absence of collaboration between FAO and Unesco should be taken up by ACC (Administrative Co-ordination Commission), and a decision obtained, before the Unesco General Conference approved the programme and budget of Section 2.34.

(567) The representative of the FAO stated that the tripartite agreement between ILO, FAO and Unesco of 1961 was the basis for co-operation, and that such co-operation was already taking place in a number of cases such as joint missions, seminars and studies.

(568) Several delegates expressed the view that while the training of personnel and scientific research for agriculture was the primary concern of Unesco, it is the FAO that is mainly concerned with the use of such personnel and such research results in agricultural production, and that on that basis, as is the case with the industrial sector, a promising avenue of fruitful collaboration exists between the two organizations.

(569) A delegate recalled that the primary vocation of the FAO is "la mise en valeur agricole", and considered that collaboration, on such a basis is possible and necessary specially in view of the major importance of the programme on agricultural education and science to all Member States, irrespective of the degree of their development, and the need expressed by the majority of delegates to strengthen it further. It was recognized that there were gaps in the programme that should be filled, particularly on secondary level agricultural education, the social aspects of education and rural development, and the transfer of scientific research results to agriculture through education. In this context several delegations referred to the importance of the recommendations on the Future Programme on agricultural education and science.

(570) Most delegates stressed the importance of ensuring that agricultural education is given its honourable and rightful place in educational development. The teaching of agriculture and agricultural teacher training has a particular rôle in all education as a "technique de synthèse", since agricultural education includes not only biological aspects of agronomy but also many other aspects in the scientific, economic and social fields. Delegates expressed a desire that the proposed Advisory Committee should study and define the full scope of agricultural education. The delegate of France referred to the recommendation made by France that the Committee take the initiative in organizing

in 1968 a conference on the possibilities offered by recent scientific discoveries for agricultural development, the most appropriate technical means of taking advantage of them and the establishment, after study of these questions, of high level education programmes (training of teachers) in the agricultural sciences.

(571) All delegates emphasized the importance of the function of the proposed International Advisory Committee, and some expressed the view that it might be enlarged and should meet once a year. The delegate of the UAR invited Unesco to hold in Cairo in 1968 the first meeting of the Committee.

(572) The delegates of several countries informed the Commission of the desire of the governments to benefit from Unesco's assistance in the development of agricultural education and science in their respective countries, while other delegates offered the experience and facilities of their respective countries in the implementation of the programme. The delegate of New Zealand emphasized the importance of the proposed work on the transfer of scientific research results to agriculture through education and training, and invited study by Unesco of the methods used successfully in New Zealand, so as to make them available to other interested countries. The delegate of Switzerland referred to the fruitful collaboration that has existed for several years between the Swiss Government and Unesco on the post-graduate agricultural teacher-training course held in Switzerland every two years and expressed the desire of the government to further develop and strengthen their collaboration in the future.

(573) Most delegates referred to the importance of giving special attention to agricultural education and science in the work of Unesco on education planning and science policy planning. One delegate welcomed the work already done by Unesco on the planning of agricultural education, and suggested that the Latin American Centre for Educational Planning in Santiago should develop further its activities in this area of planning.

(574) The Australian delegate announced the organization of a seminar in 1969 or 1970 in Australia on agricultural education and stated his country would advise Unesco and invite its co-operation. Some countries gave special emphasis to the Programme on the application of sciences to agriculture and particularly multidisciplinary scientific research, and offered their experiences and facilities to Unesco in the development of this aspect of the programme. These countries emphasized that the teacher training and science research aspects are especially effective because they have a "multiplier" effect.

(575) One delegate, referring to the Unesco study group on agricultural education and science, stressed that the group had discussed at length the most suitable structure for agricultural education in relation to general education at different levels, and concluded that the co-operation between Ministries of Education and Agriculture is essential to

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the development of efficient teaching of agriculture.

(576) Several delegates stressed that the Programme of agricultural education and science must necessarily give the appropriate emphasis to animal veterinary sciences, and should give attention to all related fields basic to agricultural development.

(577) At the close of the discussion, the Deputy Director-General confirmed that the Director-General would continue the policy of carrying out Unesco's programme in this field in the fullest possible co-operation with FAO.

(578) In accordance with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Programme Commission, submitted by the Rapporteur of that Committee, and made in concurrence with the delegation concerned, the draft resolution proposed by the Republic of Viet-Nam (14 C/DR. 13(P)) on paragraph 680, suggesting that the proposed International Advisory Committee should establish regional sub-committees in order to give special attention to regional problems in the development of agricultural education and science, was not discussed or voted.

(579) The amendment in the work plan proposed by Switzerland on paragraph 681 of the draft programme and budget (14 C/DR. 45(P)) was approved after the deletion of its last sentence.

(580) The draft resolution proposed by Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, United Arab Republic (14 C/DR.S7(P)) was adopted by 41 votes in favour, 3 abstentions and none against with a number of textual modifications which were accepted by the sponsors.

(581) In connexion with the draft resolution proposed by France (14 C/DR.100 (P)), on proposed resolution 2.341 and on paragraph 680, it was agreed that resolution 2.341 should include the following addition between sub-paragraphs (c) and (e): " the development of the rural primary school and its orientation towards rural life is fostered" . On the part of the resolution referring to paragraph 680 calling on the International Advisory Committee to " take the initiative in organizing, with the participation of Member States, during 1968, a General Conference" , whose agenda is given in full in the draft resolution, it was decided that the holding of such a conference would be considered in the work plan. The French delegate informed the sub-commission that his government would be happy to be host of the conference.

(582) Some delegates suggested a few modifications of the proposed resolutions contained in paragraphs 678 and 679 of document 14 C/5. They were accepted and incorporated in the texts.

(583) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.34, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(584) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the

resolutions 2.341, 2.342 (ref. doc. 14 C/5, as amended) and 2.343 (ref. doc. 14 C/PRG/S-C. II/SR.31, paragraph 76).

(585) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$160,000 for Section 2.34.

Section 2.4. Assistance to Member States for the acquisition of scientific and educational material for furthering development

(586) A draft resolution (14 C/8 and 14 C/8 Corr. 1) submitted by Cuba was referred to the Commission for consideration under Chapter 2, Natural Sciences and their Application to Development (General). One delegate expressed particular reservations concerning this draft resolution.

(587) The Commission put off consideration of this question until the meeting devoted to the Future Programme (Chapter 2). In the course of this meeting, the Commission voted on the principle of the main proposals contained in the draft resolution, bearing in mind the Director-General's note relating thereto, and approved it by 30 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

(588) By decision of the General Committee of the General Conference, a text reflecting these proposals in the form of a draft resolution (14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7) was referred back to the Administrative Commission for study of its administrative aspects. The said Commission studied the text accordingly.

(589) At a meeting of the Programme Commission, the Rapporteur of Sub-Commission II read out document 14 C/PRG/S-C. II/7 and the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Commission informed the meeting of the deliberations of the latter Commission on this subject, as contained in paragraphs 121-130 of the Report of the Administrative Commission (document 14 C/84, second part).

(590) By 41 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.41 (ref. 14 C/8 and 14 C/8 Corr. 1).

DOCUMENT AND PUBLICATION SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR- GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD STAFF, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(591) The Commission examined the overall budget estimates for the Natural Sciences sector - Part II, Chapter 2, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 in documents 14 C/5, and 14 C/5 Corr. 2, as well as other relevant summaries pertaining to the Natural Sciences sector, indicated in the same documents,

(592) As regards the document and publication services one delegate expressed the view that expenditures should not be planned to increase

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regularly, The Director-General pointed out that this was a policy matter to be examined by the Administrative Commission and it was so agreed.

(593) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget estimates of \$626,750 for document and publication services costs as indicated in paragraph 693 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2.

(594) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposed staff structure for the Natural Sciences sector as it appears in paragraphs 695-700 of document 14 C/5.

(595) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$47,500 for travel of the Assistant Director-General for Science and of senior staff members, as well as for hospitality, as estimated in paragraph 701 of document 14 C/5.

(596) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Headquarters staff establishment (paragraphs 703-709 of document 14 C/5) and that it approve the corresponding Regular programme budget estimates of \$2,936,434, as indicated in paragraph 702 of document 14 C/5 Corr.2. As

regards Field staff, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposals concerning regional centres for science and technology and of the recapitulation of Field staff as indicated in paragraphs 711-723 of document 14 C/5, and that it approve the Regular programme budget estimates of \$897,947 for the regional centres for science and technology, as reflected in paragraph 710 of document 14 C/5.

(597) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference take note of the summary of regional activities contained in paragraphs 724-730 of document 14 C/5.

(598) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the revised budget summary for the Regular programme (paragraph 731 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2, as amended) and that it approve the amended Regular programme budget total of \$9,089,481 for the Natural Sciences sector, which takes into account the transfer of \$15,000 from Section 2.32 - Technical and technological education and training to Chapter 1 - Education, and subject to the reduction of \$38,200, proposed in document 14 C/PRG/14.

SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURE

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(599) The Assistant Director -General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture introduced Chapter 3 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (document 14 C/5, Part II, Chapter 3) . He began by pointing out that, while this sector seemed less favoured than the priority sectors of Education and Natural Sciences, a study of the budget for it would show that it had not really been sacrificed and that appropriations for 1967-1968 were higher than those for the previous financial period. He then reviewed the three fields of activity in this sector. With reference to the human sciences, he drew attention to the improvement in the reciprocal collaboration firstly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, and the International Social Science Council and Unesco, and secondly between these organizations themselves as a result of the creation of a liaison committee. The Assistant Director-General then detailed the three projects entrusted to the new Division of Philosophy, with a reminder that this Division, being of recent creation, was merely beginning its activities and that, while the funds allotted to its programme for 1967-1968 might appear modest, the results they were entitled to expect from researches of a philosophical order were not proportioned solely by the funds made available for them.

(600) Turning to the social sciences, the Assistant Director -General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture referred to the changes in the structure of the Department of Social Sciences : the Division of Applied Social Sciences had been strengthened by the transfer to it of the Section for the study of the social prerequisites for the application of science and technology to development, and the Office of Statistics had been transferred to Communication. He then drew the Commission's attention to document 14 C/19 "International study on the main trends of research in the sciences of man".

(601) With reference to the programme of the Department of Culture, he stressed the fact that it was extremely difficult to define what culture was and, in speaking of culture, to know precisely what was meant. That was why the problems before this Department were among the most complex confronting Unesco. If the programme for culture appeared - and would doubtless continue to appear - static and sometimes less coherent than the programmes for other sectors, an absence of a cultural policy in Member States was in a large measure responsible. He drew a very clear distinction between what it had been agreed to call cultural activities and the studies of cultures

of the type which figured in the draft programme for 1967-1968 ; the latter were of an interdisciplinary character and called for a critical and scholarly approach, which meant that they had little in common with the programmes of cultural action.

(602) After giving an account of certain important items in the domain of culture, the evaluation of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, the Project for the General History of Africa, and the development of the cultural heritage as a factor in the promotion of tourism, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture emphasized the need for Unesco to help Member States to draw up a cultural policy.

(603) Thirty-four delegates took part in the general debate which followed. Before stating their views on Chapter 3, they all expressed their sympathy and fellowship with the Italian delegation over the disastrous floods which had affected the north of Italy and in particular the city of Florence.

(604) The consensus was that the programme in the chapter on social sciences, human sciences and culture was generally satisfactory, and showed a very definite improvement on previous years. One delegate remarked, however, that not all the sections of the programme had been equally well drawn up. The new administrative structure grouping these different sciences in a single sector was welcomed by all. One delegate expressed the opinion that the regrouping of social and human sciences and culture would not fail to "humanize" the activities proposed in this chapter and another emphasized that this chapter truly represented "the conscience of Unesco".

(605) A large number of delegates regretted, however, that the funds devoted to this important part of the programme were still too modest. Two speakers reminded the Commission that the importance of the activities in the domains of the intellect and of the arts were not always proportionate to the budget appropriations accorded to them ; moreover, as one delegate observed, it was only fair to recognize that the subventions granted to a number of international non-governmental organizations in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture had been substantially increased. Another delegate emphasized the need for extending the system of contracts when subventions were granted to international non-governmental organizations.

(606) Some delegations declared themselves satisfied with the balance achieved in the new programme between the studies of a purely speculative nature and the so-called "operational" activities.

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In their view, the Division of Philosophy not only constituted a unifying element for the future between the social sciences, the human sciences and culture but also would stimulate critical reflection in the Organization's spheres of activity outside that sector. One delegate went so far as to hope that the self-realization, which any speculative approach naturally invited, would one day transcend the Education and Natural Science sectors.

(607) Two delegations thought, however, that in some cases the programme in question was too cautious, particularly with respect to racial prejudice, and too limited in the activities it proposed to carry out. A third speaker considered that developing countries, where the social sciences and culture did not yet have the position which they would one day occupy, should nevertheless participate in the activities of international non-governmental organizations, such as the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) or the International Social Science Council (ISSC).

(608) Concerning the first section, Interdisciplinary Co-operation and Philosophy, two delegates pointed out that the new Division of Philosophy would be unable to execute three projects as ambitious as "Society and Education", "The diversity of cultures as against the universality of science and technology" and "Human rights and the identification of universal human values" with its limited staff and small budget. Both delegates suggested that, while it was desirable to give strong encouragement to researchers in connexion with the human sciences, it was better, as funds were limited, to concentrate on two of the projects only.

(609) Another delegate considered that the activities assigned to the Division of Philosophy were not always very clearly defined; thus the project, on the diversity of cultures as against the universality of science and technology seemed to him to lie as well within the competence of the Natural Sciences sector. Similarly the project on human rights and the identification of universal human values appeared to him to be equally within the purview of the United Nations.

(610) Finally, one delegate was of the opinion that the Division of Philosophy should devote special attention to the subject of underdevelopment and in this connexion call more upon the collaboration of international specialists in the execution of its programme.

(611) Concerning the social sciences, various delegates pointed out that this field was an excellent instrument for international understanding, especially in the case of the developing countries, and was becoming increasingly important in view of the problems which confronted modern societies. One delegate emphasized the contribution which the social sciences could make to improving the mutual understanding of the ways of life of the peoples of the globe and of their different social and economic systems, and to pinpointing the obstacles which still jeopardized human relations at the international level.

(612) In the view of some delegates, while there was a definite improvement in the methods and content of the new social sciences programme, the problem of peace should be the main focus of attention; although peace was certainly one of the concerns of the Social Sciences Department, many delegates considered that the Organization could do still more in this sphere and emphasized methodology in this respect. One delegate felt that one of the tasks of the social sciences was to study social and economic factors which would rule out the possibility of applying scientific and technological progress for inhuman purposes of destruction and violence.

(613) Most speakers thought that if the social sciences programme was of a more concrete nature, the Organization would bring out more clearly the important aspects of contemporary life, more particularly as regards the economic, social and cultural problems of the countries which had lately acceded to independence, of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of investigations concerning peace and of the struggle against racial prejudice. One speaker remarked that Unesco should establish contacts with a greater number of international organizations concerned with research on peace problems, and particularly with the Peace Institute in Vienna.

(614) Other speakers advocated the establishment of closer links between social sciences specialists since this discipline might well be required one day to provide an objective vocabulary for the purpose of a genuine international dialogue.

(615) One delegate felt that the Social Sciences budget was inadequate. Another, discussing the new structure of this Department, wondered why the Office of Economic Analysis was attached to Social Sciences rather than to Education or Natural Sciences, the best solution being, in his opinion, the creation of an independent office which would provide services for all sectors of the Organization. Another speaker welcomed the transfer of the Office of Statistics to the Communication sector. Finally, several delegates wished particularly to express their satisfaction at the remarkable results obtained so rapidly by the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna).

(616) In the matter of culture, several delegates raised questions on its definition or definitions, one considering the term to be obscure, another that it was difficult if not impossible to define for international purposes owing to the necessarily national, or at best, regional nature of any given culture. A third delegate remarked that in the Unesco programmes there were at least four concepts of culture which was envisaged alternatively as the fruit of education, as what was specific to a particular country, as a human right or as the mobilization of the spiritual values for the pursuit of peace. One speaker suggested that since culture, however viewed, was basic to all mankind the definition was really unimportant. Furthermore,

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a distinction is drawn between "culture" and "cultures" and the essential thing was to arrive at a state of harmony precisely by integrating the cultures into culture. One delegate considered that cultural action was a complement to educational action and scientific efforts and, as it were, set the purpose for them. He thought that the work plans should be more satisfactorily centred on a specific programme of cultural action based inter alia, on survey results. In his view, Unesco's first task, in this regard, was to draw attention to the cultural needs of modern societies at various levels of development.

(617) Several delegates considered that the Department of Culture's new programme was better planned than hitherto. It was still open to criticism in certain respects : in the first place, as the Assistant Director-General pointed out in his introductory speech, the development of cultural life in a given country or region was a specific phenomenon and Unesco, simply by reason of its international nature and its universal function, could not completely and faithfully reflect it ; in the second place, there was not a prescribed cultural policy in all Member States. Consequently all Unesco could do was to try to bring out the diverse characteristics of these many cultures for subsequent synthesis. One delegate expressed the opinion that a universally applicable cultural policy was undesirable and that the true universality at which the Organization was aiming was founded primarily upon respect for all cultures in their individuality. Another delegate, speaking on the general trend of Unescos activities in the field of culture, said that the Organization should assist in the consolidation of peace and in the preservation and mutual enrichment of national cultures. Special attention should be given to the provision of aid to the developing countries in the revival and development of their national cultures, to measures to combat anti-aesthetic theories and trends in literature and art, and to acquainting the broad masses of the people with cultural treasures.

(618) Concerning the structural changes in the Department of Culture's new programme, one delegate favoured the transfer of the Libraries Division to the Communication sector.

(619) Some delegates welcomed the proposed cultural studies as a detailed follow-up of the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. While recognizing that they covered vast cultural areas, a delegate pointed out that they were concerned mainly with developing areas (Africa, Latin America, Asia) and largely ignored the industrialized countries where they were also needed. Another delegate proposed that the cultures of Oceania should be included.

(620) Some speakers regretted that the budget for the artistic creation programme was so small : Unesco should act more boldly, especially by awarding more fellowships to artists. Another

delegate suggested that, in regard to the protection and presentation of cultural property, monuments and sites, the Organization should not hesitate to embark on large-scale projects.

(621) Several delegations referred to the vital rôle in culture of international co-operation and of the non-governmental international organizations, and it was suggested that the example of the International Association for Balkan and South Eastern European Studies might be followed elsewhere.

(622) Replying to the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture began by expressing his satisfaction with the number of speakers who took part in the general discussion. Despite the measure of unanimity regarding the programme in Chapter 3, it was well that there had also been reservations, doubts, even criticisms. He remarked that of a total of 34 speakers, 21 had deplored the inadequacy of the budget for the chapter.

(623) Referring to relations with certain non-governmental international organizations he pointed out that it was not enough merely to have increased the subventions ; henceforth, those organizations must be more closely associated to ensure the international character of the programme.

(624) Turning to the projects of the Division of Philosophy, he believed that, despite the difficulties always inherent in making a start, so important a problem as the relations between society and education could not be eluded by the Division, which was there precisely to keep Unesco in touch with the realities of the contemporary world and to make it think about them. In setting up the Division, no particular philosophical doctrine had been proposed. He agreed with delegations regarding the urgent need for international interdisciplinary co-operation, but the fact that specialists in a given discipline were rarely in agreement regarding the methods to be used on projects often made the implementation of resolutions very difficult. In his opinion, the situation called for a multiplication and intensification of the dialogue.

(625) Delegates had been practically unanimous regarding the social sciences, although some felt the programme was not sufficiently cohesive. None the less a certain continuity was necessary and projects already started could not reasonably be abandoned. Unesco's approach to the studies on racial prejudice was purely scientific, and they had been started long before the newly-independent countries joined. It was therefore not in Unesco's interest to limit to one section of the Organization's vast programme its activities in the areas of peace promoting and combating racial prejudice.

(626) Replying to remarks regarding the programme of the Department of Culture, he stated that it had never been the Organization's intention to propose any particular cultural policy. An inventory of cultural work in Member States might perhaps be more enlightening. What was urgent was to ensure greater international coherence. The Department of Culture had the greatest degree

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of dispersal in small projects - often undertaken in response to the particular wishes of individual Member States - and that was sometimes prejudicial to the broader unity of the programme. Nevertheless, he believed the Department's new programme, generally speaking, achieved a satisfactory balance between operational and purely intellectual projects.

RESOLUTIONS ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(627) The Commission examined the proposed resolution 3.20 addressed to Member States concerning the Social and Human Sciences and the proposed resolution 3.30 addressed to Member States concerning culture.

(628) The delegate of the Philippines presented a draft resolution (14 C/DR. 107 (P)) amending proposed resolution 3.20. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.02 (resolution 3.20 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(629) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.03 (resolution 3.30 in 14 C/5).

3.1 INTERDISCIPLINARY CO-OPERATION AND PHILOSOPHY

Section 3.11. Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

(630) Most of the delegates expressed their satisfaction at the creation of the "Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy" Division. Several, however, regretted that the Division had only a small staff. One delegate, apprehensive lest that situation should make it impossible for all tendencies to be represented, stressed the importance of ensuring that the work of the Division should, from the outset, be directed towards carefully chosen objectives.

(631) Several delegations commented on the orientation and organization of the programme. One delegate thought the programme lacked homogeneity: in his opinion, it was composed of heterogeneous elements and, so far as the projects envisaged were concerned, it was based on an unduly technical conception of philosophy. He considered that the project concerning human rights came more within the sphere of the United Nations than that of Unesco. Other delegations, whilst approving the principle according to which the Divisions should be a centre for critical reflection upon the activity of Unesco and upon the great interdisciplinary problems, would have liked the programme to have more bearing upon the world of today and thus to contribute to the formulation of a humanism of development.

(632) One delegate took the view that paragraphs 743 to 745 of the draft programme were

not sufficiently inspired by the humanism of development. Further, one delegate wondered whether philosophy were not by its nature alien to the whole programme of the sector "Social sciences, human sciences and culture", and expressed the fear that philosophy might gradually assume the character of a superior discipline, with a tendency to dominate the others.

(633) Co-operation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and the International Social Science Council (ISSC) received approval from several delegations. However, one delegation would have preferred joint research projects to be carried out, and another wondered what were the reasons that determined the distribution of subventions as between the two organizations. His delegation considered that the best method of working would be to conclude contracts for clearly defined studies.

(634) Several delegations gave their support to the project concerning the diversity of cultures as against the universality of science and technology (document 14 C/5, paragraph 745) and thought it should be given high priority. Two delegations stressed the urgent need, both for the developed and for the developing countries, to disseminate, thanks to this project, the idea of scientific humanism, or, more precisely, of a scientific climate in humanism. One delegate claimed that it was essential to seek, by means of this project, the foundation of peace between countries with differing economic and social systems. Another delegation, however, thought that the project was based on the notion of the unification of philosophy and culture, which seemed to him to be very questionable.

(635) Considering the human and financial resources available for the Section, several delegations thought they were insufficient and some suggested that perhaps the whole of the programme should not be undertaken at once. Those delegations proposed that efforts should be concentrated first of all on the project in paragraph 745 and that the project on "Society and education" mentioned in paragraphs 743 and 744 should be postponed. One delegate suggested that studies relative to this latter project should be undertaken, in the first place, at the national level.

(636) With regard to the project on "Human rights and the identification of universal human values" (document 14 C/5, paragraph 746)) one delegate proposed that it should be linked, on the one hand, with the question of living peacefully together and human rights and, on the other hand, with the study of human rights as factors in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. Another delegate, who approved the project, suggested that it was not sufficient to assemble texts and that empirical traditions also should be taken into account.

(637) With regard to the draft resolution 14 C/DR. 81 (P) submitted by Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the

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United States delegate explained that it concerned the creation of an interdisciplinary and cross-cultural centre of higher epistemological studies. The delegate of Italy, who associated himself with the project, offered the hospitality of the Cini Foundation in Venice for the first meeting of experts. He also said that the Italian Government was prepared to make a financial contribution to the implementation of the project. Several delegations supported the draft resolution.

(638) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, replying to the observations made by delegates, recalled that the orientation and organization of the programme of Section 3.11 had been approved by the Executive Board in the presence of some of them. (Moreover, the term "philosophy" in the title of the Section should not be given a restrictive interpretation). The programme of that Section, as conceived by the Secretariat, far from being an isolated programme, would open up new prospects for the benefit of the programme as a whole. The three projects mentioned in paragraphs 743 to 746 should result in exchanges of views on problems of major importance to the Organization. It was only from a technical standpoint that the project "Human rights and the identification of universal human values" was dealt with in that section of the programme.

(639) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, replying to those who had suggested that priority should be given to the project described in paragraph 745 and that the projects mentioned in paragraphs 742 and 743 should be deferred, asked them not to consider these projects as being opposed one to the other and he recalled the fundamental nature of the project "Society and education".

(640) With regard to the slight increase in the subvention of ICPHS, it had to be remembered that ICPHS and ISSC were confederations of learned societies, and that the former comprised 13 organizations, and the latter 10.

(641) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture stressed the fact that draft resolution 14 C/DR. 81 (P) had no budgetary implications.

(642) On the proposal of its Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the draft resolution, which was not put to a vote and which would be the subject of a request for assistance on the part of interested countries under the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States.

(643) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.11.

(644) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.01 (resolution 3.111 in 14 C/5).

(645) The Commission recommended, with one dissentient, that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.11 (resolution 3.112 in 14 C/5).

(646) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$535,000 for Section 3.11.

3.2 SOCIAL SCIENCES

Section 3.21. Co-operation with international Social Science Organizations

(647) Thirteen delegates took part in the discussions on this section. Stressing the valuable work carried out by the non-governmental organizations, delegates of five Member States spoke in favour of the proposed increase in subventions to several of these organizations.

(648) One delegate expressed the wish that even closer co-operation be established between Unesco and these organizations and regretted that two important bodies - the Association of Criminology and the World Association for Public Opinion Research - who have been admitted to consultative arrangements with the Organization as well as with the United Nations, were not receiving any subvention in spite of applications introduced on their behalf during former sessions of the General Conference. Two delegates stressed the necessity for these organizations to intensify their relations with developing countries in order to justify the provisions appearing in the proposed programme and budget, according to which a number of non-governmental organizations received increased subventions in order to expand the geographical distribution among their members.

(649) The delegate of Morocco submitted an amendment to the work plan (document 14 C/8, ref. para. 770 of document 14 C/5) proposing that a sum of \$10,000 be put at the disposal of the International Union of Academies for the preparation of a "corpus constitutionnel" within the framework of Unesco's co-operation with international social science organizations. He stressed the particular interest of undertaking an objective and analytical study of constitutional texts by eminent specialists in this field.

(650) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture stated that such studies fell within the responsibility of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, of which the International Union of Academies is a member, rather than within the competence of an international intergovernmental body, such as Unesco.

(651) The delegate of Morocco agreed that the Commission, having taken note of his amendment, should not put his proposal to the vote.

(652) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.21.

(653) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.21 (resolution 3.211 in 14 C/5).

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(654) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$198,000 for Section 3.21.

Section 3.22. Improvement of specialized social science documentation

(655) Thirteen delegates took part in the discussions on this section. The fundamental importance of documentation as a prerequisite for social science research and the gaps existing in this field in nearly all developing countries was emphasized by five delegations, who consider that much remained to be done to develop documentation services on a national and international level.

(656) Two delegates mentioned the excellent services rendered by the International Social Science Journal to social scientists in the whole world.

(657) The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany presented an amendment to the work plan (14 C/8 ref. paras. 774 and 860 of document 14 C/5) proposing, with reference to proposed resolutions 3.221 and 3.262 (14 C/5), that the Secretariat examine possibilities of setting up an international study group on documentation matters and that a meeting be convened to prepare this project.

(658) The delegate of the United Arab Republic, supported by one other delegate, introduced an amendment to the work plan (14 C/8, ref. para. 777 of document 14 C/5) to the effect that the Secretariat encourage further activities in the field of terminology by providing financial and technical assistance at the request of Member States and that the amount allocated to the section be increased by \$16,000.

(659) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture shared the views expressed concerning the value of efforts to develop documentation and terminology. Recalling the work already done in the field of terminology for the French, English, Spanish and Arabic languages, he stressed the fact that Unesco's rôle consisted in stimulating certain activities for which Member States were then to assume entire responsibility.

(660) With regard to the amendment presented by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture recognized the importance of specialized documentation in the field of development research, but pointed out that preliminary work for this project could better be carried out by the interested country.

(661) Having noted the budgetary implications of the amendment presented by the delegates of the United Arab Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Commission took note that both Member States intended to stimulate work at the national level and that they could request funds to assist them under the Participation programme.

(662) The Commission recommended that the

General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.22.

(663) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.22 (resolution 3.221 in 14 C/5).

(664) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$68,500 for Section 3.22.

Section 3.23. Social science teaching and training

(665) Sixteen delegates took part in the discussion on this Section. General agreement was expressed with the proposed programme for social science teaching and training which was considered to be of fundamental importance. Several speakers emphasized the necessity of continuing to allocate substantial resources to these activities in view of the considerable needs existing in developing countries. The usefulness of short- and long-term training courses was stressed as well as the need for increasing the number of experts and of fellowships available for developing countries, while most of the delegates insisted on the necessity of establishing and strengthening regional and national institutions concerned with teaching and training in the social sciences. The necessity of joint action between Unesco and Member States for all these activities was pointed out.

(666) Following the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, the delegate of the United Arab Republic agreed that his amendment (14C/8, ref. para. 785 of document 14 C/5), as it was covered by the work plan, should not be discussed or voted upon by the Commission.

(667) One delegate urged that the social sciences teaching and training programme be broadened and carried out in close collaboration with the natural sciences programme in this field, and expressed the hope that the social scientists might participate in Special Fund projects administered by the Departments of Education and Natural Sciences.

(668) One delegate expressed regret that wider African participation had not been sought in the preparation of a textbook of economics for African students.

(669) Several delegates emphasized the importance of ensuring follow-up activities after the termination of Unesco's planned assistance to regional centres in Latin America, while one of the speakers requested an evaluation of the activities of the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development before assistance to this Centre beyond 1968 was granted.

(670) The delegate of Chile agreed to withdraw his draft resolution (document 14 C/8, ref. para. 798 of document 14 C/5) concerning Unesco's assistance to the Latin American Social Science Faculty on the understanding that means will be sought of assuring other forms of co-operation

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after the planned assistance to this institution has come to an end, and that transitional measures would be considered for ensuring the continuity of the work carried out by this Faculty should the new regional instrument not enter into force in time.

(671) Most of the speakers expressed appreciation of the new programme in the field of international public law. Several delegates recommended that particular attention be given to the needs of developing countries and more particularly of Africa in this respect, while one delegate pointed out that activities in this field should be carefully distinguished from peace research. Another delegate urged that these activities be carefully co-ordinated with work done in this field by national and other international bodies to avoid duplication of effort.

(672) The delegate of Thailand introduced his draft resolution (document 14 C/DR. 96 (P)) proposing that, for the sake of realism and efficiency, international politics and economics be given due attention within the programme on teaching of international law. This proposal was supported by three delegations.

(673) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture assured the Commission that, should the Latin American Member States not succeed in adopting in time the new status of the proposed Latin American Social Science Institute, the Director-General would study the possibility of introducing further limited assistance to the existing institutions in the next programme and budget, i. e. the Latin American Social Science Faculty and the Latin American Social Science Research Centre. He stressed the fact that as far as development of expert services and fellowships in the field of social science teaching is concerned, Unesco depended on the submission of relevant requests from Member States under their national Technical Assistance programmes. He added that co-ordination of the social sciences and natural sciences programmes will be brought about gradually and that the co-operation of social scientists in Special Fund projects will be sought. The textbook of economics for African students was prepared in close consultation with scholars of both African and non-African countries, all of whom had had direct experience of teaching in Africa. He confirmed that the programme in the field of international law was in no way connected with peace research and that the work plan for this section would be amended to take into account the decision of the Executive Board at its 73rd session (14 C/6, Add. II).

(674) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, as amended, for Section 3.23.

(675) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.231 (ref. 14 C/5).

(676) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.232 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(677) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.2331 (resolution 3.233 in 14C/5), 3.2332 (resolution 3.234 in 14C/5), 3.2341 (resolution 3.235 in 14C/5) and 3.2342 (resolution 3.236 in 14 C/5).

(678) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$326,000 for Section 3.23.

Section 3.24. Basic and applied research in the social sciences

(679) Twenty-two delegations took part in the discussion, and expressed general agreement with the proposed programme in the field of basic and applied research in the social sciences. Most of the speakers stressed the importance of the international study on the main trends of research in the sciences of man and expressed their appreciation of the work already performed by the Secretariat. Several delegates mentioned that this study, in taking stock of the present situation of research, will constitute a most useful basis for the promotion and planning of research, particularly in developing countries. One delegate expressed concern about the time-table adopted for the implementation of this project and asked for careful planning. Several speakers recommended that every effort be made to ensure as wide a participation as possible of social scientists throughout the world.

(680) Most speakers favoured giving support to regional social science research centres which had a paramount rôle to play in stimulating research carried out at a national level. In this respect, some delegates expected that Unesco would continue to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Research Centre after planned assistance to this institution had come to an end and would consider adequate transitional measures to ensure continuity of the Centre's activities.

(681) Several delegates expressed satisfaction at the proposed incorporation from 1967 onwards of the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia into the Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi). One delegate suggested that a quantitative evaluation of the Centre's activities during the last ten years be undertaken. On the basis of such an evaluation a new orientation of the regional activities to be continued by the Institute of Economic Growth may prove opportune. Another delegate suggested that two social scientists from outside the region should be added to the consultative committee referred to in the workplan.

(682) It was also suggested that the work plan pertaining to proposed resolutions 3.245 and 3.246 (document 14 C/5) be amended to include demography among the disciplines to be used in connexion with the refresher course for advanced students of the region which the Institute would organize. One delegate, expressing his satisfaction about the proposed measure to ensure that the social science point of view is borne in mind by Member States

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in the elaboration of their science policies, recommended that greater attention be given to this field in the future' programme.

(683) The activities of the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna) were appreciated by a large number of delegates. Several speakers stressed the fruitful contacts that have already been established by the Centre with numerous national research institutions all over Europe. One delegate regretted that the Centre so far had not dealt with documentation and expressed the hope that this field would be given due attention in the near future.

(684) With regard to the Latin American Social Sciences Centre, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture reiterated the assurances already given in respect of the Latin American Social Science Faculty. He confirmed that the Secretariat would make every effort to adhere to the time-table proposed for the implementation of the International Study on the main trends of research in the sciences of man and stated that this study will help the Secretariat to define its social sciences programme better in the future. With regard to the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, he mentioned that the Secretariat, in agreement with the Government of Austria, would do its best to promote co-operation between this Centre and other regional institutions for social sciences teaching and research.

(685) The Assistant Director-General further recalled that the Commission was to vote on the amended version of proposed resolution 3.246 as agreed with India and recommended by the Executive Board at its 72nd session.

(686) The delegate of Brazil withdrew the draft resolutions presented by his country (documents 14 C/DR.28 (P), 14 C/DR.91 (P) and 14 C/DR. 131 (P)) on the understanding referred to above concerning future co-operation between Unesco and the Latin American Social Science Research Centre.

(687) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.24, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(688) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.241, 3.242, 3.2431 (resolution 3.243 in 14 C/5), 3.2432 (resolution 3.244 in 14 C/5) and 3.2441 (resolution 3.245 in 14 C/5).

(689) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.2442 (resolution 3.246 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(690) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$415,000 for Section 3.24.

Section 3.25. Applied social science activities with reference to the access of women to education, demography, science and technology and evaluation

(69 1) Thirty-three delegations took part in discussions on this section. Generally speaking, the delegates supported the programme of the section. Speakers stressed the interdepartmental, interinstitutional and interdisciplinary nature of the work required for the implementation of this programme. Special mention was made several times of the need for the Division of Application of Social Sciences to collaborate closely in the execution of the Science Policy programmes and in the preparation of the CASTASLIA project. Some delegations also stressed that it would be useful, also to give the Division's programme a more "operational" character, in view of the importance of the application of social sciences to development. Other delegations offered the co-operation of competent institutions in their own countries in the implementation of the projects envisaged in this section. Finally, the proposal concerning evaluation was, on the whole, favourably received.

(692) On the subject of the Application of social science in matters concerning the access of women to education, the delegates who spoke commented favourably on this part of the programme. They all emphasized the importance of the social side in the solution of this problem. The United Kingdom delegate submitted an amendment to resolution 3.251 (14 C/DR.98(P)) concerning access of women to education and employment in the scientific fields, widening its original scope. This amendment, complemented by a proposal from the delegate of the Philippines, met with the assent of all who took part in the debate.

(693) The part of the programme concerning Education and evolution of population met with the agreement of the delegations. Some delegates raised the problem of co-ordination and possible duplication with the programmes of other United Nations Specialized Agencies.

(694) Objections were raised to the first part of this project by two delegations who stressed that the problem of family planning fell rather within the scope of WHO and was outside the competence of Unesco. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the United Nations had been dealing with demographic problems for many years and it was doubtful whether Unesco should undertake the new project, which was not quite within its purview. One delegate added that resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, to which the text in question referred, had not yet been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

(695) The delegations of Sweden, Ceylon, Denmark, India, Iraq, Kenya, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, Norway, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (14 C/DR. 129 (P)) on the inter-relationship between the development of education

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and the evolution of population. This proposal was discussed at length and part (a) was supplemented by a proposal from the delegation of Italy that the sociological studies mentioned should be carried out with due regard to the economic aspects of population problems.

(696) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture explained that the Secretariat had no doctrine on the subject of family planning. Its rôle was, where necessary and when requested to do so, to help Member States to conduct studies on the different methods of education and communication to be used by them in this field. He also pointed out that Unesco's competence in the field of the interrelationships between education and population phenomena had been fully recognized by the United Nations and that co-ordination was already assured and would continue to be so, thanks to the inter-institutional mechanisms already set up.

(697) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture showed how the work plan (para. 844 of document 14 C/5) could be amended to take the draft resolution into account: the small meeting of experts envisaged in this paragraph would be replaced by a meeting of the special committee envisaged in the draft resolution. Bearing this explanation in mind, the Chairman proposed that draft resolution 14 C/DR. 129 (P) should not be voted and the Commission, after accepting this suggestion, noted that the work plan would be amended as follows:

"In 1967-1968, priority will be given to analysis of the effects of education, especially of a rise in the educational levels reached by the populations concerned on (i) the fertility rate among those populations; (ii) phenomena of migration, in particular from the countryside to urban areas; and (iii) changes in occupational structure. These activities will give rise to appropriate scientific studies, which might consist, if necessary, of a limited number of case studies. A special committee with limited membership will be convened in 1967 with instructions to advise the Director-General on Unesco's responsibilities in the population field, and particularly concerning the possibility of:

(a) carrying out sociological studies on social, cultural and other factors influencing attitudes to family planning, bearing in mind the economic aspects and population problems;

(b) functioning as a clearing house for exchange of sociological research and knowledge in the field of family planning.

The Director-General will report to the Executive Board on the results of this work. All these activities will be conducted in close co-operation with the Statistical Office. (Regular programme: \$60,000). 'I

(698) The content of the sub-section entitled Socio-cultural problems arising from the implantation of science and technology in contemporary societies met with the general agreement of

delegates. Two delegations nevertheless expressed misgivings about the nature of the project, which in their opinion, risked slowing down the development of the States concerned, if they had to wait for the completion of the proposed studies which would be a long-term undertaking.

(699) One delegation proposed continuous evaluation of the execution of the project.

(700) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, explained that the project was in fact of a preliminary nature since it represented the first stage of a long-term action. The purpose of its execution, however, was precisely to make more efficient the efforts exerted by the States concerned to ensure their development and it could not possibly slow this development down.

(701) Concerning the contribution of social sciences to the evaluation of Unesco's programme, all the delegates who took part in the discussion emphasized its importance for a scientific evaluation of some particularly important projects in the Unesco programme.

(702) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the amended work plan for Section 3.25.

(703) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve resolution 3.251 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(704) The Commission recommended unanimously, with two abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.252 (ref. 14 C/5).

(705) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.253 and 3.254 (ref. 14 C/5).

(706) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$212,000 for Section 3.25.

Section 3.26. Interdisciplinary activities relating to human rights, economic, social and cultural problems of the newly-independent countries, economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research

(707) Twenty-three delegations took part in the discussion of the programme for this section which, generally speaking, met with the approval of all. The need for a multidisciplinary, inter-departmental and interagency approach was emphasized.

(708) Sub-Section I - Universal respect for human rights and eradication of racial prejudice - met with a favourable reception. Certain delegations, however, wished Unesco to intensify its activities in this sphere and to take steps to see that the results of the studies on racial prejudice were brought to the notice of the general public. They suggested that similar studies should be carried out by nationals of the countries directly concerned and in collaboration with those countries, and that the scope of these studies should be broadened by

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means of research projects, conducted in collaboration with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the universities, covering all forms of discrimination and all restrictions on freedom of expression, thought, religion, political activity, and so on.

(709) Two delegates asked what progress had been made with the study of apartheid and raised the problem of what practical measures Unesco could take for the eradication of racial prejudice.

(710) The Assistant Director -General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture said that the Secretariat was taking note of the suggestions made. With regard to publicizing the findings of the studies on race, he referred to the large number of Unesco publications on that subject: they had been translated into 15 languages, and hundreds of thousands of copies of them had been sold. He explained, further, that practical measures for the elimination of racial prejudice came within the province of Member States, not of Unesco. Lastly, he stated that the study on apartheid was almost completed, and would be communicated to the United Nations Special Committee by the end of 1966, for publication by Unesco in 1967.

(711) The delegation of Cuba, seconded by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, submitted a draft resolution (14 C/DR.93 (P)) for the amendment of proposed resolution 3.261 (para. (c)) by the addition of race and colour to the list of differences liable to give rise to discrimination. This amendment, which was supported by other delegations, was accepted.

(712) The delegations which took part in the discussion stressed the great importance, for the development of the countries in question, of subsection II - Economic, social and cultural problems of newly-independent countries. Two delegations proposed that pilot studies should be carried out, from the comparative standpoint, by teams composed of specialists in different branches of learning. Other delegations raised the question of choosing among the four areas of study mentioned in the project, in view of their scope and the small amount of funds allotted for carrying out the studies.

(713) One delegate suggested that consideration should be given to the contribution of psychology and psychiatry to the study of the human factor in development. He proposed that special attention should be devoted to the social values determining the lines of cleavage between nations, which might lead to conflicts.

(714) The delegations of Iran, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Togo, Brazil and Colombia submitted a draft resolution (14 C/DR. 108 (P)), for the amendment of proposed resolution 3.262 (14 C/ 5, para. 860)) by the addition of two new paragraphs dealing with the problem of the "brain drain". This draft resolution met with the approval of delegations, although some of them pointed out that care should be taken not to end up with recommendations which restricted people's right to move about freely. The

delegate of Thailand agreed that the draft resolution which he submitted (14 C/DR.95 (P)) be discussed under the future programme, due to its budgetary implications.

(715) The Assistant Director -General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture replied that the Secretariat was taking note of the suggestions made; so far as the brain drain was concerned, an addition would be made to the work plan for Section 3.26 II to take account of the proposals contained in draft resolution 14 C/DR. 108 (P). The Assistant Director-General also explained that the Secretariat had it in mind to take up the selection of the subjects for activities to be carried out in 1967-1968, from among those listed in that subsection in consultation with the National Commissions of the countries concerned and with the appropriate institutions and specialists belonging to them.

(716) The delegations taking part in the debate were, generally speaking, in agreement with subsection III - Economic and social consequences of disarmament - Peace research.

(717) Three delegations thought that the work on peace research should be scientific in character, and not designed for propaganda. The same applied to the studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Both the projects themselves and the funds allocated for carrying them out were considered to be very modest in relation to the scope of the aims in view. The studies should be supplemented and followed up by practical measures.

(718) Four delegates considered that the teaching of international relations and international law, mentioned in paragraph 879, should be directed to individuals also; and that this aspect of the matter should be studied in conjunction with the education programmes.

(719) A large number of delegations stressed the importance of the work done by the Vienna Centre for the idea of living peacefully together, international understanding and peace.

(720) One delegate considered that more studies should be carried out on the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

(721) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture explained how extremely difficult it was to carry out studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, even at the national level and with very considerable resources, owing both to the lack of data and to the very nature of the problem.

(722) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.26, as amended.

(723) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.261 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(724) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.262 (ref. 14 C/5).

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(725) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.263 (resolution 3.262 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(726) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.264 (resolution 3.263 in 14 C/5).

(727) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$184,400 for Section 3.26.

Section 3.27. Economic analysis of the rôle of education, science and technology and information in development

(728) The delegations of eight Member States expressed their support for the programme of this section. Several speakers were especially interested in economic studies and evaluation of literacy projects and the linkage between literacy and vocational training. Two delegates wished to receive more detailed information on the proposed meeting of experts on the Economics of Science and Technology, its subject matter, and the composition of the participation.

(729) One delegate, while appreciating and supporting Unesco's efforts in the field of economic analysis, raised the question whether the Social Sciences Department was the right place for the Economic Analysis Office, in view of the rôle the Office plays with all the Departments in organizing economic studies within Unesco.

(730) Another delegate called for a closer liaison to be established between the projects contained in paragraphs 883, 884 and 885 of this Section and the project contained in paragraph 743 (Society and education).

(731) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, said that, although the Economic Analysis Office was placed within the Social Sciences Department, it maintained direct intellectual contact with other Departments. He added that the field of economics fell within the general framework of the social sciences, as a discipline. In this connexion, he also drew the attention of delegations to the Director-General's considerations regarding the Office contained in document 14 C/4, paragraph 68. The proposed meeting on the economics of science and technology will include among its participants natural scientists and social scientists and will be similar to the meeting on the Economics of Education held in 1963.

(732) The Assistant Director-General assured the Commission that the work plan concerning the economics of education would be implemented in close liaison with the project on Society and Education. He also informed the Commission that the Director-General was studying the possibility of transferring the Division of Statistical Analysis and Evaluation of Human Resources from the Statistical Office to the Economic Analysis Office.

(733) The Commission recommended that the

General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.27.

(734) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.27 (resolution 3.271 in 14 C/5).

(735) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$77,000 for Section 3.27

3.3 CULTURE

Section 3.31. International co-operation

(736) Eleven delegates took part in the discussion on this section. All speakers expressed their general support of the proposed programme, several of them stressing the importance of strengthening the co-operation with international non-governmental organizations and asking an increase of aid in the future. The subventions proposed in paragraph 913 of document 14 C/ 5, were approved.

(737) However, one delegate expressed concern at the proportion of subventions used for promoting actual programme operations, of a cultural nature, against general and administrative costs. One solution, it was felt, was to associate more closely cultural non-governmental organizations to the execution of the Unesco programme. The appropriate method would then be a wider policy of contracts, on specific projects, stressing the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the Unesco programme. The need to revise the original situation where areas of cultural activities were entirely left in charge of non-governmental organizations was then to be carefully reviewed for closer relation between their action and Unesco operations, in view of mutually strengthening their efficiency.

(738) These views were supported by two other delegations. Accordingly, while adopting proposed resolution 3.311 and the work plan under paragraphs 9 11-9 13, it was decided that a review of subventions by the Director-General and the Executive Board would be considered and that one of the subventions to the International Association of Plastic Arts would be granted subject to a review by the Executive Board in 1967, on the basis of a report by the Director-General. A sentence to this effect was accordingly introduced in the resolution which the Commission recommended for the General Conference's adoption.

(739) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.31, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(740) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.31 (resolution 3.311 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(741) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$284,000 for Section 3.31.

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Section 3.32. Studies

I. Study on the social and human sciences

(742) After a statement of agreement made by one delegation, the proposed programme was approved without further discussion.

II. History of the scientific and cultural development of mankind

(743) His Excellency Professor Paula E. de Berredo Carneiro, President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, presented the biennial report of its activities (14 C/23).

(744) Eleven delegates took part in the discussion that followed. All the speakers expressed their appreciation of the work done by the International Commission and supported the measures proposed in document 14 C/23 to complete the task entrusted to the Commission.

(745) Several delegates stressed the need to give wide diffusion to the work, including translations into more national languages and adaptations for educational purposes. Two delegates mentioned the importance of the "Journal of World History" and requested that the possibility of extending its publication be studied.

(746) The Assistant Director-General, taking note of the general agreement on the proposals contained in document 14 C/23, pointed out that the practical consequence of such a decision was that the responsibility for fulfilling the project was vested in the International Commission, and that this Commission should be maintained in 1967-1968, until the publication was completed. Paragraph 921 of the work plan would be revised accordingly.

III, IV, v, VI. Study of Eastern cultures, study of African cultures, study of the cultures of Latin America, and cultural studies in Europe

(747) Delegates of 50 countries took part in the discussion of the cultural studies programme as a whole.

(748) The general conception and structure of this programme were welcomed as an adequate development of the experience gained throughout the ten years' period of the East-West Major Project.

(749) The Major Project was not discussed as such, since it had to be considered at a later stage together with the report of the working group on evaluation. However, most delegates already referred to it as a success for the Organization. Concerning the draft resolution submitted by India (14 C/8, ref. to paras. 922 and 923 of 14C/5) and pertaining to the evaluation of the Major Project, the Commission noted that this evaluation had already been completed, and had been reviewed by the Advisory Committee of the East-West Major Project.

(750) On the studies of cultures, as set forth

in document 14 C/5, paragraphs 922-1006, several delegates appreciated that the programme did not only expand the geographical scope of the East-West Major Project, but also presented many innovating aspects. The main point to be noted was the study in depth of individual areas, which made the projects more specific bearing on the actual substance of different cultures. Another aspect which was supported by many delegates was the new emphasis put upon the reassessment and promotion of their own cultural values and, in many cases, the rediscovery and preservation of their own cultural heritage, especially in the developing countries. However, some delegates reminded the Commission that, while developing these new aspects, the programme should not abandon the other sphere, of mutual appreciation and exchange between different cultures.

(751) It was also noted that the study of cultures should be supplemented by action directed at the general public towards a better appreciation of foreign cultures and the integration, within educational systems, of the results reached by scholarly research.

(752) Two delegates suggested the gradual inclusion of cultural areas which were not yet covered by the proposed programme, while another delegate, warning against the danger of multiplying projects in that field, recommended concentration on a selected number of subjects for thorough action, before other regions or themes were taken up in turn.

(753) Considering the programme for study of eastern cultures, and after having heard statements by the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, and by the delegate of Japan, the Commission noted that the work plan under paragraphs 927 to 930 would be revised so as to take advantage of all the facilities provided by the Japanese National Commission and ensure the most representative character to the international project on mutual influences between Western and Asian arts, launched in connexion with the centenary of the Meiji cultural revolution.

(754) Similarly, it was noted that the work plan for the studies on the civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia (paragraphs 931-943) would be implemented in close consultation with the National Commissions of the region directly concerned. It was also noted that for the work plan in paragraph 945 a new text, acceptable to the Secretariat, would be drafted by agreement between Argentina and Mexico. Concerning the draft resolution submitted by Cuba (14 C/8, ref. to paragraph 946 of 14 C/5), the Commission noted that the desirability of giving priority to the creation of oriental institutes in Latin America, in countries where they did not already exist, would be taken into account as far as possible.

(755) Four delegates stressed the need for continuing aid to the Associated Institutions which started developing within the framework of the East-West Major Project.

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(756) Some delegates requested a higher priority to the study and presentation of oriental music, dance and arts, four of them expressing their support to the project on Mahayana arts studies submitted by India (14 C/8, ref. to paragraph 922 of 14 C/5). The Commission noted that a preliminary study should be carried out within the framework of the Associated Institutions in consultation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH) and with the participation of interested Member States.

(757) The programme for study of African cultures was strongly supported by African delegations, twelve of them presenting detailed comments and proposals, and by many delegates from other regions.

(758) The debate centred upon three main items:

History of Africa ;

African linguistics ;

African cultural heritage,

including oral tradition and artistic expression, in all its forms to be preserved, studied and promoted.

(759) The report (document UNESCO/SHC/2) of the committee of experts on the General History of Africa, which met in Abidjan, was presented to the Commission. It was considered as a suitable basis for future action by Unesco. The Commission therefore agreed that paragraphs 965 -970 of the work plan should be revised in conformity with the plans recommended by the committee of experts.

(760) The Commission especially concurred with the views expressed at the Abidjan meeting in recognizing the highest priority to actual research tasks and to the collecting, centralizing and publishing of written and oral sources. It recommended that Unesco should concentrate on aiding scholarly institutions in Africa to that effect.

(761) The programme of African linguistics was considered in its dual aspect : of fundamental research towards cultural aims, and applied linguistics as a contribution to literacy.

(762) The Commission agreed that such a programme should be continued and expanded by Unesco, on the basis of the principles established by the Executive Board at its 70th session, which were recalled by the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture.

(763) Three delegates underlined the need for Unesco aid on a regional basis for the development of institutes for African linguistics.

(764) One delegate requested an amendment to the work plan under paragraph 982, stressing that grammars and dictionaries would not only be initiated in response to the request of member countries, but also established in close co-operation with their research institutes.

(765) The need to promote Unesco activities in the field of oral tradition was emphasized by many delegates as an urgent task deserving high priority, since it related to various aspects of African life : history, linguistics, literature, customary law, maintenance of cultural and ethical heritage. It was agreed that the draft resolution

(14 C/DR. 111 (P)) submitted by Mali, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Congo (Kinshasa), Togo, Congo (Brazzaville), Algeria, Niger, should be discussed in the context of the future programme.

(766) Four delegates urged that the programme should immediately go beyond the collection, preservation and study of oral tradition, and also provide, under paragraph 985 for some publication of texts edited from the oral tradition.

(767) The project on African cultural contributions in Latin America was supported by many delegates. Commenting on 14 C/DR.92 (P) the delegation of Cuba requested a scientific colloquium to be organized on that project in the Caribbean during 1967-1968. It was noted that the Secretariat would examine the technical possibility of preparing such a colloquium for either 1968 or 1969, and that the work plan would be amended accordingly.

(768) As regards other aspects of the cultural heritage, besides oral tradition, several delegates informed the Commission that their countries intended to organize centres or hold colloquia, for the study and development of African arts.

(769) As regards the programme for study of the cultures of Latin America, a number of delegates expressed their support of the project ; they suggested precise subjects for study, to be taken into consideration in the implementation of research into the literacy and artistic expression of Latin America. The need to consider music and folklore as well as expressions of original cultural values was also underlined. One delegate stressed the importance of studies on indigenous cultures and (with ref. to paragraph 990 -African cultural contribution in Latin America) on African influence on popular cultures.

(770) With regard to the programme for cultural studies in Europe, the studies of Balkan and South East European cultures proposed were commended by several delegations, and it was agreed that the approach and methods which characterized this project should be applied in wider areas of European studies. With regard to the draft resolution submitted by Romania (14 C/8, ref. to paragraph 1005 of 14 C/5), it was agreed that this would be taken into account by amending paragraph 1005 of the work plan, by an additional sentence, stating that "in view of contributing to the development of studies on European cultures, considered in themselves and with relation to other cultures, a scientific meeting will be held on 'The Archaeological Sources of European Civilization'".

(771) Several delegates mentioned the project of studies on Mediterranean civilizations submitted by Greece, Italy and Lebanon (14 C/DR. 48 (P)) and drew it to the attention of the Secretariat, for consideration under the Participation programme.

(772) Two delegates insisted that the present section on European studies be considered only as a beginning and should be progressively developed.

(773) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the amended work plan for Section 3.32.

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(774) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.321, 3.322, 3.323, 3.324, 3.325 and 3.326 (ref. 14 C/5).

(775) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$852,800 for Section 3.32.

Section 3.33. Artistic creation

(776) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, presenting Section 3.33 to the Commission, said that the Director-General, who considered that there was a close relationship between Part II of Section 3.35 (Art education) and Section 3.33 (Artistic creation), wished to link them with one another in the approved version of the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968. Moreover, the art education programme would be co-ordinated with the programme of the Education Sector.

(777) He proposed that they should examine, at the same time as Section 3.33 of document 14 C/5, the amendment proposed by France, relating to the addition, after paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 3.331 of document 14 C/5, of a paragraph recommending the preparation of a list of the problems involved in assisting artistic creation in the modern world (document 14 C/8, ref. to paragraph 1008 of 14 C/5). He informed the Commission that, since the distribution of the latter document, there had been two new developments : on the one hand, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a letter to the Director-General, had indicated its interest in the round-table meeting proposed in paragraph 1011 and offered to organize it in the USSR; on the other hand, France, in its letter of 25 October last to the Director-General, had proposed to reduce the cost of its proposal to \$28,000.

(778) The Assistant Director-General therefore proposed the maintenance of paragraph 1011 and the deletion of paragraph 1013 in order to release the \$28,000 necessary for the financing of the French project. The Secretariat hoped it could be arranged that the organizers of festivals, film and television competitions, etc., would implement the projects mentioned in paragraph 1013, without budgetary implications for Unesco. The Commission approved those proposals.

(779) Twenty-four delegates took part in the discussion of Section 3.33. All the speakers expressed their interest in the programme proposed and approved it. One delegate, however, expressed his anxiety at the fact that "the art of today was becoming an absurd by-product of applied art" and had suggested that the word "technological" in paragraph (c) of proposed resolution 3.331 be replaced by the word "contemporary".

(780) Seven delegates stated that the programme proposed by Unesco in the field of artistic creation seemed to them to be a first outline

and the initial stage of a survey which should be the source of promising developments. They hoped that Unesco would extend and develop, on the cultural plane, research in the field of sound and visual presentation, both fixed and moving (photography, films, radio, television). Three delegations expressed the hope that the round-table meetings mentioned in paragraphs 1009 to 1012 of document 14 C/5 would promote an understanding of the sociological and educational implications of the rôle of images in contemporary society.

(781) Several delegates thought that the programme should provide for the inclusion of new branches of study, such as the effects of technology on the appreciation of the arts (for example, the influence of sound registration on the interpretation of a musical work), the effect of social conditions and environment on the creative artist (meetings to discuss "The artist and his time"), the relationship between architecture and industrialization, and so on.

(782) One delegate thought that Unesco should help African Member States to organize meetings similar to the symposium arranged in connexion with the World Festival of Negro Arts held in Dakar, so as to enable Africans to appreciate the aesthetic and ethical values expressed by their art.

(783) The delegate of Chile described the work done in the universities of her country to promote film production and cultural television programmes, and offered to organize in Chile the meeting on research on films and television in Latin America referred to in paragraph 1009 of document 14 C/5.

(784) The delegate of Canada, with whom the delegate of the United States associated himself, and the delegate of Senegal, who was supported by the delegate of Cameroon, both offered to organize in their respective countries the round-table meeting referred to in paragraph 1010 of document 14 C/5.

(785) The delegate of Lebanon expressed his gratification with the rapid progress made in film production in his country in recent years as a result of the symposia organized with Unesco's assistance, and proposed that the round-table meeting on "The theatre and cinema in Arab culture today" referred to in paragraph 1012 of document 14 C/5 should be held in Lebanon.

(786) The delegate of Monaco, in response to the appeal made by the Assistant Director-General in his statement, offered to associate Unesco with the film and television festivals and competitions organized in the Principality with the collaboration of the Cinema and Television Study Centre, at which prizes were awarded for the best lyrical works written for television and the best adaptations of dramatic works.

(787) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the amended work plan for Section 3.33.

(788) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.331 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

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(789) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$165,000 for Section 3.33.

Section 3.34. Protection and presentation of cultural property, monuments and sites (Parts I, II and III)

(790) Thirty-five delegates took part in the discussions on Section 3.34 and expressed their general satisfaction with Part I of this section (measures for protection of the cultural heritage). Their statements were on the following points : services concerning the implementation of international instruments, co-operation with institutions and international protection of the cultural heritage.

(791) On the first point, one delegate expressed the view that Unesco should not content itself with the measures mentioned in the draft programme with regard to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, but should, first of all, strive for the prevention of war and the establishment of peaceful relations between countries and peoples, as that was the most effective means of protecting cultural property.

(792) Six delegates spoke in favour of the draft resolution (14 C/DR. 154 (P)), submitted by Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Panama and Peru which requests a study on the feasibility of having a convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, to be submitted to the General Conference at its fifteenth session. The Commission took note of this draft resolution.

(793) On the second point (co-operation with institutions), several delegates complimented the work of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome). The draft resolution contained in document 14 C/ 41 (paragraph 8) to ratify the exchange of letters between the Government of Italy and the Director-General conferring diplomatic status on the Director and the Assistant Director of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome, was adopted unanimously.

(794) One delegate expressed satisfaction for the work carried out by the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt (Cairo). Within the context of the international protection of the cultural heritage and the aid to Member States, in a previous meeting the Commission had adopted with unanimous acclaim the draft resolution (reference 14 C/BUR/DR. 3) recommending to aid in the restoration of works of art which were damaged in the Venetian and Florentine floods. According to this resolution, the Commission decided unanimously

that out of the \$230,000 budget proposed for the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, \$30,000 be made available to finance this aid.

(795) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve resolution 3.345 (ref. 14 C/INF/9).

(796) The Commission unanimously approved the draft resolution (14 C/DR. 66 (P)) submitted by the United States of America suggesting the appointment of a special committee of technical and legal experts to review the proposed Recommendation on the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public and Private Works. In consequence, the reference to this Recommendation was deleted from the proposed resolution 3.341. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture introduced the project relating to the development of the cultural heritage as a factor in the promotion of tourism. He outlined the need for large-scale action to safeguard cultural property, mentioning that the financial resources involved were often beyond the means of States. Expenditure on the protection of cultural property normally offered little prospect of immediate returns unless it was linked to the large-scale tourist development which, on the other hand, did offer endless prospects. Since the cultural heritage represented an attraction and a reason for tourist travel, as emerged from the study submitted by the Director-General to the Executive Board at its 72nd session, it would seem possible to associate its protection with national plans for tourist development and so turn it to account. That new approach should enable States, with the assistance of Unesco, to find the necessary financial and technical resources to safeguard their cultural property. Obviously, however, it was neither the purpose nor the intention of Unesco to engage in tourist projects, its essential rôle being to preserve and develop the cultural heritage for its own authentic value. The expression "cultural tourism" did not give a true picture of the nature of the project and should be avoided. The Secretariat was well aware of the potential danger of linking travel with the protection of monuments unless the greatest importance was given to the scientific and aesthetic aspects of the latter.

(797) During the debate, delegates expressed agreement with the general aims of the project and unanimously approved, with the addition of one paragraph to the consideranda, the draft resolution (14 C/DR. 49 (P)) submitted by India, Hungary, Italy, Chile, Iran, United Arab Republic, Turkey, Ethiopia, Thailand, Peru, Panama and Romania ; the text will appear in the approved programme.

(798) The Commission then turned to Part II of Section 3.34 (International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia) .

(799) In introducing the joint report by the Executive Committee of the Campaign and the

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Director-General (document 14 C/22), H. E. Mr. Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that despite grave uncertainties in the early days and many difficulties encountered over the years, the International Campaign launched on 8 March 1960 had measured up to requirements and today the balance sheet was definitely a positive one. The vast stretch of the Nile Valley, which was already partially under water, had been systematically excavated from Aswan to the Second Cataract in Sudanese Nubia, and only 78 km. on either bank of the river had still to be explored. Twenty monuments had been moved to safety and some had already been re-erected. The success of the Abu Simbel operation was henceforth guaranteed and the total contribution and other financial aid promised or paid amounted to \$20.7 million (as against the \$20.5 million which the United Arab Republic had expected from the International Campaign). Work in the field was now proceeding with a view to preparing a plan for the preservation of the Philae group of monuments. The Chairman of the Executive Committee felt it necessary, however, to draw the Commission's attention to the fact that the preservation of that group of monuments was one of the major objectives of the Campaign, and that the efforts made in Nubia would therefore be only partially successful if that last great undertaking was not satisfactorily completed. He also urged the Commission to take into consideration the recommendations of the meeting of specialists which had been arranged in Venice in April 1966 by the Italian Government to study the continuation of the archaeological campaign in the Sudan and to encourage learned institutions to send excavation teams to Sudanese Nubia.

(800) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture expressed his gratitude to the Member States which had responded generously to Unesco's appeal by making voluntary contributions and sending specialists and expeditions into the field. He pointed out that, so far as archaeological excavations were concerned the Organization could only undertake preliminary reconnaissance and survey work, advise Member States' institutions of the scientific needs and encourage them to undertake excavations at the sites located.

(801) A large number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the results of the International Campaign which they regarded not only as betokening the success of a great and noble Unesco undertaking, but also as evidence of the efficacy of international fellowship. The delegations of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan expressed their gratitude for the aid which had been given to them in various forms, and asked that, in view of the amount of work still remaining to be done, Unesco continue to appeal for the co-operation of Member States and of the appropriate national institutions. In addition, the delegate of the Sudan stated that, if foreign expeditions could not provide assistance,

the Sudanese Antiquities Service would be able to undertake the remaining archaeological work, provided that it could be sure of receiving the financial assistance for that purpose mentioned in recommendation 6 of the report of the Venice meeting.

(802) Finally, the Commission discussed Part III (Development of museums) of Section 3.34.

(803) Three delegates expressed their approval of the activities carried out by the Regional Pilot Centre of Jos (Nigeria). The delegate of Nigeria stated that his Government would be in favour of extending the Agreement covering the operation of the Jos Regional Project for the Training of Museum Technicians until 1972. It was noted that this suggestion would be considered in the light of the general decisions taken by the General Conference at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions with regard to time-limits for aid to institutions.

(804) As to the new project concerning the establishment of a Regional Laboratory and Training Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Property in Mexico City, three delegates expressed their approval.

(805) Three delegates expressed the wish that greater prominence should be given to the development of sciences museums. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture replied that under the Programme of Participation to the Activities of Member States all types of museums could be aided and the decision to obtain assistance for science museums lies with the initiatives of the countries concerned.

(806) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.34.

(807) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.3411 and 3.342 (resolution 3.341 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(808) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.344 (resolution 3.342 in 14 C/5).

(809) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.346 (resolution 3.343 in 14 C/5).

(810) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.3412 (ref. 14 C/DR.66 (P), as amended).

(811) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.343 (ref. 14 C/DR.49 (P), as amended).

(812) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$694,700 for Section 3.34.

Section 3.35. Diffusion of culture

(813) Thirty-five delegates took part in the discussion on this section,

(814) Several delegations spoke favourably of the proposed project on the rôle of culture in leisure civilization (para. 1042 of document 14 C/5), though one speaker suggested that it should not be undertaken at this time. The delegate of New

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Zealand offered that his country be one of those in which this project might be carried out.

(815) Most sneakers expressed their satisfaction with the programme concerning the dissemination of literature. One delegate called for more exchanges among young writers, while another delegate stressed the need to stimulate translations of little-known works of literature and of works written in languages of small diffusion.

(816) One delegate suggested that Unesco turn its attention to literature of a more popular nature and also to pre-Colombian literature which is still rather neglected.

(817) A draft resolution (14 C/DR. '73 (P)) was submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, proposing the elimination of para. 1046 of the document 14 C/5 about the preparation of a series of world anthologies of proverbs or of passages from the works of great writers for strengthening peace. The Commission did not approve this proposal.

(818) Five delegates commented on the programme devoted to the dissemination of works of art. All expressed satisfaction with the art books programme, and one delegate expressed the view that the subject matter should not be limited to painting and sculpture but should include such themes as architecture, traditional art, etc.

(819) An amendment was proposed and commented on by the delegates of Australia and New Zealand (document 14 C/DR.69 (P)) for the organization of a travelling exhibition on Oceanic art. It was pointed out that urgent action in this field was necessary, as Oceanic cultures and works of art were fast disappearing, and both delegations considered that in view of the wide area affected, the organization of the proposed exhibition was a task for Unesco and not for a National Commission or other national organization. One delegate said that he had nothing against the study of Oceanic art, but objected to Unesco's participation in the exhibition, which was to coincide with the bi-centenary of the discovery of Oceania, since that discovery had been accompanied by the colonization of the peoples of the region. The Commission therefore agreed to consider this draft resolution in connexion with the discussion of the future programme.

(820) All speakers expressed their approval of the art education programme (Section 3.35, Part II of the work plan). Twenty-four delegates emphasized the importance of art education in the general development of culture. Six delegates stated that this programme should be strengthened.

(821) One delegate said that studies on art education should be carried on in higher specialized art schools as well as at the elementary and secondary level, while two delegates expressed interest in having attention given to art education at the university level. Another speaker asked for consideration to be given to crafts education and one delegate recommended long-term comparative studies on art education in different countries.

(822) Many delegates supported the programme

of education in the cinematographic art and put the stress on its future development in relation to the contemplated study on the influence of film and television on artistic creation. Two speakers stated their interest in the project of film anthologies of the history of the cinema which will help teaching cinema and television, as autonomous arts, in the universities.

(823) The cultural centres project (para. 1056 of document 14 C/5) drew strong general support. The delegate of Hungary proposed that the meeting of experts foreseen in this programme be held in Budapest. One speaker declared that there were two or more kinds of cultural centres; the large ones devoted to the performing arts, and the smaller "community centres" in which members of the community participated in cultural and educational programmes in the arts. This delegate said that he was more interested in this second kind of centre in which art education and community cultural development were of greatest importance.

(824) Concerning the provision of reading materials in Asia, the Commission unanimously approved the amendment of proposed resolution 3.351 contained in document 14C/24(Co-ordinated programme on book development report and proposals by the Director-General) and noted the amended work plan contained in that document.

(825) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.35 (Parts I and II), on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(826) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.35 (resolution 3.351 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(827) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.332 (resolution 3.352 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(828) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$776,000 for Section 3.35.

DOCUMENT AND PUBLICATION SERVICES, STAFF (STRUCTURE, HEADQUARTERS STAFF, FIELD STAFF), SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(829) The Commission examined the overall budget estimates for the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector - Part II, Chapter 3, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 in documents 14 C/5 and 14 C/5 Corr.2, as well as other relevant summaries pertaining to the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector, indicated in the same documents.

(830) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget estimates of \$745,321 for document and publication services costs as indicated in para. 1058 of document 14 C/5, Corr. 2.

(831) The Commission recommended that the

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General Conference take note of the proposed staff structure for the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector as it appears in paras. 1060 to 1063 of document 14 C/5.

(832) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$25,500 for travel of the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture and his senior staff, as well as for hospitality, as estimated in para. 1064 of document 14 C/5.

(833) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the Headquarters staff establishment (paras. 1066

to 1070 of document 14 C/5) and approve the corresponding Regular programme budget estimates of \$2,784,776 as indicated in para. 1065 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2. As regards field staff, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the recapitulation of field staff as indicated in para. 1071 and of the summary of regional activities contained in paras. 1072 - 1078.

(834) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget total of \$8,343,997 for the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector as it appears in para. 1079 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2, subject to a reduction of \$36,400, as indicated in document 14 C/PRG/14.

COMMUNICATION

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(835) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication introduced the chapter, noting that it combined in one sector six related, but individually different, programmes, all intended to serve Unesco's programme as a whole. Underlying this was the Director-General's conviction, shared by the Executive Board, that in addition to continuing as independent programme areas, the various programmes within Communication should be also increasingly considered as integral parts of educational, scientific and cultural programmes. The Director-General hoped that the General Conference would endorse this policy.

(836) Practical consideration furthermore justified this new presentation, for to date the development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade had been denied the full impetus that could have been provided by better use of the means of communication. Mass communication could and should spur the development processes in the developing countries, and help explain to peoples of the more fortunate countries the need for worldwide social and economic progress. Unesco had played some rôle in formulating theory on the rôle of communication in development, but more was required.

(837) Reviewing the chapter section by section, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that the new Office of Free Flow of Information would continue and expand the normative functions previously carried out by the Division of Free Flow of Information and the Division of International Relations and Exchanges. It would also spearhead the new programme for promoting the use of space satellite communications.

(838) The Department of Mass Communication would hereafter deal only with substantive matters in the field of mass communication. There were no spectacular innovations in the programme with the exception of the new project on promotion of book production and distribution. There was a paramount need, however, for a new professionalism in the field of mass communication, which required more attention to education of mass media personnel. In considering the future programme recommendations the Commission might want to spell out its continued recognition of mass communication as a substantive programme in its own right.

(839) The work in Public Information was primarily of a service nature but the new separate Office had an important rôle to play in the Organization's overall programme for promoting international understanding. The material which it would furnish to national media would deal increasingly

with problems within Unesco's mandate and not merely with the Organization as such. Overall priority in 1967-1968 would be given to the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other priorities could be added to those indicated in 14 C/5. It should be emphasized again that information has not yet begun to play its full rôle in the development process. Negotiations were now under way with the administrators of the United Nations Development Programme to help reduce the increasing discrepancy between the scale of United Nations development efforts and public information programmes.

(840) The Office of Training Abroad and Fellowship Administration, in addition to carrying out previous functions in this area, would begin a careful study of the theories and practices of training abroad in relation to manpower requirements which, it was hoped, would lead to the formulation of policies at national, regional and international levels. Its operations were now rather complex.

(841) The new Department of Documentation was an innovation which went far beyond the outline of activities for 1967-1968. Originally, relations with libraries were allocated to the Department of Culture, while the Department of Natural Sciences did important work in the new fields of information storage and retrieval. Now, however, it was felt that the time had come to conceive of the problems of librarianship, documentation, archives, science information and information science as a whole, and as a part of the process of planned and orderly development and distribution of human knowledge.

(842) A significant and urgent part of the reorganization consisted in the regrouping in a single Unesco Library Service of Documentation programmes now located in various departments. Hopefully this would lead to a better concentration of resources and more effective information to Secretariat and Member States alike. As for the name of this new department, the Director-General would be glad to take the Commission's recommendation into account.

(843) Unesco's Statistical Programme was going through a stage of rapid expansion and its transfer to the Communication Sector was conceived as a measure to accentuate the service character of the Statistical Office. It should lead to better co-ordination and integration of statistical services, but international statistics can be no better than statistics of Member States, and Unesco had a major responsibility to give technical assistance in this area.

(844) The Assistant Director-General concluded by stressing how this diversified yet unified communication programme had a particular contribution

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to make to the overall aim of Unesco and the United Nations, namely that of building a lasting peace.

(845) The delegates of 26 countries took part in the general debate. Most of the speakers supported the proposed reorganization of the Communication Sector, but one delegate questioned the need for autonomous offices of Free Flow of Information and of Public Information. Several other delegates pointed out that the new structure was experimental and should be reviewed to see how it worked out in practice. One speaker suggested that the Executive Board should undertake such a review and should also hear the report of the Sector on its contribution to the achievement of Unesco's constitutional objectives.

(846) General approval was also expressed concerning the establishment of the new Department of Documentation and the Office of Statistics. Some delegates, however, felt this consolidation should be considered as merely a beginning, and one delegate expressed the hope that the new department would play a leading rôle in promoting international use of computer technology, for information storage and retrieval. The importance which Unesco's activities could play in the field of statistics, if fully used as an aid in planning, was also stressed.

(847) Several delegates emphasized the importance of space communication, stating that this new field promised the most radical transformation of communication since the invention of movable type, but warning that Unesco should not be seduced by the new technology to the point of neglecting more prosaic but perhaps more important programmes, as well as the necessity of international arrangements.

(848) General approval was expressed for the programme for the promotion of book production and distribution, and one delegate emphasized the link between this project and success in the World Literacy Campaign. Some speakers advocated that the contents of books, the distribution and production of which our Organization promotes, should correspond to the aims and objects defined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of Unesco.

(849) Many delegates insisted that Unesco should pay close attention to the content of mass communication as well as technique. In this respect, several speakers urged that Unesco take measures to prevent the use of mass media for purposes of war propaganda, racism or colonialism. Some speakers expressed the view that Unesco, in its own public information efforts, should identify and condemn the activities of aggressors and those who violated United Nations principles; it was stressed that the Secretariat and the Mass Communication Department should, when determining the editorial policy and the subjects of publications, be strictly guided by the main decisions of the Unesco General Conference. One delegate urged that in celebrating the anniversaries of eminent personalities and events, Unesco should emphasize those which have

tended to promote international understanding and peace.

(850) Two delegates suggested that Unesco concern itself with what was considered to be a decline in ethical standards and taste in mass media during the past two decades and perhaps establish international norms in this field. To achieve this, one delegate stated, Unesco should expand its activities to promote research on the rôle played by the mass media, in economic and social development. This implied a study of organizations and mechanisms, as well as of communication processes. The mass media must help to turn the concept of lifelong education into a reality.

(851) Several delegates supported the view that communication should, within Unesco, be considered an integral part of all educational, scientific and cultural programmes. Two delegates emphasized the importance that mass communication continue to exist and expand as an independent programme in its own right as proposed by the Executive Board.

(852) A number of delegates referred to the important rôle of National Commissions and non-governmental organizations in assisting Unesco's public information efforts, and it was felt that funds for films, radio programmes, printed materials and other public information materials were insufficient.

(853) It was proposed that Unesco undertake two new publications: one an international popular science magazine, and the other an international magazine for children; it was also considered necessary to make Unesco information materials more popular in character.

(854) Two delegates urged improved geographical distribution of posts in the Communication Sector, pointing out that certain groups of countries were under-represented.

(855) The Assistant Director-General for Communication thanked the delegates for their constructive suggestions and promised that they would be taken into account within the limitations imposed by the budget. Geographical distribution would be kept in mind as new posts became available or when existing posts became vacant. Unesco would also continue its efforts to encourage governments to include mass communication components in their development programmes. Finally, he expressed the hope that many of the suggestions would be more fully discussed during the debate on the future programme.

RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(856) The discussion on proposed resolution 4.01, addressed to Member States, was initiated by a statement by the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication, who drew attention to the importance of this draft, which combined a number of measures which Member States might take so as to render the execution of the programme

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fully effective, in the field of communication and exchanges.

(857) The Commission took note of the fact that two draft amendments to proposed resolution 4.01, as it appeared in document 14 C/5, had been submitted. The first contained in 14 C/DR. 61 (P) (Argentina), dealt with professional standards in the mass media. The Chairman drew the attention of the Commission to the note of the Director-General proposing that, in order to meet the spirit of this draft resolution, the words "especially the question of professional standards" be added to paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 4.01, after the words "at its thirteenth session".

(858) The second amendment to proposed resolution 4.01 was contained in document 14 C/24 concerning the Book Development Programme, and consisted in the addition of a new paragraph, after paragraph (c) of proposed resolution 4.01, to read "to make similar provision for the development of national book production and distribution, taking into account the long-term targets for book supply being drawn up at the Unesco regional meetings on book development". These two amendments were approved.

(859) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.01 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

4.1 FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

Section 4.11. Free flow of information and international exchanges

(860) Delegates of 15 Member States took part in the debate on the activities of the Office of Free Flow of Information and International Exchanges. Support was expressed for the Office's proposed programme for 1967-1968, considerable interest being evinced in the international agreements sponsored by Unesco to promote the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials, and in Unesco's expanding programme to promote the use of space communication in accordance with Unesco's aims. As reflected below, the subject of space communication was taken up in a separate discussion.

(861) Many delegates expressed interest in the Office's programme, which presents two distinct facets: (1) research and publications, and (2) measures to promote the free flow of information and international exchanges, as described in Sections 4.11 (I) and 4.11 (II) of document 14 C/5. With regard to the agreements on the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials, one delegate urged that films should be accorded the same duty-free privileges as are already granted to books. Another observed that tax exemption should be provided for newspapers. The Secretariat drew attention to the possibility of having these questions considered at the meeting for review of the Unesco Agreements scheduled to take

place in 1967. One delegate drew attention to the desirability of more countries ratifying these agreements.

(862) One delegate expressed the view that the effort to promote the free flow of information should take fully into account the kind of information disseminated.

(863) One delegate referred to the need for technical standardization in colour television in order to ensure effective and economic service. The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication replied that this was a technical matter primarily in the domain of the International Telecommunication Union, but that reference to it might be made in periodic Unesco suggestions to Member States.

(864) The delegate of India, introducing draft resolution 14 C/DR.6 (P), described plans to mark the twentieth anniversary of Unesco by the creation in his country of a community devoted to peace, contemplation and co-operative work. Since the aims of the community are multiple, he wished the third clause of the draft resolution to be amended to read "Appreciating that one of the aims . . .". The delegate of Sudan pointed out that the word "hope" in the last paragraph of the draft resolution implied that the project would not be realized, and requested that it be changed to "belief". The Commission approved these amendments.

(865) The delegate of Senegal introduced draft resolution 14 C/DR. 138 (P) co-sponsored by Mali and Tunisia, which constituted a redrafting of the two separate resolutions on the subject of inter-municipal links presented in document 14 C/8 (reference to paragraph 1108 of document 14 C/5).

(866) Eight speakers then took the floor, most of them to express support for the draft resolution. Two of them felt, however, that if the subvention of \$300,000 were to be granted, it should be found within the approved budget ceiling. One delegate expressed opposition to a subvention of this nature.

(867) The observer of the United Towns Organization made a statement.

(868) The Deputy Director-General expressed the interest of the Secretariat in the aims and programmes of the United Towns Organization, and in particular the activities mentioned in the draft resolution, and drew the attention of the Commission to three paragraphs which called for comment.

(869) The first concerned the request contained in Part I, paragraph 1 of 14 C/DR. 138 (P), for a \$300,000 subvention to finance the organization's activities in conformity with the programme of Unesco. The Deputy Director-General pointed out in this connexion that it was current practice to accord subventions only to non-governmental organizations which could carry out activities which fell within the approved priorities of the programme less expensively than would the Secretariat. The United Towns Organization, in the view of the Director-General, did not fall into this category.

(870) With regard to the last two paragraphs of Part II of 14 C/DR.138 (P), he recalled that the

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Director-General could not, under existing regulations, "allocate" funds from the Participation programme; funds were only granted following specific requests from Member States. Moreover, the "contract" referred to in the second paragraph mentioned no specific activity. As the Director-General was authorized to enter into contracts only in order to execute specific activities, it would be difficult for him to implement such a decision.

(871) In view of the above difficulties, the Deputy Director-General suggested that the text of 14 C/DR.138 (P) might be modified as follows:

(a) For the text beginning "Decides - I. That the... in particular:", substituting that the United Towns Organization, a non-governmental organization admitted to Category A relationship both by the United Nations and Unesco, has a programme: ".

(b) Delete the last two paragraphs of the draft resolution and substitute: "Authorizes the Director-General to give assistance to the United Towns Organization in accordance with the procedures of the Programme of Participation in Activities of Member States, and at the request of Member States".

(872) The delegate of Senegal agreed to accept these suggestions on the understanding that the text of the resolution thus amended would be noted in the report of the Commission and taken into consideration in the implementation of the relevant Work Plan (paragraphs 1112 and 1113 of document 14 C/5).

(873) The Commission noted the proposal by another delegate that the question of co-operation between Unesco and the United Towns Organization to promote intermunicipal links should be considered under the future programme. *

(874) In the light of the above decision, it also noted that the following paragraph will be added to the Work Plan in paragraph 1112 as it appears in the draft programme and budget (14 C/5): "Further, the Secretariat will offer its advice and collaboration to the United Towns Organization in studies on its plans for intermunicipal co-operation and a proposed world fund for this purpose. The United Towns Organization will be eligible for assistance under the Participation programme in accordance with the procedures of the programme and the requests made by Member States".

(875) With regard to promotion of the use of space communication to further Unesco's aims (Section 4.11 (III) of document 14 C/5), the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication referred to the fact that in formulating the proposals in 14 C/25, the Director-General had had the benefit of suggestions made by experts at a meeting on the use of space communication by the mass media held at Unesco Headquarters in December 1965. The rapid rate at which space technology was developing made it imperative and urgent for Unesco to examine the application and the broad social implications of space communication. While the more spectacular intercontinental use of space satellites had so far attracted most attention, their widespread application within national telecommunication systems was only a matter of time.

(876) Fourteen speakers took part in the ensuing discussion. The Programme Commission took note of draft resolutions by India and by the Federal Republic of Germany appearing in 14 C/8 (reference paragraphs 1115 and 1121), the substance of which had been embodied in document 14 C/25.

(877) The delegate of Sweden, referring to the meeting of experts on the use of space communication of which he was the Chairman, emphasized the sense of urgency that had prevailed at the meeting. The experts were convinced that space communication offered great possibilities in the fields of information, education and cultural exchange and that international agreements were needed to turn these possibilities into reality. If such agreements were not reached, space satellites could become a source of friction between nations instead of a means for promoting international understanding. The next stage of development, the distribution satellite, raised problems of the allocation of frequencies and of technical regulations and standards, which fell within the competence of the International Telecommunication Union. Political and legal questions were the responsibility of the United Nations. Unesco had the important task of determining the areas that directly affected the aims of the Organization, and of indicating how these should be related to any comprehensive agreement in the field of space communication.

(878) The Swedish delegate also drew attention to the experts' proposal of a pilot project on the use of space communication in a large and heavily populated area. The purpose would be to test the use of a distribution satellite system for educational purposes. Progress in space technology was running far ahead of social use. Here was an opportunity for the users to determine their needs and to work in close collaboration with the technicians in meeting these needs. The space experts had suggested that the optimum location for a pilot project would be India. The satellite could serve several purposes: time could be allocated for school programmes, agricultural programmes and programmes of education and entertainment for the whole population. At other hours the satellite might be used for telephone and telex links, facsimile, meteorological and other data transmissions.

(879) All speakers concurred with the view that Unesco had a significant rôle to play in space communication and that the proposals set forth in 14 C/25 for a long-term programme corresponded to a vital need. Many delegates, stressing the urgency of the Unesco programme, pointed to the dangers of the misuse of space communication if positive action was not taken.

(880) One delegate, drawing attention to space communication facilities already in operation, urged that Unesco should not duplicate work already done, but should concentrate on such matters as programming and the comparative cost of satellite as against conventional communication. Another delegate emphasized that Unesco's consultations

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with experts should be undertaken on a broader basis, from the point of view of geography and of scientific disciplines, and that Unesco's meetings of experts on space communication be enlarged with this aim; he also considered it indispensable that studies as to practical applications should be engaged in a manner which would enable any interested region to benefit from them.

(881) A number of delegations referred to the importance of co-operation between Unesco and other international organizations and particularly the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union. It was necessary also for Unesco to work in close co-operation with professional non-governmental organizations in the broadcasting and press fields.

(882) The proposal for a pilot project on the use of space communication was supported by several delegations. The delegate of India welcomed the possibility that his country might be chosen as the place to which the pilot project would apply, and noted that from the point of view of area, population density and multiplicity of languages, India met the requirements set by the experts. He informed the Commission that his Government would be prepared to meet a share of the cost of the proposed pilot project.

(883) Several delegates referred to the importance of regular meetings on the use of space communication. In this connexion, it was noted that the United Nations was planning to convene an international conference in the second half of 1967 which would, among other topics, consider the applications of space communication for education and development. It was also noted that in document 14 C/25 reference was made to a space communications conference foreseen during the 1969-1970 biennium.

(884) Reference was made to a recent statement made by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to the General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union in which he had expressed his support of the proposed pilot project to test the potentialities of satellites for educational purposes. The Secretary-General had affirmed the readiness of his Organization to provide full co-operation in the technical aspects within its competence. One delegate reported that the 20 broadcasting organizations that compose the Asian Broadcasting Union had expressed their support for Unesco action in the field of space communication.

(885) The observer of the Council of Europe also made a statement.

(886) A number of amendments were proposed to draft resolution 4.131 as it appears in document 14 C/25. The delegation of France made the proposal, which received unanimous support, that in paragraph (b) the words "and scientific" be added after "greater cultural", so as to read "greater cultural and scientific exchange". The delegation of the United Kingdom suggested that in paragraph (c) the phrase "educational and developmental

purposes" be changed to "education and economic development", and this amendment was also unanimously adopted. The delegates of the Byelorussian SSR, India, Poland and the USSR proposed an oral amendment to paragraph (c) which received the support of the Commission.

(887) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.11, as amended.

(888) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.11 (resolution 4.111 in 14 C/5).

(889) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.12 (resolution 4.121 in 14 C/5).

(890) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.36 (ref. 14 C/DR. 6 (P), as amended).

(89 1) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.13 (resolution 4.131 in 14 C/5 and in 14 C/25, and in 14 C/25, as amended).

(892) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$166,000 for Section 4. II.

4.2 MASS COMMUNICATION

Section 4.21. Research and studies in mass communication

(893) Ten delegates spoke on this section, stressing the importance of research in the field of mass communication. It was generally felt that, at a time when the media of mass communication were having profound effects upon society as a whole, it was urgent to take stock of research being carried out and seek methods to promote collaboration among research institutes. Intensified research activities were essential to guide the effective use of the media for the purposes of education, science and culture and for the proper planning of the professional training of mass communication personnel. The need to collaborate closely with professional organizations and research associations, and to assist them in increasing their activities, was stressed. Several speakers considered that the funds available for the promotion of research were insufficient and expressed the hope that it would be possible to increase them in future programmes. One speaker noted the importance of children's films and hoped that Unesco would be able to continue its work in this field. Two speakers expressed the hope that Unesco would be able to ensure the regular publication of repertories of research institutions and research in progress.

(894) The delegations of France and Federal Republic of Germany submitted an oral amendment to proposed resolution 4.211, replacing the draft resolutions proposed by those two Member States in document 14 C/8 (ref. paragraph 1127 of 14 C/5), to the effect that sub-paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 4.211 should read as follows:

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"to collect and disseminate, in co-operation with Member States and mass communication organizations, information on the development of institutions and techniques and on the use and effect of the mass media, and to promote research in this field, especially on the effects of the mass media, the rôle, state and functions of the mass media in modern society, and on institutions for professional self-regulation".

This amendment was approved.

(895) The Assistant Director General in charge of Communication, noting the importance attached by the Commission to mass communication research, recognized that the funds available for this purpose were still modest, though they had been considerably increased in recent years. In order to stimulate research, particularly in the developing countries, special emphasis was laid on assisting Member States in training research workers and setting up national research institutes.

(896) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.21, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(897) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.21 (resolution 4.211 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(898) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$84,600 for Section 4.21..

Section 4.22. Development of information media and training of information personnel

I. Development of information media and training of information personnel

(899) The delegates of 12 countries took part in the discussion. Most of the speakers expressed the opinion that this section was the central part of the Mass Communication Programme, since the quality of the staff operating the various mass media conditioned the effects which the media had on society.

(900) Several speakers stressed that the rôle of the various institutes with which Unesco co-operates was not merely one of technical training, but of instilling a sense of responsibility and ethics throughout the profession, and helping towards the creation of a new professionalism which would adapt the media to their essential purposes in promoting social progress and national development. Several speakers offered the assistance of their countries in the work of these institutes. One speaker welcomed in particular the proposal to set up a Mass Communication Institute in an Arab State, while another pointed to the work of the Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism at the University of Strasbourg as an example of European co-operation.

(901) The delegate of Ethiopia welcomed the proposed creation of a radio and television training centre in Africa and expressed interest in it being located in his country. Several speakers suggested that National Commissions should be kept informed of the activities and programmes of the various institutes. One speaker stressed the importance of providing training to persons wishing to set up new newspapers in the developing countries, thus helping to ensure the plurality of media, which was essential for objective information.

(902) A statement was made by the observer of the International Federation of Journalists.

(903) The delegate of Ecuador introduced draft resolution 14 C/DR. 85 (P) proposing that the amount of the grant-in-aid foreseen in proposed resolution 4.221 (document 14 C/5) for the Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America be increased to \$85,000. This proposal was approved, on the understanding that the additional funds required would be found within the total budget proposed for Section 4.22.

(904) The delegate of the USSR, speaking of the importance of the spirit in which information personnel was trained, proposed the addition of the words "and in conformity with Unesco's aims" to the end of the first sentence of resolution 4.221. This amendment was approved.

II. Promotion of book production and distribution

(905) The Assistant Director-General for Communication introduced document 14 C/24 on this subject. He explained that the proposed programme contained in this document was based largely on the recommendations formulated at the Meeting of Experts on Book Production and Distribution in Asia, held in Tokyo in May 1966. He recalled that the meeting had concluded that the shortage of books, and particularly textbooks, in Asia, was so acute as to constitute a severe hazard to the entire programme of educational development in that region, and had recommended that "books should be a carefully planned and fully integrated part of each nation's overall development effort". It was this national planning aspect that was the keynote of the programme now proposed.

(906) The delegates of 26 countries participated in the discussion on this subject. The speakers were unanimous in stressing the importance of books in Unesco's programme and in welcoming the proposed new project. It was pointed out that books were essential for the spread of education and the diffusion of culture, and that the production and distribution of books was a national corollary to the Organization's programme for the eradication of illiteracy. With the advent of new printing techniques and the possibility of mass production of low-cost books, books could now truly be considered as a mass medium of communication. Several speakers pointed out that the establishment

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of book publishing industries in the developing countries was an essential prerequisite to the birth of an authentic national literature.

(907) Many speakers referred to specific problems in the development of the book industry, notably the shortage of materials and equipment, the difficulty of ensuring low-cost production, the high cost of imported books and the need to abolish customs duties on books which constituted a veritable tax on culture. The need to pay particular attention to scientific books was noted by several speakers; one delegate suggested that a special expert meeting should be convened on this subject, and that a fund of scientific literature available for translation should be established. Others suggested that the need for children's books should not be overlooked.

(908) Several delegates offered the assistance of their countries in the implementation of the programme. The delegate of Iran reiterated his country's offer to print one million books for distribution in Member States of Asia, while the delegate of Ghana announced his country's offer to be host to the proposed meeting on book production and distribution in Africa.

(909) Statements were made by observers of the International Publishers Association and the International Community of Booksellers Associations.

(910) In the light of the proposed resolution on book development included in document 14 C/24, the delegate of India withdrew her Government's draft resolution contained in 14 C/8 (ref. paras. 1139 to 1143 and 1048 of 14 C/5), but moved an oral amendment to the effect that operative paragraph (d) of draft resolution 4.222, as it appears in 14 C/24, be amended to read: "the expansion of training facilities in the book field and the possible establishment in an Asian country of a regional centre for book publishing and distribution, with special emphasis on the graphic arts". This amendment was approved.

(911) Several speakers referred to the necessity of adapting the level of books to their intended readership, and raised the question of the content of books to be produced, pointing out that in promoting increased book production Unesco should ensure that such books were consonant with the Organization's overall aims and purposes. The delegate of the Byelorussian SSR proposed an oral amendment on this subject and, after an adjournment of the discussion, the delegates of India, Poland, the Byelorussian SSR and Tunisia jointly proposed that paragraph (e) of draft resolution 4.222 be amended to read: "the promotion, through studies and research, of the full use of books and other reading materials which serve social and economic development and mutual understanding". This amendment was approved.

(912) Several speakers stressed that the programme proposed for 1967-1968 represented only a modest beginning and expressed the hope that it would be expanded in future budgetary periods.

One speaker pointed in particular to the need for increased activities in the field of training. While the proposed meeting in Africa was welcomed, it was suggested that similar meetings might be organized for other regions, and that the programme should be extended also to Latin America and the Arab States.

(913) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended, for Section 4.22, Parts I and II.

(914) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.221 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(915) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.222 (ref. 14 C/5 and 14 C/24, as amended).

(916) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$235,000 for Section 4.22.

Section 4.23. Use of mass communication techniques in out-of-school education

(917) The delegates of 21 countries took part in the discussion on this section. The speakers were unanimous in stressing the important rôle to be played by the mass media in promoting education and contributing to national development. Noting the distribution of responsibilities in this field between the Departments of Education and the Department of Mass Communication, the speakers considered that the mass media had the immense task of bringing continuing education to the broad masses of adult populations outside the confines of formal education, and many speakers regretted that the funds available to Unesco for advancing this work were small.

(918) One speaker pointed out that in many of the developing countries the mass media were also a source of education for children who were unable to attend school. Referring to the report of the meeting on broadcasting in the service of education and development in Asia, held in Bangkok in May 1966, one delegate reiterated the necessity of integrating the use of mass communication into development planning.

(919) Several delegates felt that the time for studies and experiments was over and that what was urgently required was the massive application of new techniques to adult education, notably in connexion with the literacy campaigns at present being undertaken. It was suggested that Unesco make a special effort to encourage and support the use of mass communication techniques in Member States where projects in functional literacy were being carried out, and it noted that the Work Plan would be amended to take this into account.

(920) While agreeing on the need for massive application of new techniques in education in certain fields, several other speakers stressed the need in other fields for continued research and

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experimentation, and careful evaluation of the projects undertaken. In this connexion, many delegates welcomed the pilot projects currently being carried out on the use of mass communication techniques for adult education in Dakar, and on the use of television for extra-mural higher education in Poland, and expressed the hope that reports on the results of these two projects would rapidly be made available.

(921) Several speakers referred to the importance of expert meetings affording an opportunity for a valuable interchange of experience at the international level, and welcomed the proposed meeting referred to in the draft programme.

(922) The delegate of Poland introduced draft resolution 14 C/DR. 137 (P) concerning a meeting of specialists on the use of television for extra-mural higher education. The Commission noted that the proposal for a meeting on the use of television in education could be the subject of a request under the Participation programme within the framework of the existing Work Plan.

(923) The delegate of Argentina, speaking on draft resolution 14 C/DR.64 (P), stressed the need for assessing the use of television in the service of education, science and culture; he informed the Commission of his country's plan to organize a symposium on this subject and offered this symposium as a contribution to Unesco's programme. The Commission noted that reference to this offer would be made in the revised Work Plan.

(924) Several speakers referred to the importance of the proper training of staff to ensure the effective use of the mass media for the purposes of education and development. The delegate of Malaysia spoke of the need for a radio and television training institute in Asia and expressed the interest of his Government in being host to such an institute if it were found possible to create it. Several delegates offered the assistance of their countries specialists in advancing training and assisting in developing projects for the educational use of the mass media. One speaker referred to the importance, when planning the production of educational programmes, of paying attention to providing means of reception.

(925) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication and the Director in charge of the Education Departments replied to questions and the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission of the Director-General's proposals for ensuring full co-ordination of work on the use of new techniques for education throughout the Organization's programme.

(926) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended, for Section 4.23.

(927) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.23 (resolution 4.231 in 14 C/5)

(928) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$270,000 for Section 4.23.

4.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Sections 4.31. Press and publications; 4.32. Unesco Courier; 4.33. Radio and visual information; 4.34. Public liaison; 4.35. Anniversaries of great personalities and events

(929) Upon the proposal of the Chairman it was agreed that the following Sections of document 14 C/5 be discussed together: 4.31, 4.32, 4.33, 4.34 and 4.35.

(930) The delegates of 26 Member States participated in the discussion. Many speakers expressed their satisfaction in various aspects of the public information programme. Several speakers felt that more funds were required for these activities and, in this connexion, one delegate suggested that within present budgetary limitations, more money should be devoted to the distribution of existing materials, particularly films.

(931) Several delegates commented on the content of Unesco information periodicals and publications, stating that important resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and thirteenth sessions, bearing on content, had not been fully carried out. It was also considered that the work plans for publications and audio-visual productions included in Sections 4.31, 4.32 and 4.33 were not sufficiently detailed. One delegate, however, argued that the details of professional work required for editorial planning could not be included in the work plans and should be left to the professionals concerned. In line with this discussion, it was urged that the Office of Public Information prepare specific proposals for publications for the 1967-1968 period and present them to the Executive Board for discussion.

(932) Many delegates paid tribute to the Unesco Courier, and expressed the wish for additional language editions of the magazine. One delegate felt that there should be less rigidity in the principle that all editions be identical, and asked whether four pages each month could be left open for use of the individual editors. In addition, the importance of assuring that the other language editions appear as soon as possible after the three editions produced at Headquarters was stressed.

(933) Several delegates stressed the usefulness of the Unesco Features and the Unesco Chronicle. One delegate stated his satisfaction that the Chronicle now appeared regularly, but expressed the wish that more attention be given to future rather than past events, he would also welcome further development of the Chronicle as a tool for National Commissions.

(934) One delegate supported the present arrangements for co-productions of films and television programmes, but felt that more funds should be devoted to this purpose. Another felt that Unesco should use the modern technological developments, such as 8 mm sound film, for information purposes.

(935) With regard to distribution of information materials, several delegates expressed regret that Unesco could not provide larger quantities, and

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one delegate wished to see additional material produced in Arabic.

(936) Several speakers referred to the necessity for National Commissions to play a more active rôle in public information activities; in this connexion, one delegate urged a decentralization of Unesco's public information programme.

(937) The view was expressed that the approach of Unesco's public information material should vary more widely according to the audience at which it was directed, and attention was drawn to the fact that a conference held in Bucharest, in September 1966, proposed that Unesco organize an international meeting of editors of student and youth papers and magazines.

(938) With regard to press material, one delegate suggested that Unesco provide journalists with information on the activities of the Organization rather than general statements on Unesco.

(939) The observer of the World Federation of United Nations Associations also made a statement.

(940) The delegate of Bulgaria submitted an oral amendment which was accepted, requesting the insertion in the first paragraph of proposed resolution 4.30 after the words "and to the development", of the words "especially among young people".

(941) The Commission approved, by 34 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions, an oral amendment to proposed resolution 4.30, submitted by the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR as follows: add, at the end of the first paragraph, the words "and noting the considerable possibilities available in this respect to the information services of the Secretariat".

(942) The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR proposed orally that the second paragraph of resolution 4.30 be amended by inserting, between the words "those areas of Unesco's programme" and the words "to which the General Conference accords priority", the following phrase: "mentioned in General Conference resolutions 5.202 and 8.3 and resolutions 6.2 and 6.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and thirteenth sessions respectively, as well as other sections of the programme". This proposal was approved by 28 votes to 17, with 14 abstentions.

(943) Among the draft amendments submitted in writing, one, submitted by India (14 C/8, ref. para. 1162 of 14 C/5), proposed the publication of the Unesco Courier in additional languages in Asia and Africa. In regard to this proposal, the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication stated that the Director-General proposed that the \$42,000 required to launch one new language edition be approved and that if approved, it could be allocated within the budget ceiling. The Commission approved that the budget for this section in document 14 C/5, paragraph 1161, be increased by \$42,000.

(944) In reply to the suggestion which had been made in this connexion, the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication stated that he felt that despite the possible advantages of having

pages reserved in the various language editions of the Courier for local material, it was essential to preserve the international character of the magazine by maintaining identical content in all editions. However, this should not bar National Commissions from inserting loose-leaf supplements dealing with their own activities, if they so desired.

(945) Another written amendment, submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, (14 C/8, ref. para. 1169 of 14 C/5), proposed that further encouragement be given to national producers wishing to report on Unesco's activities. The Commission took note of this draft amendment and of the comments on it, by the Director-General, drawing attention to the fact that this activity is already covered in the Work Plan for Section 4.33.

(946) All other written amendments relating to 4.3 (Public Information and Promotion of International Understanding) concerned Section 4.35 - Anniversaries of great personalities and events. These proposals were submitted by: India (14 C/8, ref. para. 1180 of 14 C/5); Uruguay (14 C/8, ref. para. 1180 of 14 C/5); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (14 C/DR.16 (P)); Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (14 C/DR.58 (P)) and France and Poland (14 C/DR.86 (P) rev.).

(947) Many delegates expressed agreement with the proposals contained in various draft resolutions, referred to above, concerning commemoration of the anniversaries of great personalities. One delegate expressed the view that the choice of commemorations must be completely objective, so as not to serve propaganda purposes, and that the main burden of commemorations should be assumed by National Commissions and non-governmental organizations and not by the Secretariat. Another speaker wondered if there were not too many commemorations being proposed, and suggested that they be limited to 100th anniversaries or multiples thereof.

(948) The Deputy Director-General, replying to questions on the commemoration of anniversaries of great personalities and events, noted that a sound procedure had been established after many years of debate in the Executive Board and the General Conference. The procedure was outlined in proposed resolution 4.351, as it appears in document 14 C/5. The Secretariat strove to apply two criteria for its participation in commemorations: complete objectivity, and attention to high intellectual quality. In this respect the Secretariat often relied on advice from international non-governmental organizations such as the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, and the International Social Science Council.

(949) With regard to the draft resolutions on specific anniversaries, he wished to reaffirm the Director-General's note on the Indian resolution

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concerning Gandhi (14 C/8, ref. para. 1180 of 14 C/5). The Commission unanimously decided that the Indian proposal should be incorporated in its report on the future programme, the words "Authorizes the Director-General to" to be amended to read "Invites the Director-General to study the possibility of": the word "organize" to read "organizing"; and the word "re-publish" to read "re-publishing".

(950) As far as the proposals in 14 C/DR. 16 (P), and 14 C/DR.86 (P) and the Uruguayan proposal in 14 C/8 (ref. para. 1180 of 14 C/5) were concerned, the Deputy Director-General stated that it would be possible to accommodate them in the Work Plan for Section 4.35. One of these proposals - 14C/DR.16(P) - has a budgetary implication of \$5,000, but this could be allocated within the budgetary ceiling.

(951) with respect to 14 C/DR.58 (P), on the commemoration of the anniversary of Ruben Dario, the Deputy Director-General withdrew the third paragraph of the Director-General's note concerning this proposal. Unesco would undertake the publication, in 1967, of an English edition of an anthology of Dario's poetry, within its activities in the sector of the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. It would also co-operate in the organization of a commemorative ceremony, in Paris, in January 1967. This would be taken into account in the relevant work plans.

(952) Replying to the various points raised in the course of the debate, the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication noted that the Office of Public Information was severely handicapped by a lack of resources. The budget for public information and in particular for distribution, had not been increased for a number of years, except for new language editions of the Courier. Some economies had been realized, but more funds were required, and he hoped this would be taken into account in connexion with the future programme.

(953) With respect to coverage, the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication stated that the information service was not at present able to give adequate coverage to development efforts. Negotiations were being undertaken with the United Nations Development Programme with a view to obtaining information funds from that source.

(954) He stated that Unesco had initiated an inter-agency reassessment of public information methods in the United Nations family. A working party was now examining the question and would report to the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. In this connexion, he welcomed delegates' suggestions to review the work of the Office of Public Information in the Executive Board.

(955) The Secretariat drew the attention of the Commission to an error in the English text of the first sentence of proposed resolution 4.351 as it appears in document 14 C/5 : the words "great men" should read "great personalities".

(956) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plans for Sections 4.31, 4.32, 4.33, 4.34 and 4.35, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in their implementation.

(957) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.30 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(958) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 4.31 (resolution 4.311 in 14 C/5), 4.32 (resolution 4.321 in 14 C/5), 4.33 (resolution 4.331 in 14 C/5), 4.34 (resolution 4.341 in 14 C/5) and 4.35 (resolution 4.351 in 14 C/5).

(959) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budgets of \$191,000 for Section 4.31, \$365,000 (revised) for Section 4.32, \$372,000 for Section 4.33 and \$80,000 for Section 4.34.

4.4 TRAINING ABROAD AND FELLOWSHIP ADMINISTRATION

Section 4.41. Training abroad and fellowship administration

(960) The delegates of ten countries spoke on questions relating to training abroad and fellowship administration (Section 4.41 in document 14 C/5), and expressed support for Unesco's assistance in training much needed personnel, particularly in developing countries.

(961) Two delegates expressed reservations regarding the distribution of Unesco fellowships according to field of study, believing that it should reflect the priorities set by the Organization more closely, namely parity of education and science; neither should culture and communications be neglected. One delegate spoke in favour of the present practice whereby governments are consulted as to fellowship awards, but believed that Member States should be given a greater voice in establishing the field of study of fellows from their countries. The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication stated that an effort would be made to ensure that the number of fellowship awards are more evenly divided between the Education and Science Sectors, with due attention also to other Sectors.

(962) Several delegates underlined the importance of Unesco's assistance to Member States in the provision and training of teachers, particularly at the university level. Three delegates requested that Unesco's assistance in training high-level personnel for university teaching also be directed to Latin America and that the words "... and in Latin America" be added at the end of paragraph (c) of proposed resolution 4.41 and after the words "... particularly in Africa", in paragraph 1185 of the Work Plan. These amendments were approved.

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One delegate stated that in addition to helping Member States in recruiting expatriate teachers, Unesco should also assist them in paying for these teachers. Another referred to fellowships for the training of university staff, offered by his and other countries, and expressed the wish that Unesco give these grants greater publicity in developing countries.

(963) In discussing various aspects of fellowship administration, one delegate stated that it was desirable that programme departments of the Secretariat have a determinant voice in drawing up the fellows' programmes of study and expressed the wish that Unesco send fellowship holders to a larger number and a wider variety of countries. Another speaker pointed to the value of fellows' training in their own region and to the necessity of providing training opportunities for middle as well as high-level personnel. He also underlined the importance for Unesco to follow up and maintain relations with its former fellows, thus providing encouragement and support to the individuals concerned and spreading awareness of Unesco's aims and activities.

(964) Introducing 14 C/DR. 50 (P), the delegate of Italy stated that fellowships played an important rôle in the economic and social development of a large number of countries while also promoting international co-operation, and that it was therefore necessary to rationalize criteria and policies governing their award. The delegate of Ethiopia supported 14 C/DR.50 (P) but requested that the following words be added at the end of the fifth paragraph: "by the Working Party on Manpower and Training of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa". The Assistant Director-General suggested that inasmuch as the Working Party on Manpower and Training of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was not a Unesco body, the words "as applicable" should qualify this addition. Several delegates expressed support for the draft resolution which was accepted by the Commission thus amended for incorporation into the revised Work Plan.

(965) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended for Section 4.41.

(966) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.41 (ref. 14 C/5, as amended).

(967) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$67,000 for Section 4.41.

4.5 DOCUMENTATION

Sections 4.51. International co-operation and exchange of information, studies and research; 4.52. Assistance to Member States for the development of their documentation, library

and archive services; 4.53. Unesco library, archives and internal documentation services

(968) Upon the proposal of the Chairman, it was agreed that the following sections of document 14 C/5 be discussed together: 4.51, 4.52 and 4.53.

(969) Twenty-three delegates took part in the discussion, generally endorsing the programme corresponding to Sections 3.51, 4.52 and 4.53 of document 14 C/5. Many of the delegates took particular interest in the proposed establishment of a new Department to carry out activities in the field of documentation, libraries and archives.

(970) Most delegates emphasized the importance of libraries, archives and documentation in the educational, social and economic development of their countries. A number of speakers emphasized that planned school and public library systems had a contribution to make towards the success of education and literacy programmes; and also emphasized the rôle of libraries in improving the quality of education. In this connexion, several delegations stressed the need for including library planning within the general framework of educational planning.

(971) Several delegates invited the Director-General to continue his efforts to improve the internal documentation services of Unesco and to accelerate the implementation of the planned reorganization mentioned in the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968.

(972) Many speakers underlined the importance of planning on a national regional and international basis in the future activities of the new Department and suggested that a planning division be set up within its structure, with responsibilities for the co-ordination of its development activities. The delegate of the USSR pointed out that the experience of Eastern European countries in the planning of library networks on a national scale could be utilized for the benefit of developing countries; he offered his country's participation and collaboration in future activities of this sort.

(973) One delegate mentioned that no single item on the programme of Unesco was more important than making information available; towards this end, he hoped that imaginative progress would be made in the study of information processing, storage and retrieval. One delegate felt that the priority fields for the studies and research activities of the new Department should be co-ordination; acting as a clearing house; and encouraging comparative studies in modern techniques in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives.

(974) The delegate of Czechoslovakia drew attention to the fact that his country had established a special working party for scientific information, and expressed the hope that proposals of this party, addressed to the Director-General, would be taken into account in the preparation of the future programme.

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(975) With regard to the responsibilities of the new Department in so far as co-ordination activities are concerned, many delegates stressed the need for standardization of techniques and terminology. In this work the relevant non-governmental organizations would be actively associated. The observers from the International Organization for Standardization, and from the International Federation of Documentation, respectively, described the activities in progress or planned for the future by their organizations, in these fields.

(976) After the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication had recalled his earlier request for advice of the Commission with regard to the name of the new Department, the delegate of the United States of America proposed that it be named the "Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives". This recommendation was seconded by the delegate of Tunisia, and was approved by the Commission by 20 votes to 2, with one abstention.

(977) Several speakers urged the Secretariat to take early action to concentrate, within the new Department, the documentation activities of the various departments of Unesco.

(978) The training of personnel in the field of documentation, libraries and archives was judged to be an urgent need by several delegates. One of these expressed interest in the expert meeting on the development of national libraries services, held in Quito in 1966, and in the Regional Meeting of Experts on the national planning of library services in relation to social and economic development, to be convened in Asia during the next biennium. The delegate of Ceylon welcomed the proposed pilot project for public and school library development in Asia and requested that the Secretariat study the possibility of holding the meeting of experts in the national planning of library services in Asia, in his country. The delegate of Honduras expressed enthusiasm for the proposed pilot project to be set up in his country, for the establishment of a modern school library service which would also be used for the training of school librarians for Central American countries; another delegate supported this project.

(979) With regard to 14 C/DR.7 (P) submitted by the Republic of Viet-Nam and the amendment to this proposal submitted by Mali (14 C/DR.41 (P)), the Commission noted the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee that this proposal be neither discussed nor voted upon, as it came within the existing Work Plan under the Participation programme and UNDP/TA and could be given effect under national procedures.

(980) Referring to proposed resolution 4.511, one delegate expressed the view that co-operation in the field of documentation should exist not only with non-governmental organizations but also with governmental and intergovernmental organizations; and he suggested that sub-paragraph (a) of proposed resolution 4.511 be amended accordingly. Several delegates supported this amendment, which was approved.

(981) A number of delegations urged the need for continued co-operation with, and increased financial support for, international non-governmental organizations acting in the field of documentation, libraries and archives. In particular, several speakers expressed appreciation of the work of the International Council of Archives and requested a substantial increase in the subvention allocated to it for the 1967-1968 biennium. The Assistant Director-General pointed out that supplementary funds were available to most international non-governmental organizations for work in their respective fields in the forms of contracts with Unesco.

(982) In this connexion, the Commission noted the proposal submitted by Italy (14 C/8 ref. paras. 1195 and 1201 of 14 C/5), which it agreed to discuss, in the context of the future programme.

(983) Several delegations commented that the work programmes of the international Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Council of Archives (ICA) and the International Federation of Documentation (FID) contained so many common elements that some form of merger might be possible in the near future.

(984) One delegate suggested that the International advisory Committee meet every year rather than every two years and the Bureau twice a year. Another delegate drew the attention of the Commission to the recent fire at the IL0 where almost the entire archives of the Organization had been destroyed, and expressed the hope that Unesco would, in view of this catastrophe, take greater care of the valuable material in its own archives. One speaker suggested that a third microfilm unit should be set up.

(985) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plans for Sections 4.51, 4.52 and 4.53, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in their implementation.

(986) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.51 (resolution 4.511 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(987) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.52 (resolution 4.521 in 14 C/5).

(988) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.53 (resolution 4.531 in 14 C/5).

(989) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budgets of \$172,000, \$239,500 and \$65,000 respectively, for Sections 4.51, 4.52 and 4.53.

4.6 STATISTICS RELATING TO EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Section 4.61. Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and communication

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(990) Five delegates spoke on this section, many of whom stressed the importance of statistics and expressed general support for the programme as presented in 14 C/5. Reliable data was singled out as being one of the major tools for those engaged or interested in educational administration and comparative education, as well as in the closely related fields of science and technology, culture and communication.

(991) One delegate praised Unesco for its achievements in promoting the international comparability of statistics in Unesco's fields of competence, but felt that the programme proposed for 1967-1968 was too modest in view of the great importance of this question.

(992) In drawing attention to the Work Plan for Section 2.11 of document 14 C/5: ("Assistance to Member States in Planning Science Policy") another delegate hoped that work on the methodology of science statistics be closely co-ordinated with Unesco's efforts to stimulate the formulation of national science policies, within the general spirit of 14 C/DR.5 (P), submitted by Hungary.

(993) The delegate of Hungary, in presenting 14 C/DR. 5 (P), expressed strong support for Unesco's statistical work; he was in agreement with the Director-General's note to the effect that this draft resolution will be taken into account in the execution of the Work Plan for Section 4.61. This was noted by the Commission.

(994) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication replied to the above interventions underlining the expansion of Unesco's statistical programme in recent years and the fact that Member States had shown appreciation of the need for improvement of their statistical services for the purposes of serving educational planning. He was glad to note that requests from Member States for Technical Assistance in the field of statistics had greatly increased recently to a total amount of nearly \$400,000.

(995) The Assistant Director-General pointed out that Unesco is also co-operating with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the International Labour Organisation, within the Working Group on Educational Statistics, established by the European Economic Commission of the United Nations. The activities of the Statistical Office, as described in document 14 C/5, were intended to correspond to the needs for statistical services in all programme sectors, as had been requested by several delegate interventions during the discussions both of Programme Sub-Commissions I and II. He added that the various components of the Organization's statistical programme would be co-ordinated to ensure a unified and forward-looking programme.

(996) One delegate, referring to Section 1.35 - Higher Education - and its Work Plan, asked that the 1967-1968 programme of the Statistical Office include some work on the equivalence and comparability of higher-education diplomas.

(997) Another delegate believed that a divergence existed between the scope of the proposed resolution 4.611 in document 14 C/5, and the corresponding Work Plan, in so far as communication statistics were concerned; this he felt, was a sector that deserved increased attention.

(998) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication agreed that it was essential to conduct statistical studies on the comparability of degrees and diplomas. This activity would be undertaken in co-operation with the Departments of Education, it was an intricate problem demanding long and careful study, to which the Executive Board had itself given initial attention in recent years, by reason of its importance. Work on communication statistics, he stated, would be increased and expanded to new subject matters to the extent that resources and priorities permit.

(999) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.61, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(1000) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.61 (resolution 4.611 in 14 C/5).

(1001) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$143,500 for Section 4.61.

DOCUMENT AND PUBLICATION SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD STAFF, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(1002) The Commission examined the overall budget estimate for the Communication Sector - Part II, Chapter 4 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 in documents 14 C/5 and 14 C/5 Corr.2, as well as other relevant summaries pertaining to the Communication Sector, indicated in the same documents.

(1003) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget estimates of \$968,960 for document and publication services costs as indicated in paragraph 1249 of document 14 C/5 Corr. 2.

(1004) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposed staff structure for the Communication Sector as it appears in paragraphs 1251-1257 of document 14 C/5.

(1005) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$19,600 for travel of the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication and of senior staff members, as well as for hospitality, as estimated in paragraph 1258 of document 14 C/5.

(1006) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the headquarters

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staff establishment (paragraphs 1259-1267 of document 14 C/5) and that it approve the corresponding Regular programme budget estimates of \$6,050,204 as indicated in paragraph 1259 of document 14 C/5 Corr.2. As regards field staff the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the recapitulation of field staff as indicated in paragraph 1268 of document 14 C/5.

(1007) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference take note of the sum-

mary of regional activities contained in paragraphs 1269-1275 of document 14 C/5.

(1008) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the revised budget summary for the Regular programme (paragraph 1276 of document 14 C/5 Corr.2, as amended) and that it approve the revised Regular programme budget total of \$9,489,364 for the Communication Sector, which is subject to a reduction of \$40,000 as indicated in document 14 C/PRG/14.

INTERNATIONAL NORMS, RELATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

Section 5.1. International norms, including copyright

(1009) Having noted the relevant section of the report of the Commission's Special Committee (14C/PRG/2, Part V, paragraph 41, the Programme Commission examined the proposals contained in document 14 C/5 and also the draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (14 C/DR.51(P)) and the draft amendment to that resolution submitted by France (14 C/DR.202 (P))

(1010) The Legal Adviser presented the section of the draft programme and budget relating to international norms and copyright (Section 5. 1), giving a brief account of Unesco's activities in this field.

(1011) In the early stages of its existence the Organization prepared a number of international instruments, but its increased awareness of its responsibilities for setting standards in the observation of human rights and, in particular, the right to information (Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the right to education (Article 26 of the Declaration) and the right to culture (Article 27) dates from only a few years ago. In order to strengthen the Organization's action in this sphere, the draft programme contains a proposal to entrust the principal but not the sole responsibility for the preparation of international norms to be adopted by the Organization and for their application to an Office of International Norms and Legal Affairs. 'The object will be to rationalize the working methods of the Secretariat, in which the Office will co-operate closely with the Department, the latter retaining the right to propose the establishment of new norms in a given field. The Office will bear the main responsibility for establishing the procedure for the presentation, study and examination of reports dealing with the application of conventions and recommendations.

(1012) The Office will be responsible for the programme relating to copyright. Unesco has been entrusted with the protection of literary or artistic rights defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration, and it is one of its most important and permanent responsibilities. The Organization makes every effort to ensure that authors enjoy the rights conferred upon them by their creative work and to provide the most favourable conditions for the works of the mind to accomplish their civilizing mission, and in so doing places the question of copyright in its proper context. It should not, however, be used to constrain and paralyse creative work, but rather in the interests of efficiency and freedom. The Organization should centralize information on national legislation, doctrine and jurisprudence relating to copyright. Copyright

protection must be extended to all Member States, and an effort must be made to strike a balance between the safeguarding of the basic principles of copyright in the producing nations and the need for disseminating the works of the mind in importing States whose purchasing power is often low. In order to give effect to the wishes expressed by the African States, the Director-General proposes that a study should be undertaken on the advisability of preparing an African regional convention which would meet Africa's copyright requirements adequately. Such a convention might stimulate the development of a truly African culture by bringing copyright protection in the various signatory states into line. The need to extend the protection of copyright to new categories of creative workers will be met by the proposed studies on the rights of translators, and the need to extend it in the light of new communication techniques will be met by pursuing studies on photographic reproduction (or reproduction by processes similar to photography) of works protected by copyright and by the proposal to establish a committee of experts to be responsible for adopting appropriate recommendations with a view to solving the problems encountered. Finally, attention was called to the fact that sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of the proposed resolutions 5.11 and 5.12 respectively were no longer required, and that paragraph 1296 would accordingly be deleted.

(1013) Eighteen delegations participated in the general debate and expressed their satisfaction with the establishment of an Office of International Norms and Legal Affairs. All the speakers expressed their agreement with most paragraphs of Section 5.1 of the draft programme and budget. Some, however, expressed doubt about the advisability of the Secretariat's proposed study with a view to drawing up an African regional convention, at least before the results of the diplomatic conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, to be held in Stockholm in June-July 1967, are known. Two delegates thought that measures to protect copyright should be world wide and not regional, and that the African States' copyright problem should be solved by amending the existing Universal Convention so that it is applicable to all States.

(1014) The speakers expressed the opinion that the Universal Copyright Convention should be amended, and the draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (14 C/DR.51 (P)), with the amendments proposed by France (14 C/DR.202 (P)) and by Tunisia itself met with general approval in principle. These draft resolutions were subsequently brought together in a revised text (14 C/PRG/DR. 5), which was approved by the Commission.

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(1015) A number of delegations considered that the question of the revision of the Convention should be brought to the attention of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established under Article XI of the Universal Convention.

(1016) One delegate pointed out that many African countries had no copyright legislation, and that few African States could become Parties to the Universal Convention. His country wished to do so, but was prevented by Articles XI and XVII. He asked whether the Organization could assist his country in the preparation of national copyright legislation, and the Legal Adviser replied that provision was made in the Participation programme for such assistance, which could be given at the government's request.

(1017) One delegation expressed the hope that the Organization would prepare other conventions, and another formulated working hypotheses regarding the Organization's tasks in the matter of norms. Some delegations expressed the hope that the present collaboration between the Organization and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) would continue.

(1018) A delegation presented an amendment to sub-paragraph (c) of proposed resolution 5.13, which was approved by the Commission. The Commission noted that paragraph 1303 of the Work Plan would be modified in consequence.

(1019) "The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.111 (resolution 5.11 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(1020) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.112 (resolution 5.12 in 14 C/5, as amended).

(1021) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.121 (resolution 5.13 in 14C/5, as amended).

(1022) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.122 (ref. 14 C/DR.51 (P) and 14 C/DR.202 (P), as amended, in document 14 C/PRG/DR.5).

(1023) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended, for Section 5.1.

(1024) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget estimates of \$131,931 for staff costs and \$61,842 for document and publication services costs, as well as the Regular programme budget of \$288,773 for Section 5.1 as a whole

Section 5.2. Co-operation with National Commissions

(1025) The Chairman pointed out that, in regard to this Chapter of the draft programme and budget, the Programme Commission would also have to study and discuss the following documents: 14 C/PRG/2, Part 5; proposals by India and the United Arab Republic contained in document 14 C/8; draft resolution submitted by Cuba, India and the United Arab Republic (14 C/DR.142 (P)) and draft

resolution submitted by Finland (14 C/P RG/D R. 2).

(1026) In the course of the debate, in which 20 delegations took part, speakers emphasized the importance of the proposals put forward by the Secretariat and by various delegations for the improvement and enrichment of the Chapter.

(1027) Several delegations considered it essential that Unesco should find the resources to increase its technical and financial aid to the National Commissions, which were making an increasing contribution to the execution of the programme. They therefore supported the proposal submitted jointly by Cuba, India and the United Arab Republic, providing for the allocation of 1% of the Organization's Regular budget to assist National Commissions. Realizing, however, that this proposal would affect the budget ceiling, they expressed the hope that provision would be made for this increase in the future programme of the Organization.

(1028) Some delegations suggested that, as the budget ceiling had been adopted, the other funds available under the present budget should be used to increase the aid given to National Commissions. They also asked that requests for aid submitted by National Commissions should have first claim on any savings which might be made in the execution of the 1967-1968 programme and on the reserve under the Participation programme.

(1029) Several delegations urged that the increased aid from Unesco should be devoted primarily to projects of co-operation between National Commissions and regional or sub-regional projects operated by National Commissions.

(1030) A number of delegates asked that Unesco should help in equipping and organizing recently created National Commissions, particularly in the developing countries.

(1031) Several delegates proposed that an inquiry should be carried out among the National Commissions to ascertain what rôle they played and what experience they had gained. One delegate thought it would be advisable to investigate the possibilities of introducing some uniformity into the structure and legal status of the National Commissions, while taking account of the diversity of the political systems and social conditions in the various countries.

(1032) One delegate expressed the view that Unesco experts did not have sufficient contact with the National Commissions. Another thought that the heads of Unesco missions should serve on the National Commissions. A third delegate suggested that in countries where there was no head of mission, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme should consult the National Commissions, using them as channels for communication with Unesco.

(1033) Some delegates said that there should be more direct contacts between members of the secretariat and the National Commissions, and that the Organization should train an increasing number of staff from National Commissions on the three-month courses at Headquarters.

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(1034) Some delegates put forward suggestions for improving the work plans contained in Section 5.2 of document 14 C/5. These suggestions dealt with the organization of collective meetings of secretaries of National Commissions, the contents of the Unesco Chronicle and the need to revert as soon as possible to the normal pattern of Regional Conferences.

(1035) The Director of the Bureau of Relations with Member States summed up the various ideas which had been put forward in the debate and in the draft resolutions: more funds should be allocated to the National Commissions, co-operation and exchanges between National Commissions should be encouraged, the training of National Commissions' staff should be stepped up, and National Commissions should play an increasing part in the adaptation or application of the Unesco programme at national level. He outlined the measures which would be taken by the Secretariat to implement the suggestions put forward by delegations.

(1036) In regard to draft resolution 14 C/DR.142 (P), submitted by Cuba, India and the United Arab Republic, the Deputy Director-General explained that it was impossible to make provision for the increased expenditure which this proposal would involve, as the budget ceiling had already been adopted. Subject to governmental approval, however, funds from the 1967-1968 Participation programme and its reserve could be devoted to the activities of the National Commissions. He also reminded delegates that other funds were available, under paragraphs 1160 and 1173 of Chapter 4 - Communication - to encourage and assist National Commissions to produce information material, distribute it and adapt it into their own languages, and to undertake special activities such as the holding of public conferences and round table discussions on the contributions of Unesco to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As far as the future was concerned, he felt that it would be unfair to the other parts of the programme to give a pledge in advance that an automatic percentage would be allocated for aid to be given to the National Commissions. He gave delegates an assurance, however, that the trend towards increased aid to the National Commissions would continue.

(1037) In regard to the last paragraph of the draft resolution 14 C/DR.171 (P), submitted by Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Japan, the Deputy Director-General reminded delegates that, under the terms of the decisions adopted at the ninth session of the General Conference, held at Delhi in 1956, Unesco could not subsidize National Commissions, but only give them financial aid.

(1038) Finally, as regards using the services of the National Commissions for carrying out projects, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that this was more a question for governments, and that it was already mentioned in draft resolution 14 C/P RG/DRG.4, on the rôle of National Commissions

in the evaluation and execution of the programme, which had been approved earlier by the Programme Commission (ref. Part B . , para. 42 of this report).

(1039) The Deputy Director-General ended by stating that amendments would be made to the Work Plan for Section 5.2 on the following points:

(a) Owing to lack of staff, the Secretariat was not in a position to send staff members on long-term missions to National Commissions. He proposed, however, to devote part of the funds for which provision was made in paragraph 1316 to enable members of long-standing National Commissions to visit National Commissions in process of being set up and to enable the secretaries of recently-established National Commissions to receive a form of training from one or more of the other Commissions.

(b) Assistance in the form of equipment would be provided for National Commissions out of the funds indicated in paragraph 1316.

(c) A record of the discussions in the Programme Commission on questions affecting the National Commissions would be published, using texts supplied by delegations.

(1040) The Commission took note of these amendments and recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended, for Section 5.2.

(1041) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.22.

(1042) The Commission recommended unanimously, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget estimates of \$20,036 for document and publication costs, as well as the Regular programme budget of \$359,656 for Section 5.2 as a whole.

Section 5.3. Field representation

(1043) Seven delegates took part in the discussion during which the delegates of Ethiopia and Mexico proposed a joint amendment (14 CDR. 197(P)) to increase to a total of 15 the number of chief of mission posts foreseen in 14 C/5 (para. 1323). Both delegates stressed the importance of these posts which serve the governments and National Commissions as well as the Secretariat, and stated that the chief of mission helps to ensure the co-ordination of programmes at the national level and complements rather than duplicates the functions of permanent delegates to Unesco.

(1044) Several speakers expressed the opinion that the advantages to be gained from a more developed network of chiefs of mission justified the budgetary increase resulting from 14 C/DR.197 (P). One delegate felt that chiefs of mission were a first step towards efficiency and decentralization, while another mentioned that his government considered the posts essential to the development of Unesco activities in his country.

(1035) With reference to paragraph 1329 of 13 C/5, the Deputy Director-General recalled the

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points raised during the discussion of the Education programme in connexion with the Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere in Havana, Cuba. As a result of negotiations with the Cuban Government, it was now necessary to return the \$35,000 to the budgetary and staff provisions for this section, which had originally been transferred to the corresponding section in Education. The staff of the Regional Office will, therefore, be maintained at the 1965-1966 level and paragraph 1329 would be modified accordingly.

(1046) The Deputy Director-General also recalled the Director-General's comments concerning the urgency of adequate field representation at the national level (document 14 C/4, paragraph 15). He agreed that the field structure proposed in 14 C/5 was quite inadequate to meet the growing demand for chiefs of mission by Member States where Unesco programmes are relatively vast and expressed appreciation for the measures taken by certain governments to assist the chiefs of mission in accomplishing their tasks. If the Commission agreed to increase the number of chiefs of mission to 15, an additional sum of \$140,000 would be required to cover the cost of setting up three new missions and paragraphs 1323 and 1327 of the Work Plan would have to be modified accordingly. Should this be the case this increase could be covered within the provisional budget ceiling adopted by the General Conference. Having noted these comments, the Commission approved the proposal made in 14 C/DR.197 (P) and the corresponding increase in the Regular budget for this section, and noted the consequential changes which would be made in the Work Plan.

(1047) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan, as amended, for Section 5.3

(1048) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.31 (ref. 14 C/5).

(1049) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$828,886 for Section 5.3, taking into account the \$175,000 increase for chiefs of mission and for the Havana Office.

Section 5.4. Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States

(1050) The delegates of two countries took part in the discussion. Both considered that the appropriations to the Participation programme were too small and wished them to be increased.

(1051) One of these delegates thought that, failing a substantial increase in this particular, the programme should be integrated in the Regular programme. The other delegate considered, furthermore, that the Secretariat should endeavour to simplify the procedure of implementation.

(1052) The Assistant Director-General, recalling that the rules in accordance with which the

Participation programme operated, had been established most carefully over the past few years, admitted that the size of these appropriations was still small. The programme was of very special importance, however, because the initiative for its implementation lay with Member States. It was a programme of a universal character from which all Member States of Unesco alike stood to benefit. It applied more particularly to subjects of activities which did not receive any financial aid from Technical Assistance or from the Special Fund. The Assistant Director-General observed that for the future programme it was desirable to consider an increase in the funds to be placed at the disposal of the Participation programme.

(1053) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 5.4.

(1054) The Commission unanimously recommended the adoption by the General Conference of resolution 5.41 (ref. 14 C/5).

(1055) The Commission unanimously recommended, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve a Regular programme budget reserve of \$222,000 for Section 5.4.

Section 5.5. Provision to Member States of Executive Officials (UNESCOPAS)

(1056) By decision of the General Committee of the General Conference, consideration of this Section, under item 16.2 of the Agenda, was referred to the Administrative Commission (cf. in this volume, Second Report of the Administrative Commission, paras. 41 to 43).

Section 5.6. International programmes

(1057) In presenting this section, the representative of the Director-General explained that the reason it was in two parts instead of three as in the previous draft programme and budget was the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, in December 1965, of resolution 2029 (XX) concerning consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(1058) Since document 13 C/5 was drawn up, there had been some occurrences which made it necessary to alter figures appearing in Section 5.6. For the Technical Assistance sector of UNDP, \$18,500,000 should be substituted for \$18,212,663 as the figure for 1967-1968 (paragraph 1347). \$288,000 must therefore be added to the total of \$1,655,691 in the "Increase" column. In the Special Fund sector (paragraph 1356) Unesco was now the Executing Agency for 98 projects, not 90. These eight new projects represented total appropriations of about \$10 million.

(1059) Programming in the Special Fund sector was not done every two years, as in the case of the Technical Assistance sector. Nevertheless as an item in his endeavours to integrate Unesco's

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programme, the Director-General had drawn up a list of 120 Special Fund-type projects whose preparation, subject to Member States' priorities, would be given preference over all others in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

(1060) In pursuance of resolution 3.6 adopted by the Executive Board at its 72nd session, the Director-General had drawn the attention of the UNDP authorities to the desirability of enlarging the criteria which govern assistance granted for secondary teacher training. At the Spring 1967 session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, the Director-General proposed, in pursuance of the same resolution, to do the same thing with regard to teaching and research in the fundamental sciences and the organization of scientific research.

(1061) Speaking of the World Food Program, the representative of the Director-General recalled that Unesco's rôle was to give technical advice, especially in regard to the preliminary study of requests submitted and evaluation of the results of projects. The WFP was currently carrying out 20 projects under the head of aid in the form of food to educational development. The excellent co-operation between Unesco and the WFP and the resolution adopted by the Conference at its twelfth session, justified the terms of proposed resolution 5.62 (paragraph 1362).

(1062) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 5.6.

(1063) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 5.61 and 5.62 (ref. 14 C/5).

Consideration of draft resolutions 14 C/DR.206 (P) and 14 C/DR.59 (P)

(1064) In its examination of Chapter 5, the Commission considered two draft resolutions (14 C/DR.206 (P) and 14 C/DR.59 (P)).

Information to the permanent delegation and liaison officers of the Member States on the activities of the Organization

(1065) The delegate of Sweden referred to draft resolution 14 C/DR.206 (P), submitted by Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, which invites the Director-General to arrange monthly or two-monthly information conferences with representatives of the Secretariat, the representatives of the permanent delegations and the Liaison Officers, in order to assist them in their work. In his reply, the Director-General drew attention to the fact that some liaison already exists but, so far, at irregular

intervals. He said that the proposal contained in the draft resolution made it clear that the meetings would be for information purposes and would not constitute in any sense an informal organ of the Organization. It was in this sense that he welcomed the proposal which for this reason might more advisably be incorporated into the Work Plan related to Part III, Chapter 3 - Bureau of Relations with Member States (document 14 C/5, para. 1393 (d) (ii)), than voted as a separate resolution. The statement by the delegate of Sweden would be reflected in the Summary Records of the meeting. The delegate of Sweden stated that he was satisfied with the Director-General's explanation.

Co-operation between Unesco and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

(1066) The delegate of Belgium called attention to draft resolution 14 C/DR.59 (P) submitted by his delegation, inviting the Director-General to take the necessary steps for maintaining and developing the existing relations between Unesco and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. This draft resolution had not been dealt with in the Programme Commission or elsewhere. The Director-General confirmed that, in pursuance of resolution 6.51 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, co-operation between the two Organizations had started in April 1965 and periodic liaison was established in January 1966. He gave assurance that in the execution of the programme the fullest possible co-operation would be continued and developed and that the observations by the delegate of Belgium would be reflected in the summary records of the meeting. The substance of the draft resolution would be reflected in the revised Work Plan of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations (Part III - Chapter 4). The delegate of Belgium stated that he was satisfied that the draft resolution should not be formally voted upon and that the procedure suggested by the Director-General should be followed. It was so decided.

Budget summary

(1067) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the revised budget summary (paras. 1368-1370 in 14C/5 Corr.2), and unanimously recommended that it approve the revised Regular programme budget total of \$1,699,315 for Chapter 5, taking into account the increase of \$175,000 for chiefs of mission and for the Havana Office in Section 5.3. This total is subject to a decrease of \$7,400, as indicated in document 14 C/PRG/14.

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PART D. FUTURE PROGRAMME

I. INTRODUCTION

(1068) The Programme Commission held four meetings on 24 and 25 November 1966, to consider the future programme of Unesco.

(1069) H.E. Dr. M. Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco), Chairman of the Executive Board, introduced paragraph 7 A (ii) - Timetable for the preparation of the programme and budget in document 14 C/35 - Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco : report by the Executive Board. Mr. V. S. Kolbassine (Byelorussian soviet Socialist Republic), Vice -Chairman of the Administrative Commission, introduced paragraphs 3-6 - Timetable for the preparation of the programme and budget in document 14 C/ADM/3 - Report of the Administrative Commission (Item 23 - Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco : report by the Executive Board).

(1070) Mr. D. W. Bartlett (Canada), Rapporteur of the Working Party, introduced document 14 C/PRG/5 - Working Party on evaluation: report of the Working Party.

(1071) Dr. Omar Tumi Sheibani (Libya), Rapporteur of Sub-Commission I, introduced document 14 C/PRG/6 - Report of Sub-Commission I concerning the future programme in the field of education.

(1072) Mr. R. M. H. Koesoemo Joedo (Netherlands), Rapporteur of Sub-Commission II introduced document 14 C/PRG/7 - Report of Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme : Natural Sciences and their Application to Development.

(1073) Mr. R. M. H. Koesoemo Joedo (Netherlands), Rapporteur of Sub-Commission II introduced document 14 C/PRG/8 - Report of Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme in the fields of Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture.

(1074) Dr. Omar Tumi Sheibani (Libya), Rapporteur of Sub-Commission I, introduced document 14 C/PRG/9 - Report of Sub-Commission I concerning the future programme in the field of Communication.

(1075) The Chairman of the Commission thanked the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Commission and the Rapporteurs of Sub-Commissions I and II for their presentations, and drew attention to a series of problems of co-ordination that had emerged from the Sub-Commissions' reports concerning which delegations might wish to formulate observations or recommendations. He proposed that a suitable text, reflecting these problems of co-ordination, be embodied in the resolution appearing in paragraph 4 (c) of document 14 C/ PRG/ 13. The addition was incorporated in document 14 C/PRG/ 13 Corr. 1, the text of which was later

approved by the Commission, as amended in the course of discussion.

(1076) The Chairman of the Commission then presented document 14 C/PRG/15 - the future rôle and organization of the Programme Commission. He proposed additions to the report and resolution which were incorporated in document 14 C/ PRG/ 15 Corr. 1, later approved by the Commission.

(1077) The delegate of Romania introduced draft resolution 14 C/DR. 79 (P) concerning European co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture.

(1078) The delegate of Romania presented the draft resolution appearing on pages 4 and 5 of document 14 C/8, concerning human resources and manpower development.

(1079) The delegate of India presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 130 (P) concerning regional conferences at a ministerial level.

(1080) The delegate of Sierra Leone presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 133 (P), concerning General Conference procedures.

(1081) The delegate of Finland presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 139 (P) , concerning a budgetary reserve.

(1082) The delegate of Sweden presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 141 (P), concerning harmonization of external aid and co-operation.

(1083) The delegate of Belgium presented draft resolution 14 C/DR.200 (P), concerning technical and vocational education,

(1084) The delegate of Yugoslavia presented draft resolution 14 C/DR.201 (P), concerning co-ordination between education, work and civic participation.

(1085) The delegate of Czechoslovakia presented draft resolution 14 C/DR. 203 (P) concerning man and his environment - design for living.

(1086) Thirty-nine delegations participated in the discussion which followed. The Deputy Director-General made a concluding statement. A detailed account of this discussion may be found in the Summary Records of the Commission (14 C/PRG/SR.11, 12, 13, 14), the relevant portions of which are reproduced in Appendix VII of the present report. Particular attention is drawn to these Summary Records, which include all oral proposals and reference to all written proposals presented to the Commission with regard to the future programme and which are an integral part of the present report.

II. TIME-TABLE OF PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

(1087) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 14. (Resolution proposed by the Administrative

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Commission in its report on Item 23 of the Agenda, paragraph 6, in document 14 C/ADM/3 Part II).

III. EVALUATION

(1088) The Commission took note of the Report of the Working Party on Evaluation (14 C / PRG/ 5) which is reproduced as Appendix I to the present report, and of the comments and proposals concerning their report made during its own discussion, which are recorded in the Summary Records (Appendix VII).

(1089) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4 (14C/PRG/5. Part VII).

IV. DIRECTIVES FOR THE ELABORATION OF THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

(1090) The Commission took note of the reports on the future programme in the various sectors adopted by the Sub-Commissions, which are reproduced in Appendices II-V of the present report, and of the comments and proposals concerning these, made during its own discussion, which are recorded in the Summary Records (Appendix VII). The Commission noted that the Sub-Commissions had unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

(1091) (i) Recommendations of Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission regarding the future programme in the field of education

Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission,

1. Having regard to the decision taken by the Conference at the eleventh session "to give priority to education in the preparation of future programmes" (11 C/Resolution 8.62) ;
2. Believing that the programme for 1967-1968 approved by the General Conference provides the framework of a policy for the development of education, calculated to respond so far as possible to the problems arising in a rapidly changing world ;
3. Recommends to the Programme Commission :
 - (I) that priority continue to be given to education in the Unesco programme for 1969-1970;
 - (II) that the Director-General be invited in consultation with the Executive Board and in the light of the above recommendation and of what follows below, to prepare the draft programme of the Organization in the field of education for 1969-1970 on the basis of the following general directives :
 - (a) to give special attention to :
 - (i) the realization of the right to education, including the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education ;
 - (ii) the idea of life-long integrated education, with all its implications ;

- (b) to continue to concentrate the Organization's efforts on the priority sectors within the education programme ;
 - (i) educational planning, including methodological studies,
 - (ii) the improvement of teachers' status, recruitment pre-service and in-service training of teachers,
 - (iii) the literacy campaign,
 - (iv) the development of out-of-school education for young people within the framework of the long-term programmes and with increased attention to sport and physical education,
 - (v) equality of access of women and girls to education as a fundamental part of the overall programme for the advancement of women ;
- (c) to secure concerted action wherever appropriate with the competent international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations in the planning and execution of the Unesco educational programme, and particularly to strengthen co-operation with the international non-governmental organizations active within the field of education having mutual information, consultative and associate relations with Unesco, bearing in mind resolution 8.61 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session ;

- (III) that the Director-General be invited to strengthen Unesco's activities in the following sectors :
 - (a) higher education, including work on comparability and equivalence of diplomas and certificates, the promotion of evening and correspondence courses and the development of further institutes of higher education and development, extending the Unesco/IAU Study on this matter to other Member States in Asia and other regions.
 - (b) education for international understanding, bearing in mind the consideration set forth in paragraph V(a) below;
- (IV) Recalling the value and significance of the three basic objectives of Unesco's educational programmes, namely the promotion of international intellectual co-operation ; the provision of aid to development, through the development and improvement of national educational systems which should continue to warrant an exceptional quantitative effort and the stressing of ethical principles in action and activities for peace and international understanding ;

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- (V) that the Director-General be invited to re-orient, clarify, extend and intensify as appropriate the substantive aspects of the following programme :
- (a) education for international understanding, which is worthy of a programme calculated to enlist all teachers in a movement conducive to mutual understanding, international co-operation and peace ;
 - (b) recruitment, pre-service and in-service training of teachers and of other necessary professional staff;
 - (c) action as regards the quality of education, with special reference to science education, educational research, curriculum and methods, measures for reducing wastage and drop-outs and for increasing the efficiency of educational systems ;
 - (d) studies, pilot projects, and assistance to Member States with respect to the satisfactory integration of all new techniques, including audio-visual means and programmed instruction, in the various subject matters and types of education, and with respect to the implications which the utilization of these new techniques may have for the teaching profession ;
 - (e) studies and advisory services provided to Member States in the field of technical and vocational education, with special reference to the relation between general and technical education and the adaptation of school curricula to scientific and technological advances, and assistance in developing institutions for technical teacher training ;
- (VI) that the Director-General be invited to study the following proposals :
- (a) to intensify Unesco's activities with regard to special education for handicapped children ;
 - (b) to resume a separate periodical publication dealing with adult education and youth activities ;
 - (c) to increase the provision for the Participation programme in the field of education and to simplify its procedures ;
 - (d) to establish an international advisory committee on women's education ;
 - (e) to assist in the organization of linguistic training programmes or facilities in Africa ; and
 - (f) to intensify studies and activities concerning educational and vocational guidance.

(1092) (ii) Recommendations of Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission regarding the future programme in the field of natural sciences and their application to development

Sub.-Commission II of the Programme Commission,

1. Having regard to the decision taken by the General Conference at its thirteenth session "to accord to natural sciences and technology an importance in Unesco's programmes for 1965-1966 and 1967-1968 similar to that given to educational questions" (13 C/Resolutions 2. 01),
2. Noting with approval the Director-General's intention to develop a long-term plan for Unesco science programmes within the framework of proposals for a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science to Development before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1966,
3. Considering that international co-operation in the field of science serves the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and that science and its achievements ought to be used for constructive purposes, for progress and development,
4. Believing that the programme for 1967-1968 proposed by the Director-General and approved by the General Conference at its present session provides a sound basis for the development of future action in the whole field of natural sciences,
5. Noting with concern that disproportionate distribution exists between the regular and the extra-budgetary financial resources of the Organization devoted to the natural sciences and their application to development, particularly in the field of technical and technological education,
6. Recommends to the Programme Commission :
 - (I) That priority continue to be accorded to natural sciences and their application to development in Unesco's programme for 1969-1970 ;
 - (II) That the Director-General be invited in consultation with the Executive Board, and in the light of the above, to prepare the programme of the Organization in the field of natural sciences and their application to development for 1969-1970 on the basis of the following directives :
 - (a) to make a long-term plan on the basis of the programme approved by the General Conference for 1967-1968, and, where appropriate, within the framework of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science to Development ,
 - (b) to concentrate the Organization's efforts on the following priority areas within its science programme, with due consideration to achieving equilibrium between science planning, the advancement of natural sciences, including scientific documentation, and their application to development :
 - (i) assistance to Member States in science planning,
 - (ii) the teaching of basic sciences at

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- the primary, secondary, university and post-graduate levels, the promotion of basic research, and assistance to Member States in the development of institutions of research and teaching in basic sciences,
- (iii) international co-operation for the advancement of the life sciences, including brain research and the International Biological Programme, and of the conservation and rational utilization of natural resources, and of hydrology and oceanography,
- (iv) the application of science and technology to development, particularly in the training of technical, professional and scientific personnel in developing countries and in the furthering of agricultural education and sciences,
- (c) to secure concerted action, wherever appropriate, with competent international, regional and national, governmental and non-governmental, organizations in the planning and execution of Unesco's science programme as well as with Unesco National Commissions,
- (d) to increase, in so far as possible, the provision under the Regular budget of the Organization for natural sciences and their application to development, in order to strengthen the intellectual basis for operational action ;
- (III) That the Director -General be invited to study the following matters and take appropriate action thereon in the preparation of the programme for 1969 -1970 :
- (a) the possibility of the establishment of a regional co-operation programme in science development and exchange of scientific information in Europe, particularly that concerned with the teaching of basic sciences at the secondary and higher educational level ;
- (b) the understanding of science, by, for example, the establishment of a Unesco Science film library, the encouragement of the production of reading materials, the launching of a programme in "scientific literacy" and calling on the modern methods of information ;
- (c) the appropriate measures to assist the International Brain Research Organization in the light of studies to be made during 1967-1968 ;
- (d) the possibility of the establishment of a sub-regional institute for research on natural resources in the Caribbean ;
- (e) the organization of an African Conference on Science at the ministerial level;
- (f) the feasibility of establishing an international institute of science planning
- in the natural sciences and resources ;
- (g) the possibility of setting up a revolving fund to enable Member States to purchase with their national currency, scientific and technical publications, equipment and materials ;
- (IV) That the Director-General be invited To pay particular attention to the following in the development of the programme concerning agricultural education and sciences :
- (i) the organization of a world conference on agricultural education in co-operation with the other organizations concerned and in particular with FAO, as recommended by the Unesco Study Group Meeting on Agricultural Education and Science. This conference should not only focus attention on this vital sector of activity and present a picture of the situation, but should also determine specific objectives and plans of action for concerted joint policy including consideration of the possibility of instituting an agricultural education decade ;
- (ii) the extension of regional pilot projects and pilot studies, such as the pilot project for Africa on the teaching of agricultural science as an integral part of general education, to all the other regions of the world;
- (iii) multidisciplinary scientific research for agricultural development ;
- (iv) the provision of educational concepts specifically adapted to agricultural education, as a basis for the training, at all levels, of agricultural technicians and agricultural teachers ;
- (v) the necessary studies on the organization and structures of agricultural education, the development of human resources in rural areas, and the educational, social and cultural obstacles to agricultural and rural development ;
- (vi) a comparative study of all achievements and current experiments relating to improved adaptation of school curricula to the conditions prevailing in rural areas, so as to obtain information of value to all the Member States concerned ;
- (vii) the required emphasis on agricultural education and agricultural science in Unesco's contribution to the organization and programmes of the Latin American Centre for the Application of Science to Development (LACASD), with special reference to the rôle of this centre in the co-ordination of the agricultural, educational and scientific work carried out by the universities, the academies of science and the research institutes,

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7. Considering that research and teaching in the basic sciences constitutes one of the fundamental prerequisites for economic development of developing countries,
8. That the Director-General be invited to pursue his negotiations with the authorities of the United Nations Development Programme with a view to making research and teaching in the basic sciences eligible for assistance under the Special Fund sector of that Programme.

(1093) (iii) Recommendations of Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission regarding the future programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture

Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission, Bearing in mind the decision of the General Conference that "the Sub-Commission should discuss the directives to be established for the preparation of the programme in that sector for subsequent biennia" (document 14C./2) ; Having engaged in a broad exchange of views and having received proposals made orally and in writing with regard to the future programme in Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, Recommends to the Programme Commission :

- (i) that the Director-General and the Executive Board be invited in preparing the draft programme in Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture for 1969-1970 :
 - (a) to continue the process of clarification of aims and consolidation and renovation of programmes in this sector,
 - (b) to take into account the oral and written proposals and comments made during the debate, and the report of the Sub-Commission, with particular reference to DRs 155 (P) (Rev.) and 161 (P) (Rev.), annexed hereto, which express the views of a large number of delegations for strengthening the programme for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture ;
- (ii) that the Executive Board be invited to study and propose to its fifteenth session procedures for discussion of the future programme which will enable it to establish guidelines for the preparation of the programme of this sector for future biennia.

(1094) Draft resolution submitted by France, Belgium, Cambodia, Hungary, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Uruguay (document 14 C/DR. 155 (P) Rev. annexed to the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture).

The General Conference,
Observing that the rapid transformation of ways of

life and of communication techniques is leading the peoples to an increasingly clear realization of their needs in the domain of culture,
Considering the increasing rôle of culture for the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding of peoples,
Considering that cultural action should take on a growing rôle in a civilization dominated by technology and that the cultural impetus may be one of the major happenings of the final years of the twentieth century,
Considering that cultural development should gradually achieve a place comparable to educational and scientific development in general development policies,
Believing that this situation should be reflected in Unesco's programme, and that the Organization should readjust its cultural programme in order to take account of the increasing range of Member States' needs,
Being persuaded that, as a preliminary, the Director-General should work out, for the purposes of future programmes, a corpus of notions, norms and methods in the matter of cultural development for the use of the Organization and the benefit of the Member States ;
Invites the Director-General, when preparing future draft programmes, to provide for international comparative studies or activities, when appropriate in a regional cultural framework, so directed as to serve:

1. To spotlight the cultural needs of the societies of today at their various levels of development by evolving a statistical apparatus for culture comparable to what already exists for education or economics ;
2. To exhibit the new technical and economic circuits of cultural activity and to detail the different modes whereby access to, and participation in, culture can be extended to the greatest possible numbers ;
3. To describe the administrative and financial structures of cultural activity in selected Member States (respective rôles of the State, local groups and private initiative, modes of managing and financing operations of a cultural nature, etc.) ;
4. To analyse the rôle of the various modern means of cultural action: television, cultural centres, radio, films, etc. ;
5. To emphasize the rôle of creative artists and cultural animators ;
6. To derive from the foregoing studies and activities for attention in future programmes or work plans, a coherent system of long-term programmes in the following four sectors:
 - (a) artistic creation
 - (b) dissemination
 - (c) artistic education
 - (d) protection and preservation of the cultural heritage.

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(1095) Draft resolution submitted by : France, Iran, Poland (document 14 C/DR. 161 (P) (Rev.) annexed to the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture).

The General Conference,

In view of the discussions in the Programme Commission,

Invites the Director-General, when preparing draft programmes and budgets, to take all possible account of the following considerations :

1. Philosophical studies - These studies should be so designed as to facilitate within unesco, on the one hand, a thorough understanding of the Organization's objectives and, on the other hand, among philosophers all over the world, meetings and exchanges of views as a result of which it will be possible, despite differences of doctrine, ideology and culture, to start placing in a world perspective the problems of a human race which has become aware of its infinite variety;
2. Planned research policy - A study of the main trends of research should make it possible, in the sciences of man, to evolve a research policy based on adequately flexible planning. Such a policy should rest, in particular, on knowledge of :
 - (a) differences and similarities in the conceptual organization of the social and human sciences ;
 - (b) the fields in which research is already far advanced and those in which additional exploration is still needed ;
 - (c) cases in which modern scientific techniques are already fully applied ;
3. Applied social sciences
 - (i) any social science projects and activities of Unesco should look for their substance to the major purposes and objectives of Unesco - particularly social and economic development and friendly relations between countries and peoples;
 - (ii) Unesco should promote and encourage the use of social sciences in the evaluation of social and economic development activities ;
 - (iii) Unesco should facilitate and promote, internationally, the development of the social sciences as disciplines;
4. Relations with scientists and research workers - It will not be possible to attain the above-mentioned objectives unless Unesco systematically calls upon the co-operation, in the field of Unesco's competence, of scientists, experts, research workers, National Commissions, international non-governmental organizations, which would be invited to bring before their members, at conferences and symposia, problems whose importance and urgency have become apparent to Unesco.

(1096) (iv) Recommendations of Sub-Commission of the Programme Commission regarding the future programme in the field of communication.

Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission,

1. Having engaged in a wide exchange of views and having received proposals in writing and orally in discussing the future programme of Chapter 4 - Communication,
2. Recommends to the Programme Commission
 - (a) that the Director-General and the Executive Board be invited, in formulating the programme for Communication for 1969 -1970
 - (i) to continue relating the programme of this sector to the aims of Unesco as defined by the General Conference and the General Assembly of the United Nations ; to foster the integration and co-ordination of the programme on this sector with that in other sectors ; and to build upon the programme approved for 1967-1968 ;
 - (ii) to propose a suitable augmentation of the programme in the Communication Sector, taking into account proposals made orally and in writing set forth in the report on the above -mentioned discussion, including DRs 186 (P), 146 (P) and 156 (P) (Rev.) annexed hereto. These DRs although not discussed in detail, have received a large measure of general support.
 - (b) that the Director-General be invited to circulate this report to Member States, Associate Members, National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations, so that they may take it into account in formulating their proposals on the future programme.

(1097) Draft resolution submitted by France (document 14 C/DR. 186 (P) annexed to the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission I on the future programme in the field of communication).

The General Conference,

Noting the statements made (in the general introduction to the programme) by the Director-General, who emphasized in particular the gulf existing between the immense possibilities afforded by advances in communication techniques and the present use made of those techniques for the information of mankind as a whole,

Aware that, as a result of technical progress, growing importance attaches to the development, functions and social responsibilities of the information media and in particular to the contribution which they must make to the achievement of Unesco's objectives,

Considering that Unesco's action in this field must be expanded substantially, since communications must be regarded not only as a group of media serving education, science, culture,

international understanding and peace, but also as something which, because of technical progress, involves specific problems which it is Unesco's duty to help resolve,

Considering that such a task demands the revising of Unesco's concepts and methods in regard to information, notably in order to ensure that activities in this field are properly planned and fully co-ordinated,

Invites the Director-General :

- (a) to devote a larger place to activities concerned with information media research in order that, following the results of the studies undertaken in accordance with amended resolution 4.211, Unesco can really contribute, on the basis of a precise plan and methods, to the promotion or development of such research in Member States, on the one hand, and, on the other, to the encouragement and co-ordination of such research at the international level along lines appropriate to the attainment of its objectives ;
- (b) to strengthen the steps taken to promote the free flow of information, in particular by enlarging the field of application of the agreements on the free flow of objects of an educational, scientific and cultural character ;
- (c) to stimulate and promote, in co-operation with the professional institutions concerned, all measures, particularly of a statutory nature, likely to encourage a qualitative improvement of information, and awareness of the growing importance of the social functions of information and of the responsibilities of the mass communication media in the modern world ;
- (d) to continue, within a larger framework, the preparatory work already started in connexion with the utilization of space communications to further Unesco's aims ;
- (e) to provide Unesco assistance for the advancement of mass communication media, particularly in the developing countries, referring systematically to national plans in order to end the dispersal of the Organization's efforts and taking the necessary steps to give Member States a better knowledge of the results obtained;
- (f) to promote the professional training, at home and abroad, of the information personnel of the developing countries, in the light of prior knowledge of the needs to be met as established by comparing an inventory of the existing information media and their prospective development as reasonably forecast within national plans for the ten coming years ;
- (g) to study ways and means of stimulating systematic co-operation between professional information personnel and teachers, particularly with a view to initiating the

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latter in the efficient utilization of modern means of disseminating knowledge and providing out-of-school and out-of-university education by encouraging the creation, through the mass communication media, of "second chance" schools and universities;

(h) to include in the next programme and budget the reforms needed to avoid a dispersal of activities and the appropriate means of finance for carrying out a programme of action in line with the importance of these tasks.

(1098) Draft resolution submitted by: Chile, France, Hungary, India, Senegal, Mexico, Ethiopia and Ceylon (14 C/DR. 146 (P) annexed to the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission I concerning the future programme in the field of communication).

The General Conference,

Taking note of the grouping together in the Department of Documentation and Libraries of activities hitherto scattered in various parts of the programme, and of the Director-General's expressed intention to continue this process of concentration of activities all relying upon the same rapidly evolving techniques,

Conscious of the valuable contribution of public, school, university and national libraries to the execution of national education plans, literacy work and adult education, and aware of the important contribution which libraries of all types, documentation centres and archives can make to cultural, economic and social development ;

Convinced of the importance of long-term international action aiming at the organization and development, at national or regional level, of bibliographical information in order to accelerate the exchange and transfer of information at all levels, both between nations and between disciplines ;

Invites the Director-General,

- (a) to pursue in future programmes the concentration of resources and of means of action in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives, through the co-ordinating and planning impetus of the Department of Documentation, in close co-operation with all non-governmental organizations concerned ;
- (b) to bear in mind, in the formulation of future programmes relating to documentation, libraries and archives, the following priority needs :
 - (i) improvement in the planning of national, regional and international services ;
 - (ii) training of personnel especially in planning techniques ;
 - (iii) organization of research centres ;
 - (iv) establishment of common minimum standards for the use of traditional and new techniques and for vocational training programmes ;

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- (v) evaluation and use of new documentary techniques and in particular of data-processing considered as an essential instrument for the development of documentation ;
- (c) to prepare long-term plans for the international improvement 'of bibliographical work, with particular attention to the compilation of current national bibliographies, in collaboration with national authorities and regional organizations ;
- (d) to enable Unesco fully to play its proper part within the United Nations family and the United Nations Development Programme in adapting traditional and new techniques in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives to the growing needs of national and international development ;
- (e) when preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970, to provide the new department with financial resources appropriate to the execution of an expanded programme corresponding to the real needs of documentation.

(1099) Draft resolution submitted by: Costa Rica, Hungary, India, Italy, New Zealand, Nigeria (14 C/DR. 156 (P) (Rev.) annexed to the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission I concerning the future programme in the fields of communication)

The General Conference,

Considering the proposals of the Director-General gradually to strengthen the Statistical Office during the next few budgetary periods,

Further considering the emphasis placed in 14 C/ 5 on the vital rôle of statistics in educational planning, science policy and the economic , analysis of the rôle of education, science and technology in development,

Taking note of 14 C/28 which emphasizes the link between educational and scientific development and proposes the launching of a comprehensive programme of science statistics as a basis for the establishment of targets and objectives in these fields,

Conscious of the weaknesses and shortcomings which will continue to affect statistics within the Unesco field of competence, in spite of current efforts to improve these statistics, at the national as well as at the international level,

Being convinced that it is therefore imperative for Unesco in the future, in collaboration with Member States, international organizations and appropriate institutions, to intensify its work to develop further the collection, methodology, international comparability and utilization of statistical data in these fields ;

Invites the Director-General :

- (a) to encourage and support the development and further improvement of statistical programmes and services in Member States, by an expanded programme of assistance

in statistics within the Unesco field of competence,

- (b) to emphasize, in formulating future programmes, the importance of statistics and the vital rôle of the Statistical Office in the planning of operational projects in all Unesco sectors,
- (c) to broaden and deepen the statistical activities of Unesco, by extending data collection and analysis to areas such as investment in science, culture and mass communications, teachers by qualifications, educational wastage, educational flows in relation to human resources development,
- (d) to pursue and intensify the activities of the Statistical Office in international standardization and in methodological and analytical work in close liaison, in particular, with the Department of Educational Planning and Administration, the Division of Science Policy and the Division of Interdisciplinary Co-operation and Philosophy, as a basis for a more adequate utilization of statistics for planning and operational purposes.

(1100) At the close of its debate, and in the light of the above reports and draft resolutions, and of proposals contained in its Summary Records, the Commission unanimously adopted the following resolutions (14 C/ PRG/ 13 Corr. I), to which the following draft resolutions are annexed : 14 C/DR. 130 (P), 14 C/DR. 141 (P), 14 C/DR. 79 (P), 14 C/8, page 4 (Romania), 14 C/DR.203 (P), 14C/DR.139(P), 14C/DR.200(P), 14C/DR.201 (P).

1. The Programme Commission,

Having reviewed the report and recommendations of the Sub-Commissions on the future programme of Education, Natural Sciences and their Application to Development, Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture and Communication and made recommendations thereon to the General Conference ;

Calls attention to the following issues of programme co-ordination that the reports highlight :

- (i) the overlapping of science education as between the Education and Natural Science Sectors ;
- (ii) the joint and somewhat competitive interest of the Education and Science Sectors in technical and vocational education ;
- (iii) the importance of further work and thought on developing an integrated approach and possibly doctrine in the two new sectors of Social and Human Sciences and Culture and Communication ;
- (iv) The importance of integrating all elements in the Communication Sector (mass media, documentation, statistics and training) into the programmes of every other sector;

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(v) the relevance of the programme in Social and Human Sciences to the programme of all other sectors and its special significance for the system of built-in evaluation which is being systematically initiated in 1967 ;

(vi) the clear and explicit recommendations and projects within the framework of long-term planning in the Natural Science Sector, which are also implicit in the other sectors ;

2. The Programme Commission,

Having engaged in an exchange of views on proposals of a broad general nature or those covering several programme sectors as they relate to the future programme ;

Calls attention in particular to draft resolutions 14 C/DR. 130 (P), 14 C/DR. 141 (P), 14 C/DR. 79 (P), 14 C/8, page 4 (Romania), 14 C/DR. 203 (P), 14 C/DR. 139 (P), 14 C/DR.200 (P), 14 C/DR.201 (P).

(1101) REGIONAL CONFERENCES AT A MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Draft resolution submitted by India (14 C/DR.130 (P) annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission which appear in para. 1100 above).

Regional Conferences

The General Conference,

Recognizing that regional conferences at a ministerial level are an important instrument for Member States to plan their programmes both within the universal framework of Unesco and in light of the specific needs of the regions concerned,

Aware that these conferences have been bringing increased authority and realism to Unesco's own programmes,

Noting that for the first time the regional conferences for Europe, Africa and Asia in 1967-1968 will deal not only with one sector, either Education or Science, but with both sectors,

Agreeing with the Director-General that in future regional conferences should be planned increasingly to cover two or more sectors of Unesco, as suggested by him in 14 C/4,

Invites the Director-General and the Executive Board to plan future regional conferences, in accordance with

- (i) programme needs and the needs and desires of the regions concerned,
- (ii) a long-term plan for rotating conferences between regions,
- (iii) the desirability of covering two or more of Unesco's four sectors of education, science, culture and information.

(1102) HARMONIZATION OF EXTERNAL AID AND CO-OPERATION

Draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (14 C/DR. 141 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,

Conscious of the growing need to co-ordinate and harmonize external resources available to a Member State in the execution of its education, science, culture and information programmes,

Appreciating the efforts of the Director-General to aid Member States in the harmonizing of multilateral and bilateral resources as regards the three types of action on which reports have been submitted to the General Conference in documents 14 C/26, 14 C/69 and 14 C/70,

Invites the Member States to use Unesco's services with due regard to the other members of the United Nations family in further harmonizing the resources from various sources available for the accelerated development of education, science, culture and information in Member States,

Requests the Director-General to continue his efforts of aid to Member States, who so request, in such harmonization programmes.

(1103) EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Draft resolution submitted by : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia (14 C/DR. 79 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,

Considering that, under the terms of its Constitution, it is the purpose of Unesco to contribute through education, science and culture to co-operation between the nations and the promotion of international peace and security,

Recalling resolutions 1236 (XII) and 1301 (XIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations and also resolution 2129 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations which "welcomes the growing interest in the development of good neighbourly relations and co-operation among European States having different social and political systems, in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields",

Recalling also resolution 803 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which invites Unesco to "study the possibilities of formulating 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",

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Welcoming the drafting by Unesco of a Solemn Declaration on the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation,

Convinced that the States of Europe, both great and small, can and should, through intellectual co-operation, increase their contribution to a climate of improved relations, understanding and collaboration in this part of the world and thereby influence international cultural relations as a whole and also peace and co-operation between peoples,

1. Records with satisfaction the progress already made in the work of cultural co-operation between European States having different social and political systems,
2. Emphasizes the importance of such co-operation, which can draw European peoples closer together through a better mutual appreciation of their spiritual values and contribute to the strengthening of reciprocal confidence, peace and security in Europe,
3. Invites European States to redouble their efforts to promote cultural and scientific co-operation, more especially in regard to the organization of scientific research, the training of specialists and documentation, and thereby to contribute to their own progress as well as to that of mankind as a whole.
4. Invites European States to give priority of consideration to means of stimulating and extending their cultural and scientific co-operation and, through appropriate contacts and consultations, to proceed to eliminate such obstacles as might hinder European cultural co-operation,
5. Requests the Director -General :
 - (a) to strengthen projects already existing in the Organization's programme at the European level,
 - (b) to encourage Unesco's co-operation with the international non-governmental organizations which are in relationship with it and which are engaged in activities on a Europe-wide scale,
 - (c) to examine the possibilities of developing cultural and scientific projects of European significance,
 - (d) to report on the whole question to the Executive Board in 1968 and to submit his proposals in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970.

(1104) HUMAN RESOURCES AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Romania (14 C/8, page 4, annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,
Realizing that the development and utilization of

human resources is an essential factor in economic progress and social advancement and considering that it is imperative in our day that everybody should be able to enjoy the benefits of modern science, technology and culture,

Taking account of the interest shown by States in the rational development of human resources in connexion with their economic and social development programmes,

Stressing the importance of Unesco's rôle, at the international level, in the development and utilization of human resources, and noting with satisfaction the Organization's achievements in education and the training of personnel,

Recalling the provisions of the Recommendation on Technical Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session: in 1962,

Taking note of resolutions 1090 A (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council and 2083 (XX) of the United Nations General Assembly on the development and utilization of human resources, which request the competent organs of the United Nations family, including Unesco, to take concerted steps to prepare programmes of action for promoting training and utilization of human resources in the developing countries,

Considering that, to achieve maximum efficiency, activities related to the development of human resources must be co-ordinated and delimited within the framework of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, their respective fields of competence being taken into account,

1. Expresses the hope that by harmonious co-operation between the organizations of the United Nations family in the development and rational utilization of human resources it will be possible to intensify national and international action for the development and fuller utilization of human resources and the training of national staff at all levels, and that such action will be carefully organized and based on long-term plans and programmes ;
2. Invites the Director-General to :
 - (a) accord full support to such action and give constant assistance to projects for the development of human resources, in accordance with Unesco's special responsibilities, with a view to promoting the all-round self-fulfilment of man and the harmonious development of his faculties ;
 - (b) give high priority to technical assistance projects and to measures taken by the Organization for the training and education of national personnel ;
 - (c) co-operate with the United Nations and with the other organizations in the United Nations family in the preparation of a report on measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations family with regard

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to the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of the developing countries, in accordance with resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 2083 (XX) of the General Assembly;

3. Invites Member States to co-operate with Unesco and other organizations in the United Nations family in planning and carrying out concerted action calculated to promote and intensify the development and utilization of human resources, in particular in the developing countries.

(1105) MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT - DESIGN FOR LIVING

Draft resolution submitted by : Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan, India, Mexico, Poland and Yugoslavia (14 C/DR. 203 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,

Recognizing that Unesco is founded on the belief that there can be no true peace unless there is a consensus of the mind for an order which the mind esteems, that in the process of evolution all societies should ask themselves what they are evolving towards ;

Remembering that man is at once the final objective of all human action and the creator and inheritor of all progress, that the problems posed by the relationship between man and his environment are among the most complex in today's world and call for urgent attention in all their aspects ;

Realizing that the quest for a better life is conditioned by the value system which is at the base of what we call a standard of living, that in the context of man's intention to humanize his life and to discipline the striving for more and more of what is not really essential for his development many peoples and cultures may deem it necessary to reinterpret this value system and in so doing redesign our concept of "a standard of living" to remove from it its wasteful elements ;

Noting that the modern forms of urban living throw up more and more problems which militate against the efficiency by which man organizes his life, that, for example, the health of man is threatened by air and water pollution, by the congestion of space, and even by noise which has become a problem, that his natural habitat is being despoiled, and that, if unchecked, these processes will defeat the very purpose of man's advance ;

Considering that as our world is thus witnessing traumatic, uncontrolled change in living and environment, it is imperative properly to conceive this change, to engineer it and make it part of the consciousness of man, and that the talent and experience of the world's outstanding

thinkers, educationists, designers, architects, scientists, technicians and communicators must be brought together in collaboration to interpret, design and implement the competitive alternatives for man in growth, and so attempt the beginnings of an answer to the fundamental needs of our age ;

Declaring that by sustained and practical experimentation among communities, by consciously propagating values which oppose waste, by popularizing the healthiest elements of our heritage, we must assert the need for harmony between man and his living environment and project it in the scientific and technological forms of a civilized society;

Confident that the immensity of the challenge compels thinking minds everywhere to address themselves to these interrelated problems which, if resolved, could open the way to an integrated approach to development, that the time is opportune for concerted international action based on Unesco's initiatives to obtain a global view of the challenge and the responses to it;

1. Recommends that Member States :

- (a) give increased support to research, documentation and educational activities in this critical area of human activity ;
- (b) undertake experimental projects aimed at creating an harmonious environment and integrated living standards which correspond to man's physical and spiritual needs ; and
- (c) present their views and experiences to the Director-General on this many-sided problem during the preparation of the future programme ;

2. Requests the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, for submission to the fifteenth session of the General Conference, a major long-term project of research, documentation and operational action on the basis of this resolution with special emphasis on:
 - (a) the collection, analysis and distribution of existing data ;
 - (b) the furthering of basic research and experiments ;
 - (c) the promotion of creative intellectual activity, including scientific and professional collaboration ; .
 - (d) the provision of facilities, through exchange of persons, for the effective transfer of knowledge and expertise between countries ;
 - (e) the organization of supplementary high-level training on an international basis ; and
 - (f) the diffusion, through education and mass media, to the general public of information which would make it aware of the vital importance of the questions raised in this resolution.

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(1106) BUDGETARY RESERVE

Draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (14 C/DR. 139 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference invites the Executive Board and the Director-General to earmark in Part II, Programme Operations and Services, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970, a reserve not exceeding \$150,000, the use of which is to be decided by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, on the basis of proposals to be made by Member States.

(1107) TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Draft resolution submitted by Belgium (14 C/DR.200 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,
Having adopted, at its twelfth session, a recommendation concerning technical and professional education which, under article 1 thereof, applies "to all forms of education provided in schools or other educational institutions in order to prepare persons for the exercise of occupations in such fields as industry, agriculture, commerce and the related services",

Considering that, as the Unesco Secretariat is now organized, responsibility for this group of educational matters is divided between different departments,

Recognizing that the International Labour Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization also play a major rôle in technical and vocational training and co-operate in this field with Unesco,

Welcoming the fact that Unesco, responsible under the United Nations Development Programme for the execution of many projects concerned essentially with the training of engineers and technicians, is to undertake a large-scale examination of the questions in this domain, in particular by the formation of a panel of specialists and the convening of an international conference on engineering education,

Considering that agricultural education is closely linked to the whole educational system,

Considering that in educational planning a substantial place must be given to technical and vocational education,

Considering that the organization of technical and vocational education at all levels and its relations to general education, the inclusion of certain technical disciplines in general education, the content and methods of general education within the framework of technical and

vocational education, the training of teachers in technical and vocational education and training for professions other than those in industry and agriculture are currently in process of study and reform in many countries,

Invites the Director-General to make provision in future programmes for :

- (i) activities that will encourage reflection on technical and vocational education as a whole at all levels,
- (ii) assistance to Member States, at their request, with a view to ensuring that the 1962 Recommendation is applied in full,
- (iii) strict co-ordination of all activities undertaken in this field within the Secretariat.

(1108) CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN EDUCATION, WORK AND CIVIL PARTICIPATION

Draft resolution submitted by Yugoslavia (14 C/DR.201 (P), annexed to the resolutions adopted by the Programme Commission, which appear in para. 1100 above).

The General Conference,
Considering that many countries have established co-ordination between education, work and civic participation,

Considering that the education of young people, especially at the secondary and university levels, and of adults can make a considerable contribution to adequate training for vocational work and the democratic management of public, economic and social affairs,

Considering that Unesco has already shown interest in these different aspects and in their interdependence,

Expresses the desire that an international conference on co-ordination between education, work and the participation of peoples in the development and solution of crucial problems be organized in 1969-1970,

Invites the Director-General to take the necessary steps to convene such a conference and to prepare it technically on the basis of interdisciplinary studies and research.

(1109) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 13 (14 C/PRG/13, para. 4(b), amended).

V. FUTURE rôle AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

(1110) The Commission took note of the report of the Chairman of the Commission on its future rôle and organization, based on replies received from 107 Member States to a questionnaire prepared by its Bureau, and of the comments and

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proposals concerning this report made during its own discussion, which are recorded in the Summary Records. This report is reproduced as Appendix VI to the present report (doc.14C/PRG/15), as amended by document 14 C /PRG/ 15 Corr. 1 (see para. 1076 above), together with 14C/DR.133(P),

submitted by Sierra Leone (Annex D to Appendix VI). This draft resolution was supported by some and opposed by other delegations.

(1111) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 15.2.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON EVALUATION (14 C/PRG/5)

I. GENERAL

(1) The Working Party set up by the Programme Commission at its fourth meeting was given in its terms of reference the tasks of:

(a) examining in the light of relevant passages in documents 14 C/4 and 14 C/5, documents 14 C/69, 14 C/70 and 14 C/26, entitled respectively, "Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America - Reports of the Evaluation Committee and of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee of the Major Project", "Appraisal of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values - Report by the Director-General" and "Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia : Evaluation Report".

(b) reporting to the Programme Commission concerning its conclusions and the resolutions which it would wish to recommend for adoption.

(2) The Programme Commission elected Mr. Q.U. Shahab (Pakistan) as Chairman and decided that the delegates from the following Member States should participate in the Working Party : Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

(3) The Working Party held its first meeting on 2 November 1966 and elected as Vice-Chairmen Mr. Julio Cesar Gancedo (Argentina) and Mr. Robert Dottrens (Switzerland), and as Rapporteur Mr. D. W. Bartlett (Canada).

(4) The Working Party subsequently held four meetings between 3 and 9 November 1966 and a sixth meeting on 15 November 1966 for the adoption of the report destined to be submitted to the Programme Commission for consideration at the time when the future programme is being discussed. In addition to the members of the Working Party, delegates from the following Member States participated in the discussions : Malaysia, Nepal and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro, Chairman of the Commission responsible for the Evaluation of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in

Latin America ; Mr. Yoichi Maeda, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, and Mr. Prem N. Kirpal, Chairman of the Programme Commission also addressed the Working Party.

(5) The Director-General was represented by the Deputy Director-General, Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, Mr. Mahdi Elmandjra, the Director of the Office of Educational Planning, Mr. Ricardo Diez Hochleitner. The Secretary of the meeting was Mr. Angel Trapero.

II. INTRODUCTION

(6) In considering its tasks the Working Party found itself faced with two sorts of responsibility.

(7) On the one hand it was required to examine, as deeply as time would allow, the three reports referred to it, in order to formulate conclusions and recommendations on the substance for the consideration of the Programme Commission and the General Conference as a whole. Sections III, IV and V of the report summarize discussions concerning the appraisals of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America (document 14 C/69), Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values (document 14 C/70), and Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia (document 14 C/26).

(8) On the other hand, it was also necessary to reach general conclusions and recommendations, arising from the examination of the three reports, bearing on the practice of evaluation itself. The discussions on this subject are summarized in Section VI.

(9) Finally, the Working Party recommends for the consideration of the Programme Commission and the Conference the resolution proposed in Section VII of this report, where the conclusions and recommendations arising from the discussion are summarized.

Deputy Director-General's presentation

(10) In his initial presentation to the Working Party, the Deputy Director-General referred to

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the ambiguity of the term "evaluation", Properly defined, evaluation requires the rigorous scientific measurement of change against an established base-line or other control. More loosely, the term is often used to mean simply an examination of operational efficiency.

(11) The three studies before the Working Party fall somewhere between these two definitions. Rigorous scientific evaluation had not been possible because there are no base-line and continuing measurements available, but an attempt had been made to secure informed and objective assessment based on a careful study of objectives, methods and results.

(12) Each of the studies was based first on written information supplied by Member States, including both factual material, and judgements of the usefulness of specific projects, institutions, or techniques. For the Latin American and Asian studies, this basic information was examined by special commissions which visited the area for discussions with officials of Member States and others before preparing the reports.

(13) The report of the special Commission on Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes in Asia had been submitted to the Director-General and by him to the Executive Board, and some of the recommendations which do not require action by the General Conference are already being implemented. The report on the Latin American Major Project arose out of the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee of the Major Project at its meeting in June 1966.

(14) Each of the reports shows positive achievements. The Latin American Major Project has become a "simultaneous and co-ordinated part of Latin American development" and over seven years primary-school enrolment grew by 555. The East-West Major Project has modified Unesco's "very concept of international understanding". The Asian Regional Centres and Institutes are "part of Unesco's basic programmes or intellectual co-operation" and have been valuable instruments to facilitate co-operation between Asian countries.

(15) Each report also reveals negative elements. The Latin American study shows that educational planning has not yet been sufficiently integrated with national development planning, and that much more work needs to be done on retention rates and on the quality and content of primary education. The report on the East-West Major Project shows that it has contributed more to "cultural liaison techniques" than to an awareness of cultural values. The Asian report shows that there is surplus capacity and therefore indirect wastage in some of the regional projects appraised.

(16) The results of these three pioneering attempts to evaluate should and will be brought to bear on the future programme. The recommendations of the Asian report as revised by the Director-General and the Executive Board have been incorporated in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968. The other two reports illuminate

Unesco's potential rôle in the development of education in Latin America and in studies of cultures.

(17) Finally, the Deputy Director-General directed attention to document 14 C/4, where the Director-General, in his evaluation of Unesco today, points out that "Unesco's voice over recent years has undoubtedly acquired, at any rate for certain causes, a resonance throughout the world which may already be regarded as a force". He raised the question whether Unesco's voice and authority might not now be heard not only through its intellectual and operational functions, but also in relation to its ethical vocation as well.

III. MAJOR PROJECT ON THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

(18) In introducing document 14 C/69, the Director of the Office of Educational Planning referred also to pertinent paragraphs in 14 C/4 and to the report of the Evaluation Commission, at present available only in Spanish.

(19) The Major Project is an example of combined efforts of Member States and the Organization and Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Secretary of Public Education of Mexico has said that it became "the most important project in each Latin American country". The Director summarized some of the results achieved by Member States for each of the five basic objectives of the project, as documented in the report of the Evaluation Commission:

Overall planning of education

(20) Nineteen countries have established appropriate machinery, and there is evidence that the whole region has recognized its importance and need ; numerous studies have been made and large-scale plans have been prepared ; planning methodology has been advanced ; 260 specialists have been trained in educational planning ; regional targets have been worked out at the Santiago and Buenos Aires Ministers' Conferences ; the percentage of education budgets in national budgets has moved from 13.3% in 1957 to 16.6% in 1965, on an average.

The extension of primary education

(21) Enrolment increased by more than 50% from 21 million in 1957 to 33 million in 1965 ; school-teacher posts increased by 350,000 and the ratio of pupils to teachers remained unchanged.

Revision of curricula and syllabi

(22) High-level specialists have been trained to this end for each country; there is evidence that responsible authorities are coming to appreciate the need to improve the quality and content of education adapted to the requirements of each

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country; a contribution has been made to policy formulation through conferences, seminars and publications - particularly the Quarterly Bulletin of the Major Project, pedagogic manuals and specialized monographs. Progress under this heading is difficult to measure and it is clear that much remains to be done.

Status and training of teachers

(23) Five Associated Normal Schools functioned as pilot centres ; a good number of emergency training schemes were carried out. It is significant that despite the increase of 350,000 in the total of primary teachers, the proportion of non-qualified teachers dropped from an estimated 53% to 37% between 1957 and 1965.

Training of education specialists and leaders

(24) About 1,600 specialists and leaders have been trained at associated universities, the University of La Plata, IAREC, CREFAL, ILPES and special training courses in co-operation with other international and bilateral programmes.

(25) The Director suggested that in a balance sheet of the results of the Major Project, the positive side should show not only these achievements but also the experience acquired by Member States and the Secretariat in this type of major enterprise, as well as the significance of the project in providing a vehicle for co-operation within the region, co-operation between countries of the region and countries in other parts of the world, and in co-operation with intergovernmental organizations.

(26) On the negative side, two kinds of difficulties remain. One involves the qualitative problems which remain to be solved, illustrated by the still high percentage of drop-outs and repeaters, especially in rural areas, the number of unqualified teachers, insufficient supervisors, differences between rural and urban schools, low salaries of teachers, insufficient school buildings. The other kind of difficulty involves new problems emerging from experience created by the Major Project itself, illustrated by pressure on secondary education by the primary education leavers, need for training more education specialists and need for more realistic planning and project preparation.

(27) In conclusion, the Director said that if the Major Project were to be launched now, he thought the objectives laid down in 1956 and the modalities of action would probably still be considered appropriate. However, the extension and improvement of primary education would be formulated more clearly within the framework of educational development, which in turn would be closely integrated with general development planning ; more preliminary studies would be made in this context, and more attention paid from the beginning to the causes of drop-outs and to the content and quality of education. No doubt criteria for evaluation would be incorporated.

General discussion

(28) In the general discussion, the delegates expressed great satisfaction on the achievements of the Major Project for the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America and pointed out that quite extraordinary progress had been made as a result of the efforts of the Latin American countries and Unesco.

(29) The progress achieved by Member States in Latin America is documented in 14 C/69 and the annexes to the report of the Evaluation Committee. While the effectiveness of the Major Project within this development is admittedly hard to measure, the Working Party was generally agreed that it had made a constructive and important - some delegates would say essential - contribution to the formulation and realization of the educational aims of Member States.

(30) During the discussion of the Latin American Major Project, the Working Party greatly appreciated the presence and participation of H. E. Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro, who had been Chairman of the Evaluation Committee. There was general agreement with his thesis that ten years after the initiation of the Major Project, both the situation in Latin America and understanding of it have remarkably changed. Indeed, this may be one way of judging the effectiveness of the Project itself. In 1956, the whole idea of "Major Project" was just a theory, and the resources - both factual and intellectual - needed to reach informed conclusions simply did not exist. We are now assessing what was decided ten years ago, and what has transpired since, with statistics and insights that have been developed as a result of the Project.

(31) The Working Party concluded that the objectives of the Major Project as drawn up in Lima and in New Delhi were logical and understandable in the light of the problems and circumstances characteristic of the decade of the "fifties" in Latin America. The fact that these objectives were limited mainly to primary education and clearly formulated led to an easier development of the Project. On the other hand and as a general principle, the group felt it desirable to retain a measure of flexibility in aims, to permit them to be refined and made more relevant as experience is gained in operating projects. This was in fact done on the Major Project in Latin America.

(32) The results reached with regard to each of the objectives of the Project have varied from country to country due to differing political and economic factors but, in general, there is a consensus that the outcome of the project has included : the great impetus given to the establishment of educational planning offices ; the considerable increase in enrolment in primary education, recruitment of teachers and increase in national educational budgets. With regard to qualitative aspects of primary education, the results of the

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Project are probably comparatively less favourable although some delegates emphasized in this respect the ever-growing number of qualified teachers.

(33) In addition to these results, the Working Party considered it important that the Major Project had put the primary school in the forefront of the educational system, giving a great impetus to universal education. Prior to the Project primary education was much more narrowly restricted to certain sectors of the population in some countries. Conversely, the Project stimulated people towards education, and probably increased public support for the expenditure required for improved educational services.

(34) Several delegates stressed the value of the improved educational documentation and statistics which have contributed to mutual knowledge of educational problems and solutions in the countries of the region. Indeed it was pointed out that the background studies and questionnaires prepared for the Evaluation Committee are themselves a rich source of information which is relevant and available for other purposes.

(35) The Working Party is agreed that one of the lessons to be drawn from the Project is the cardinal importance of close co-ordination between educational planning and general economic development planning. This requirement was probably not fully appreciated in 1956. There are many facets to the question: mention was made, for example, of rising education budgets, the problem of curriculum for children who will not go beyond primary school, the pressure on secondary schools caused by increased numbers of primary-school leavers, the drift of trained people from rural areas, and the need constantly to readjust education policies and services to reflect rapidly changing social and economic needs and opportunities. Delegates from Africa, Asia and Europe confirmed that priority questions of this kind are by no means confined to Latin America.

(36) Not least important of the results of the Project was that it created an atmosphere favourable to educational planning in Latin America. The Working Party heard with interest the proposal now to establish a regional institute of educational planning.

(37) There was general agreement that the report of the Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of H. E. Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro is an excellent study which will be valuable not only in planning the future progress of Unesco but also to Member States and specialists in educational research. It was suggested that translation might be considered.

(38) Finally, the Working Party recognized that the Major Project may perhaps have had a significance in the region beyond what the statistics show. It provided a framework and an instrument for co-operation within Latin America and between Latin American countries and countries in other parts of the world. The Project is only

one step in a continuous process. The Working Party hopes that the Latin American countries - who must, after all, carry the major intellectual and financial burden of educational development in the region - will with Unesco and other Member States continue to expand and build upon the constructive practices established through the Project.

IV. MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES

(39) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture introduced the appraisal of the East-West Major Project, referring to documents 14 C/4 and 14 C/70. Because the East-West Major Project differed from other activities of Unesco the technique of its appraisal had also been different. There could not be an evaluation in a rigorous technical sense; but 14 C/70 contains a summary of activities and an informed and critical judgement of their effectiveness.

(40) When the East-West Major Project was established in 1956, there was a lack of precision in its objectives. It was intended as a general project to foster intellectual co-operation and better relations among peoples by concentrating on the appreciation of cultural values through an interdisciplinary approach involving all departments of the Secretariat.

(41) In these ten years, have we succeeded in building a dynamic Unesco programme? The short answer is yes - the Project was an overall success - but the results are not exactly what was expected in 1956. Emphasis in the Project has been on study and presentation of cultures in their classical aspects. In retrospect, more attention should have been given to dynamic elements of currently changing cultural patterns in the East and West. Also, the Major Project did not do enough to make certain occidental cultures better known in the Orient.

(42) The appraisal before the Working Party (14 C/70) relied first upon factual material and judgements furnished by Member States in response to a request by the Director-General. This information was reviewed by the Advisory Committee for the Major Project and their conclusions are embodied in CLT/l30 which was distributed to the Working Party. Very important positive achievements were recognized. On the negative side, it was accepted that the Major Project was too heterogeneous. The interdepartmental and interdisciplinary nature of the Project is an important concept, but in reality the Project tended to be rather a juxtaposition of various activities rather than an integrated whole.

(43) A good idea has no significance unless it is put into practice - and complete success has not always been registered in this respect. For example, not all of the five Associated Institutes are now

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operating with complete effectiveness, although the one in Tokyo, and to a lesser extent the one in New Delhi, have produced substantial results.

(44) On the other hand, over one million dollars of the Major Project budget was used for the exchange of persons. Another important part went to symposia and publications, including more than a hundred translations of oriental literature. Oriental studies which were practically non-existent in some areas of the world have been strengthened and programmes on Africa have been included. These are all positive elements.

(45) Finally, experience over the decade has shown that the notion of an East-West dichotomy is far too narrow. The objective as we now see it is to encourage exchanges between all cultures, within and between regions - in short to universalize the original notion of a dialogue between the Orient and the Occident.

(46) The Working Party appreciated the presence and participation of Professor Y. Maeda of Japan, who had been Chairman of the final session of the Advisory Committee. He congratulated the Director-General on the document 14 C/70 which incorporates the essential part of the Advisory Committee's conclusions, including their unanimous view that the study and appreciation of cultures can be an essential factor in a human approach to development.

(47) As regards the aims of the Major Project, Professor Maeda considered that they had not only been reached but wider scope had been discovered through the implementation of the Project. The broad geographical division of Orient and Occident had been extended to embrace other major regions of the world, and it had also been extended from a programme confined to culture into a programme embracing other aspects of Unesco.

(48) The Project has completed its limited ten-year term. Now it is time to enlarge the scope and to deepen the method. He suggested that the emphasis should be on securing a more profound knowledge of cultures, and an analysis of their actual significance. Universities have an important part in this, and their growing interest in co-operation with Unesco is significant. Another rewarding approach is to encourage the expression of cultures through artistic creation, which is of course of growing importance in the Unesco programme.

(49) More than any other project, the Major Project depended heavily on the initiative of Member States. Although it was coming to an end, it is essential that Member States should maintain in the future those institutions, centres, Orient - Occident sub-committees of National Commissions and other structures which had been created and which could now continue to pursue the aims of the Major Project.

(50) As for the future, the Major Project has shown that all the cultures of the world must be drawn into future programmes. The dialogue

within the Orient, and between Orient and Occident should of course continue ; these are among the activities that the Associated Institutions could undertake in the future. Finally, Professor Maeda suggested that it is important to regard culture not only as the heritage of the past but also as a living and changing form in the development of modern civilizations.

General discussion

(51) In the discussion there was general agreement on the value of the report before the meeting and of the Major Project as a whole. Delegates felt that the negative factors brought out in the report and in the Assistant Director-General's presentation, while clearly wellfounded, should not obscure the fact that the Project had been a success and an important milestone in the long-term development of Unesco's programme.

(52) Several delegates pointed out that in many parts of the world there is clearly a growing interest in other cultures. It is however difficult to measure the precise rôle which the Major Project has played in encouraging and informing this desirable trend. Delegates however agreed that the publications, seminars and exchanges organized within the Project had been a significant constructive influence.

(53) A positive factor which does not come out clearly in the report is that the Project attracted the attention of governments, non-governmental organizations, schools and other agencies to the importance of intercultural understanding. This has produced many continuing programmes which may not be clearly identified with the Major Project as such. Developments of this kind, which the Working Party hopes will continue to expand, are almost impossible to document in statistical terms.

(54) The Working Party recognized that the Major Project had broadened and changed over its ten-year term. This process of "feeling its way" had been necessary because the terms of reference set forth in 1956 had to be modified with experience and with the growth of Unesco. Several delegates pointed out that the need for careful and informed studies both of realistic objectives and of methodology at the planning stage is now accepted and that such planning will benefit from experience with the Project. However, the Working Party recognized that Unesco could not in 1956 afford the delay required for studies of this kind,

(55) The Working Party considered why the Project struck deeper roots in some countries than in others. Delegates suggested that some societies are now understandably concerned first to rediscover their own cultural roots. The Major Project had led countries in widely separated parts of the world to look into their own cultures in an attempt to define and describe them. This significant consequence of the Project is important both in itself and in providing a basis for exchanges between

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cultures. Hence, the new emphasis on studies of cultures in the present Unesco programme is a natural and desirable consequence of experience with the Major Project.

(56) In this context, a delegate proposed that consideration might be given to studies of some of the world's more complex culture patterns. The Working Party also heard suggestions that perhaps societies influenced by more than one major culture where a sort of cultural synthesis has been produced, might be given priority. It might also be desirable to compare wholly distinct cultural systems to try to identify the reasons for their different operational characteristics. Another approach would be to look into historical civilizations which have influenced more than one modern cultural pattern - why have common roots produced different fruits? It was also suggested that studies on the psychology of intercultural understanding would be valuable.

(57) Several delegations pointed out that the Major Project had been helpful in making Unesco meaningful to the general public throughout the world. Many elements in the Unesco programme which have become increasingly important in the decade are of interest primarily to governments. The Major Project, on the other hand, was addressed to the public and provided a programme base for National Commissions, associated schools and other agencies in Member States and for international non-governmental organizations who played an important and constructive part. The Working Party agreed that it is of great importance that this aspect of activity arising from the Major Project be continued and expanded in the future.

(58) Despite its attempt to reach the world public as a whole, the Working Party recognized that the Major Project had been most effective in informing rather small and specialized audiences in many Member States. This result was implicit in the methodology of the Project which, with the exception of displays and exhibitions and a rather limited public information programme, was addressed almost exclusively to scholars and other experts. It was suggested that this approach is inevitable and not necessarily to be criticized, since the general public in any country can realistically be reached only through its own intellectual leaders.

(59) Several delegates regretted that it had not been possible to involve social scientists more closely in the initial stages of the Project. The Working Party recognized the intellectual and organizational problems of interdisciplinary co-operation both within the social sciences and between the social sciences and other disciplines in the arts and humanities. It agreed that the search for solutions to problems of this kind should be actively pursued in the future activities of Unesco.

(60) Finally, the Working Party stressed the importance of maintaining and continuing both in the Unesco Secretariat and in Member States, the kind of activities and institutions discussed in the

report and in the foregoing paragraphs, which have demonstrated their value within the context of the Major Project.

V. REGIONAL OFFICES, CENTRES AND INSTITUTES ESTABLISHED OR ASSISTED BY UNESCO IN ASIA

(61) The Deputy Director-General, introducing documents 14 C/26 and Annex (72 EX/5), stated that the Report of the Evaluation Commission (document UNESCO/BMS/I) represented Unesco's first full-scale effort at evaluation of its programmes in the field. He outlined the background that had led to the establishment of the Evaluation Commission which started with a request by Asian Member States themselves, and described its composition and the methods of work it had followed. The sources of evidence it had received were threefold : (a) the written comments of 17 governments participating in the work of the Institutes ; (b) the written assessment and factual material prepared by the Secretariat ; (c) detailed discussions with governments, National Commissions, institutions, agencies and individuals co-operating in the work of the eight institutions under evaluation, as well as with their Directors and staff.

(62) The main conclusion reached by the Commission was that regional programmes were not just a kind of decentralization of the Secretariat, nor a convenient way of administering national programmes. The Commission observed that : "regional programmes represent a necessary extension and consolidation of this universal framework in Asia, and that their reality, efficacy and strength are a measure and a guarantee of that framework's breadth and flexibility. The Commission believes that Unesco's universal rôle cannot be stationary or passive, but must become to the greatest possible extent, operational, concrete and sufficiently flexible to adapt to changing and specific needs and aspirations. It is thus the Commission's view that what distinguished the components of the universal framework, and in particular regional programmes, from national efforts and Unesco's activities at the national level is the fact that they represent a system of co-operation within which action by Member States may find its place".

(63) The Director-General had accepted the majority of the Commission's recommendations and, in particular, had defined more clearly the functions of Unesco's regional programmes in four terms : co-ordination, documentation, research and training.

(64) Co-ordination: In order to ensure co-ordination of Unesco's programme for educational development in Asia, the Director-General had accepted the Commission's recommendation that the Regional Office for Education in Asia should have an advisory body composed of nine leading Asian educators at the Permanent Secretary level.

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Co-ordination of social science programmes would be implemented by the appointment of a consultative committee of six leading-Asian social scientists for the Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi), into which the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia would be incorporated upon the withdrawal of Unesco aid on 31 December 1966. The Unesco Regional Centre for Reading Materials in Asia already had an advisory committee at the Permanent Secretary level.

(65) Documentation : The Director-General had accepted the recommendation that the Regional Office for Education in Asia issue a twice-yearly bulletin and that other Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes issue a quarterly newsletter.

(66) Research : The Director-General was proposing to develop an Asian programme for the promotion of educational research and had accepted with pleasure the offer of the Japanese Government in this connexion. In addition, the Asian Institutes for Educational Planning and Administration and the Training of Teacher Educators were developing, in accordance with the Commission's recommendation, much stronger research programmes, as was also true of the Asian Institute for School-Building Research. Following the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA) to be convened in 1967-1968, an important scientific programme would be developed.

(67) Training : The criteria governing regional training formulated by the Commission had been accepted by the Director-General.

(68) The Director-General had also proposed certain measures regarding the regularization of the work of the Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes. First, a terminological distinction would be drawn between those regional organs in Asia which were an integral part of the Secretariat ("offices" and "centres") and those which were established by a Member State, on behalf of Asian Member States with Unesco aid ("institutes"). Second, the Director-General had accepted the Commission's recommendation that, rather than create new institutes, wherever possible existing facilities should be expanded and developed. Third, the respective financial obligations of host countries and Unesco had been defined in relation to Regional Centres or Offices. Fourth, steps would be taken to remedy difficulties experienced by French-speaking participants in regional activities. Fifth, the Commission's attempt to establish unit costs had been of value in developing and applying a quantitative, if highly limited, comparative method of measuring costs.

(69) In Part C of the Annex to 14C/26 (72EX/5), the Director-General had set out his proposals for the future development of the Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes. Proposals in respect of the Unesco Regional Centre for Reading Materials in Asia are contained in a separate document, 14C/24.

(70) In regard to the Regional Centre for Science and Technology in South Asia (SEASCO),

the Deputy Director-General informed the Committee that negotiations were in course for the relocation of the Centre in Djakarta, and hoped that the transfer from its provisional site in Bangkok could take place in the near future.

(71) In summing up, the Deputy Director-General said that the most important conclusion of the Evaluation Commission was that a significant rôle was being played by the Regional Institutions in Asian educational, scientific and cultural policy and development ; it believed that they could and must do more for Asia and Unesco.

General discussion

(72) In the discussion, there was general agreement that this first major attempt at the evaluation of Unesco field operations had demonstrated its value. Delegates noted with interest the ideas and recommendations contained in the Report of the Evaluation Commission and congratulated the Chairman and members of the Commission on a very perceptive study which is already having a constructive effect on regional programmes in Asia.

(73) Supplementing the ideas in the report, several members of the Working Group stressed the important rôle of the Directors of Regional Offices and Institutes. It is essential that these be men not only of outstanding professional and intellectual calibre, but also people who can establish productive and friendly working relationships with government departments, universities, and other agencies in the Member States they serve.

(74) It might well be that more personnel from the area could be employed in regional institutions, since they would bring with them insights about local needs and conditions which take several months for people from beyond the region to acquire. The Working Group recognized the need for flexibility in this ; for example, it is important also to take advantages of expertise available internationally and to make provision for exchanges between Regional Offices with similar responsibilities in different parts of the world, and to provide for close co-operation between them, wherever possible, Institutes should be supported by other programmes serving the area.

(75) The establishment of advisory organs, as put into effect by the Director-General, was welcomed. Members of the group suggested that such organs would help to solve the problem of relevance to recognized local needs in the programmes and services provided by the Regional Institutes.

(76) There was general agreement that the objective in establishing Regional Institutions should be to provide services of high quality at minimum unit costs. This gives rise to questions which are essentially managerial in character and to which the Evaluation Commission had suggested some very helpful answers. For example, the Working Party agreed that it was desirable at this

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stage normally to focus the activities of a given office on a single discipline or range of disciplines. It is difficult to maintain high standards with a heterogeneous programme. Thus, while the decision to prune the programmes of some of the institutions is in one sense unfortunate, the importance of providing for concentration of efforts on primary tasks was generally recognized.

(77) Members of the Group expressed the hope that it would in future be possible to include in such a report positive assessments of the productivity of expenditures on given regional activities.

(78) Finally, the Working Group recalled the diversity and complexity of the Asian region and the larger rôle of Regional Institutions as outlined in the report and in the Deputy Director-General's introductory statement. There was full agreement with his suggestion that the centres and programmes have an important rôle in providing a framework through which the Member States of Asia can co-operate with each other, with the help of Unesco, in seeking solutions to problems of common interest to them. The meeting agreed that the Regional Institutions are already important, and that the report is a valuable contribution towards making them more effective instruments for Member States of the region and for Unesco.

VI. THE PRACTICE OF EVALUATION

General discussion

(79) The Working Group did not reserve part of its time for the discussion of evaluation as such, preferring rather to draw conclusions of general application from its examination of the three specific studies before it.

(80) Early in its sessions, the members agreed that the term "valuation" would be reserved for those studies that permit a rigorous scientific measurement of the effects of a project or activity; for studies which do not meet this criterion, terms such as "assessment" or "appraisal" were used. This distinction, which is preserved in the present report, proved useful.

(81) There was general agreement that both evaluation and appraisal should be built into Unesco's future programme and become a regular feature of it. It is clear that in reviewing the past, the possibility of applying evaluation techniques is limited, partly because of the diversity of many Unesco activities, and partly because the base lines or controls required for scientific measurement had not been provided when projects were planned. Where possible, these scientific base

lines should be included in the planning of new projects, and members of the group noted with satisfaction that provision is made for this in 14 C/5.

(82) There are, of course, considerable technical difficulties in the evaluation of Unesco activities. Members of the group suggested that an attempt should none the less be made to measure what is measurable, to enlarge technical competence in this field, and to bring to bear the theoretical expertise which has been developed in the Department of Social Sciences. The object should be to secure positive measures of the contribution and productivity of intellectual and financial resources devoted to specific Unesco programmes or activities.

(83) The Working Group regards evaluation as a positive process that should be carried out in a spirit of constructive criticism. Experience indicates that this approach is entirely possible and, indeed, that the process of evaluation or appraisal can have very constructive results, quite apart from the recommendations in the final report. It is no bad thing to require individuals or institutions occasionally to look hard and objectively at activities and ideas which they themselves have come to regard as routine.

(84) The Working Group discussed at some length the selection of personnel to carry out appraisals and evaluations. There is no question that the criteria for selection must be objectivity and expertise. The Group concluded that it would be neither possible nor desirable to try to elaborate these criteria in terms of disciplines or countries represented on evaluation teams, since the kind of expertise required clearly depends on the study proposed. There was, however, general agreement that it will usually be desirable to associate the social science disciplines with the evaluation process and, where feasible, to include on the teams competent people who have not been closely associated with Unesco.

(85) Finally, the Working Group would like to acknowledge the most helpful and constructive assistance which it received from members of the Unesco Secretariat, and particularly from the Deputy Director-General, in its deliberations.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(86) The Working Party submitted to the Programme Commission four draft resolutions with the unanimous recommendation that the Commission approve them and transmit them to the General Conference with a recommendation for adoption (Resolutions 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4).

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION I
CONCERNING THE FUTURE PROGRAMME
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION
(14 C/PRG/6)

(1) During its 19th and 20th meetings, Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission considered the future programme of the Education Sector. The Chairman outlined the procedure for discussing the future programme in the Sub-Commission as recommended by the Bureau of the Programme Commission. After discussion, this procedure was agreed to. The Chairman introduced his note on the future programme in the field of education (document 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/3) in which the main suggestions forwarded by Member States, in their written proposals contained in document 14 C/8 and its corrigendum and in the 14 C/DR. series, as well as in their oral comments in the Sub-Commission during its consideration of Chapter 1 of document 14 C/5. In the light of the Sub-Commission's discussion on this note and on that submitted by the Director-General (document 14 C/PRG/S-C. 1/4), a synthesized report and a resolution were prepared by the Drafting Committee of the Sub-Commission for submission to the Programme Commission.

(2) The representative of the Director-General introduced the "Note by the Director-General" outlining the new activities or new aspects of the long-term action envisaged for 1969-1970 in the light of the profound transformation of education at present taking place, and which is exemplified by the utilization of human resources as a factor of development, the rapid expansion of education in developing countries, the adaptation of the content of education, equal educational opportunity and the democratization of education, and revolutionary changes in techniques and teaching and training methods. The representative of the Director-General referred specially to the action calculated to facilitate preparation of general policy for life-long integrated education by the convening of one or two regional conferences at ministerial level. For promoting the right to education, the long-term action on the access of women to education, as elaborated in document 14 C/5, will be continued and the directives laid down by the General Conference during its current session with regard to special education for handicapped children will be implemented. In the field of research and information on education, co-operation between specialists will be strengthened; comparative studies, particularly in vocational, technical and agricultural education, will be undertaken; and the operation of regional information offices and centres will be improved.

(3) The representative of the Director-General stated that, in the field of planning and administration

of education, the training and research activities undertaken by the International Institute of Educational Planning and regional centres will be intensified; assistance to Member States for the establishment of planning machinery will be increased; co-operation with international or regional financing organizations will be extended; and operation of the regional educational building centres will be improved. Under the heading "Teachers, curriculum, methods and techniques", action in the field, more especially under the broader criteria of the United Nations Development Programme in respect of pre-service and in-service teacher-training, reform of school curricula, new techniques and education for international understanding, will be continued and intensified. Under "Higher Education", studies on the comparability and equivalence of diplomas will be intensified with a view to normative action at the international level; co-operation will be encouraged in the field of adult education, literacy and youth activities; and the experimental functional literacy programme will be further developed with a view to achieving the ultimate objectives of universal literacy. Out-of-school education for youth will be further extended.

(4) The Sub-Commission was informed that the Director-General intended to develop long-term planning for Unesco action in the field of education, on the basis of the programme just approved by the Sub-Commission, with a view to enabling Member States to take Unesco's action into account in the planning of their own educational development. The Sub-Commission expressed its general agreement with this.

Objectives of Unesco's education programme

(5) Thirty delegations took part in the deliberations which followed these introductions and the representatives of the International Association for Overseas Rural Development and the World Federation of Trade Unions also addressed the Sub-Commission. Many speakers stressed the fact that Unesco's education programme must be adapted to the changing conditions of the world whilst recognizing that the basic task of educating their citizens remained with Member States themselves. Unesco should help Member States to develop their education with a view to promoting peace and security, and to furthering universal respect for justice, human rights and the fundamental freedoms. To be specific, Unesco's

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educational objectives should be to further international co-operation through appropriate action in :

- (a) promoting intellectual co-operation ;
- (b) aiding development through the improvement of national systems of education ;
- (c) stressing ethical principles in its action for peace and international understanding.

With respect to objective (c) one delegate stressed the necessity of implementing resolutions 6.21 and 6.31 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. In tracing the historical development of Unesco's activities, one speaker suggested that Unesco should pay more attention, as in its earlier years, to promoting intellectual co-operation through the free flow of knowledge and the free movement of personnel. As to aid for development, one speaker considered that Unesco should help the United Nations to achieve the goals of the Development Decade by promoting economic and social progress through education, while another felt that the activities relating to aid for development should be financed from extra-budgetary resources.

(6) With regard to Unesco's ethical responsibility, the Sub-Commission stressed the importance of the moral aspects of education including the responsibility of the individual towards society. In this regard, one speaker illustrated the importance of family education. It was generally agreed that Unesco should give more attention to improving the quality and content of education in Member States through better teacher training at both the primary and secondary levels and through the reform of school curricula, and that particular attention should be given to the content of textbooks and teaching materials.

(7) On the basis of the Sub-Commission's deliberations on Chapter 1 of document 14 C/5 and the proposals submitted by Member States concerning the future programme, the Sub-Commission unanimously approved that life-long integrated education should be one of the basic features of Unesco's programme. Life-long integrated education covers all sectors of in-school and out-of-school education and all ages and provides a broader framework for educational reform. It implies a better distribution of responsibility between schools, universities and other forms of education, a better distribution of resources and of new types of financing together with the administrative and legislative action required for such a global educational policy. The Sub-Commission agreed to the Director-General's proposal that a long-term plan should be established in this field, which would be not only for adults but for all segments of the population. In this respect, the term of "permanent education" was referred to. The introduction of life-long integrated education would have a significant impact on the other sectors of education both in terms of content and of technique. Specific reference was made by several delegates to the vital rôle that

correspondence courses and evening classes can play in achieving the aims of life-long integrated education. Many delegates suggested that an international conference be organized on the contribution of leisure to the life-long education of adults and young people ; that a European centre for studies on the educational use of leisure be established ; and that training courses be organized for the personnel engaged in literacy and life-long education,

Priority to education

(8) In view of the vital rôle played by education in economic and social development, the Sub-Commission unanimously recommended that the priority given to the education programme, as decided by the General Conference at its eleventh session (11 C/Resolution 8.62)) should be maintained in the preparation of the 1969 -1970 programme.

(9) Within the education programme, the Sub-Commission also recommended that priority areas be continued in the following fields, as proposed by the Director-General in his 1967-1968 programme :

- (a) educational planning ;
- (b) the improvement of teacher status and training ;
- (c) the literacy campaign ;
- (d) the development of out-of-school education for young people ;
- (e) the access of women and girls to education.

A number of delegates expressed the opinion that priority should be given to education for international understanding, special education for handicapped children, higher education, to new methods and techniques of education and to life-long education. On the other hand, some delegates felt that undue diversification of efforts would hamper the effectiveness of Unesco's action in the most urgent areas and the elimination of certain marginal projects on the basis of evaluation was suggested by several speakers. The Deputy Director-General informed the Sub-Commission that a budgetary increase in these fields would be given due consideration by the Director-General in the preparation of the 1969 -1970 programme.

(10) Some delegates expressed the view that priority should also be accorded to activities relating to the content of education.

(11) With regard to the planning and administration of education, one speaker suggested that the Director-General should make an objective review of the operation of the International Institute of Educational Planning and prepare a report for the Executive Board. In connexion with this suggestion, the Deputy Director-General recalled the thorough discussions and agreement within the Sub-Commission on the need to guarantee the intellectual autonomy of the Institute. The Institute would be reporting to the General Conference, and

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this report, like all Conference documents, would be available to the Executive Board, together with such comments as the Director-General might wish to make. To have the Institute reviewed by the Executive Board, however, might seem to hinder the Institute's intellectual autonomy. Another speaker suggested that the International Institute of Educational Planning should carry a greater load in research and in the training of personnel in educational planning and administration. Several speakers considered that Unesco's educational planning activities must go hand-in-hand with Member States' planning for economic and social development, while others felt that emphasis should be placed on the technique and methodology of educational planning rather than on convening meetings at the intergovernmental level. Wider dissemination of publications in this field and the further development of the school building programme were also mentioned. Some delegates suggested that the geographical basis of recruitment of experts in educational planning should be broadened in order to reflect the variety of national experiences in this field.

(12) For the improvement of teacher status and training, it was fully recognized that teachers are the basis for all activities concerning education, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in developed as well as in developing countries. While the Sub-Commission took cognizance with satisfaction of the steps proposed by the Director-General to follow up the International Instrument on the Status of Teachers, it stressed the capital importance of intensifying the pre-service and in-service training of teachers at the primary, secondary and university levels. In this respect, close co-operation with teachers' organizations was generally supported. Several delegates specifically mentioned the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Others indicated the necessity of co-operation with other organizations, such as the World Federation of Teachers' Unions. The possibility of establishing a regional centre in Africa for training primary school-teachers in the English-speaking countries was also referred to by some delegates. One delegate felt that teacher training for technical schools should not be transferred to the education sector but should remain in the science sector. It was first necessary to provide for a broad exchange of information and comparative studies on the status, recruitment, information and further studies of teachers and for meetings designed to assist Member States to examine these problems.

(13) As to the promotion of the campaign for universal literacy as a means for accelerating economic development and the eradication of ignorance, the Sub-Commission considered that all-out efforts should be made to mobilize world opinion and all groups of society in each country to this end; that functional literacy should be adapted to the needs of the individual country; and that proper attention should be given to the newly literate

through the provision of adequate services.

(14) With regard to the development of out-of-school education for young people, the Sub-Commission noted that document 14 C/5 contained a continuing long-term plan for Unesco action. It agreed that special emphasis might be given to sport and physical education as a factor of harmonious training of the personality, of social integration and of international understanding. Some delegates insisted that National Commissions for Unesco should play their proper part in youth activities at the national level and that the publication of the International Journal of Adult and Youth Education might be resumed.

(15) In respect of activities in the field of the access of women and girls to education, one speaker proposed that Unesco should work out a doctrine for women's education which could be universally accepted. Others felt that Unesco should promote adult education especially for women. Still others felt that the problem of women's education in rural areas required special attention. A few delegates also suggested that the possibility of establishing an international advisory committee to assist the Director-General in the development of women's education be studied,

Other suggested priorities

(16) In the field of higher education, the Sub-Commission recommended that the activities concerning the comparability and equivalence of diplomas among Member States should be further intensified. There were delegates who were looking forward to the drafting of an international instrument for action by the General Conference in a future session. The Sub-Commission also agreed that the research programme jointly undertaken with the International Association of Universities should be strengthened on a regional basis through, for example, co-operation with regional development banks. Some delegates put forward the suggestion that Unesco should assist the establishment of international institutes of correspondence, convene a regional conference of ministers of education in the Arab States, establish information services for facilitating the exchange of professors and teachers, and set up an international or regional advisory committee on the development of higher education. Some delegates emphasized the importance of art education and stressed the need for Unesco to give more attention to that question in the future programme.

(17) With regard to education for international understanding which, as the Sub-Commission fully recognized, is the heart of Unesco's education programme, several speakers suggested that the Associated School Scheme should be further strengthened by expanding its geographic scope and deepening its programmatic content, while others considered that more emphasis should be placed on the utilization of modern techniques (e.g. audio-visual aids for promoting education

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for international understanding in school as well as out of school) and on the promotion of mutual comprehension in respect of national life. Still others felt that Unesco should publish manuals and standard materials and encourage revision of history and geography textbooks with the object of promoting international solidarity in school and out of school. It was also proposed that interdisciplinary studies should be carried out on the method to be followed in education for international understanding. It was further pointed out that it was advisable to take into account, in such teaching, international organizations which did not belong to the United Nations family. The participation of youth in these activities was particularly stressed. Such education for international understanding should be based on studies dealing with the content of teaching of various disciplines at different levels, on the principles and methods of civic training and on the shaping of attitudes in regard to racialism and nationalism.

(18) Several delegates spoke in favour of launching a sizeable programme under the Regular budget for the special education of handicapped children, both for humanitarian reasons and for reasons of economic development; while others, though recognizing its importance, felt that the responsibility for this type of education rests with Member States. The Sub-Commission indicated its support of this former position which has been proposed in 14 C/DR. 76 (P) submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden in its vote (17 for, 14 against and 30 abstentions). The Deputy Director-General informed the Sub-Commission that the Director-General would take due account of this in the preparation of the 1969-1970 programme.

(19) The importance of free compulsory primary education as constituting the fundamental of all educational development was underlined by several speakers. The improvement of the quality of primary education was specially referred to. In this regard, the provision of financial assistance for the establishment in Brazil of training centres for primary school-teachers was suggested. However, several speakers also put forward the opinion that, since primary education is the responsibility of Member States, Unesco should place less emphasis on it. The importance of secondary general education was stressed by several speakers and some suggested that Unesco should promote the school lunch system.

(20) As to the new methods and techniques of education, the Sub-Commission considered that, as a result of contemporary technological progress, new horizons have opened up for education, both for coping with the growing demographic explosion and for improving the quality of education. Use of educational television and programmed instruction was given as an example. However, many speakers also emphasized that new techniques and methodology do not replace the important rôle which teachers play in giving spiritual and moral guidance

to pupils. These new techniques, which must be integrated in the teaching of various disciplines throughout the different types of teaching and education, should ensure the initiation and psychological adaptation of teachers to their work within the framework of training and refresher courses; to research more especially concerned with programmed education and the use of space communication for educational purposes; and to exchanges of information. The importance of educational and vocational guidance and the teaching of "functional science" was also stressed by several speakers. Some delegates suggested also that Unesco should develop a model for school curricula, undertake child studies, publish without delay the World Survey on Education, promote the revision of textbooks, organize an international advisory committee on curricula and new techniques, and encourage the use of low-cost radio receivers. The Sub-Commission also referred to the possibility of considering Unesco's assistance in developing a language training programme in Africa.

Means of planning and implementation of programme

(21) It was the consensus that Unesco should take a leading part among international organizations in co-operation for the advancement of education. It was recognized that the other organizations of the United Nations system have their proper part to play in their own fields of competence. In this respect the organizations referred to were the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Office and the United Nations Children's Fund.

(22) The importance of co-operation with international non-governmental organizations was also stressed, particularly with teachers' organizations. An increased subvention to the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession and the restoration of the subvention to the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance were specially mentioned. This increased co-operation should aim at encouraging the international non-governmental organizations to establish national branch associations for furthering the purposes of the Organization. It was generally agreed that, as decided by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (13 C/Resolution 6.61), this co-operation should take the form of contracts rather than of increased subventions.

(23) Concern was expressed as to the internal co-ordination of educational activities within the Secretariat. One speaker suggested that, since education must be viewed as a single subject, any rigidity within the administrative structure must be avoided, while other speakers felt that internal co-ordination must be constantly improved and streamlined to meet new needs and situations. The opinion was also expressed that the responsibility for the teaching of science activities should rest with the Education Departments rather than

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with the Science Departments. To this the Deputy Director-General stated that the Director-General would carefully review the situation in the planning of the 1969-1970 programme. He wished to clarify, however, the present distribution of responsibilities, which had been carefully worked out and approved by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. Under this, out-of-school and primary science teaching, as well as the training of secondary science teachers is the responsibility of the Education Departments, as is overall co-ordinating responsibility for work on educational reform, curricula and methods. On the other hand, overall co-ordinating responsibility in the field of science teaching, pilot projects aimed at the renovation of science teaching materials and programmes, and all science teaching activities at the university and post-secondary levels are the responsibility of the Science Departments.

(24) With regard to the structure of the education sector, the Deputy Director-General recalled that this new structure would not be put into effect until sometime in 1967 and would be reviewed during the preparation of document 15 C/5. The Director-General considers that any new structure should of course be subject to review, but such review should be conducted in the light of actual experience over some time in working with the structure concerned.

(25) Some delegates suggested that the evaluation of Unesco's educational activities should be a continuing process and, wherever possible, should be built in when the programme is being planned. One speaker stated that Unesco should intensify its efforts to recruit qualified experts and staff.

Other suggestions

(26) On the problem of intellectual migration (the "brain drain"), the Sub-Commission was informed that this matter would be dealt with in the

Chapter of Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. However, the attention of the Sub-Commission was drawn to the fact that this problem is closely related to educational progress in developing Member States. Several speakers suggested that the possibility of an increase in the budget provision for education under the Participation programme should be explored.

(27) With regard to the proposal made by Ethiopia (14 C/DR. 40 (P)), it was noted that the Director-General would examine with UNDP and Unicef the possibility of extra-budgetary support for the establishment of a regional training centre for primary educational personnel to serve English-speaking Africa. The delegate of Brazil informed the Sub-Commission, with regard to his government's proposal (14 C/DR. 128 (P)) that the request was for technical assistance for the establishment of four training centres for normal professors.

(28) With regard to the proposal made by Argentina in document 14 C/8 (para. 272)) it was noted that Unesco's studies on the rôle of school and out-of-school education in the prevention of social maladjustment of young people have now been completed, and that Unesco will continue to co-operate with the United Nations system, under the aegis of ECOSOC, in the broader United Nations programme dealing with juvenile delinquency.

Resolution

(29) After assurance was given that the suggestions and observations made at the Sub-Commission would be borne in mind by the Director-General in the preparation of the future programme, Sub-Commission I unanimously adopted a resolution. *

* The text of this resolution appears in para. 1091 of the Report of the Programme Commission.

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APPENDIX III

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION II CONCERNING
THE FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF
NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION
TO DEVELOPMENT (14 C/PRG/7)

During its fifteenth and sixteenth meetings, Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission examined the future programme of the Science Sector.

(1) The Chairman first outlined the procedure for discussing the future programme in the Sub-Commission, as recommended by the Bureau of the Programme Commission, to which the Commission has expressed its agreement. He then introduced his note on the future programme in the field of natural sciences and their application to development (document 14 C/ PRG/S -C. II/ 4)) which was intended to summarize the main suggestions forwarded by the Member States, either in their written proposals contained in document 14 C/8 and its corrigenda, and in the 14 C/DR series, or in their oral comments-at the Sub - Commission in the course of its consideration of Chapter 2 of the document 14 C/5. On the basis of the deliberations of the Sub-Commission on this note and that submitted by the Director-General (document 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/5), a report and a resolution will be prepared by the Drafting Committee of the Sub-Commission for submission to the Programme Commission.

(2) The Sub-Commission then heard the Assistant Director-General for Science who stated the Director-General's view on the development of the future programme in the field of natural sciences and their application to development, within the framework of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science to Development (document 14 C/28 and Corr.). The Director-General intends to develop long-term planning in the science programme which will continue to give emphasis to science planning, the advancement of science, and the application of science to development. With regard to science planning, international co-operation at intergovernmental level will be strengthened. Efforts to integrate specific fields (e. g. industrial, agricultural, medical) into overall science policy will be made ; operational activities, such as promoting the establishment of national research centres will be increased ; and the planning and administration of research will be stressed.

(3) As to the advancement of science, the possibility of financing large-scale activities in science teaching to follow up the pilot projects will be explored, particularly through the United Nations Development Programme. Negotiations will also be pursued with the UNDP to extend their

assistance to projects for the development of faculties of science. More efforts will be made to popularize science. In the field of basic research and documentation, increased attention will be given to the life sciences, Unesco/ICSU joint action in the International Biological Programme and in scientific documentation. Activities concerning the conservation and rational utilization of natural resources, as well as activities in hydrology and oceanography, will be further expanded.

(4) For the application of science to development, the general philosophy of action (as outlined in document 14 C/5, Introduction paragraphs 124-128) will be developed, and international co-operation, particularly at intergovernmental level, will be further strengthened. The studies concerning the establishment of favourable conditions for the application of science to development will be promoted, the training of technicians and engineers will be accelerated, and the establishment of related research facilities and of metrology and instrument centres will be encouraged, and most important, agricultural education and science will be further developed.

(5) Twenty-eight delegations took part in the ensuing deliberations of the Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission also heard statements made by the Presidents of the International Council of Scientific Unions, of the International Soil Science Society and of the World Geological Map Commission (International Union of Geological Sciences).

Long-term planning

(6) The Sub-Commission was in general agreement that the Unesco science programme should be prepared on a long-term basis within the framework of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science to Development, adopted in 1966 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, in order to ensure the continuity of efforts at the international, regional and national levels. To this end, the suggestion was made that a comprehensive document should be prepared for the approval of the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

(7) Recalling the decisions taken by the General Conference at its thirteenth session "to accord to natural sciences and technology an importance in Unesco's programme for 1965-1966 and 1967-1968 similar to that given to educational

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questions" (13 C/Resolution 2.01), the Sub-Commission was unanimously of the opinion that priority should continue to be given to natural sciences in the 1969-1970 programme. However, concern was expressed by several speakers on the imbalance in the 1967-1968 regular budget between education and science (approximately \$14 million for Education viz. \$9 million for Sciences).

(8) Since the 1967-1968 programme, which the Sub-Commission had just approved, provides solid and sound foundations for the future development of the programme, the Sub-Commission considered that it should serve as a basis on which the future programme should be constructed.

(9) The opinion was expressed that, in view of the dispersal of funds and manpower resulting from the proliferation of the numerous activities, efforts should be concentrated on fewer programme areas, those in which concrete and fruitful results can be obtained within a given period. Several speakers considered that some minor projects, in spite of their intrinsic merits, should be omitted in the process of planning the future programme, which must be of a selective nature.

Priority areas

(10) There was consensus in the Sub-Commission that the financial resources of the Science Chapter in 1969-1970 should be concentrated on the following areas :

- science planning,
- (a) science teaching,
- (c) application of science to development,
- (d) development of the life sciences, and of natural resources research, hydrology and oceanography.

(11) In the field of science planning, the Sub-Commission accepted the Director-General's proposals to strengthen international co-operation at intergovernmental level and in collaboration with National Commissions ; to integrate technological research in overall science planning in 1969-1970; to adopt a new feature in operational activities related to the establishment of national research centres and to stress the administration, financing and planning of research activities. The suggestion was put forward that Unesco should study the possibility of establishing an international institute of science planning, similar to that in education, and that Unesco should promote the establishment of science policy studies in the science faculties of universities.

(12) One speaker, noting the variety of forms in which research may be organized to cope with the variety of structures peculiar to each country, their level of development and the means they can devote to research, suggested attempting to see how research can be organized in relation to the local or regional conditions and elaborating pilot methodologies for typical regions.

(13) With regard to the teaching of science, which is fundamental to development, the

Sub -Commission was unanimous that Unesco should concentrate its efforts on the promotion of science teaching at the secondary, university and post-graduate levels. The opinion was also expressed that the teaching of science should begin at the primary school level and that a pilot project might be undertaken by Unesco. For promoting the teaching of science, various speakers mentioned the publication of a history of science, the issuance of a regular journal on the new teaching methods and wider dissemination of the volumes on the new trends in the teaching of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, and the establishment of a pilot project for the teaching of nuclear physics. The suggestion was made that post-graduate training courses, particularly for participants from developing countries, should be substantially increased and that a programme concerning the teaching of the basic sciences at the secondary and higher education levels in European countries should be undertaken.

(14) For the popularization of science, the view was put forward that efforts should be made to promote understanding of science through, for example, the establishment and support of science museums, assistance to national or local science fairs (e. g. VIGYAN MANDIR "temple of knowledge" in India), the encouragement of the production of reading materials, the establishment of a Unesco science film library, and the encouragement of training in scientific journalism. The opinion was also expressed that activities concerning science museums should be under the responsibility of the Science Department rather than under the Department of Culture.

(15) With regard to the application of science to development, the Sub-Commission was unanimous that Unesco should continue to expand its activities on a long-term basis, particularly in the field of agricultural education and science, and to accelerate the training of technicians and engineers in the developing countries. To this end, international co-operation, especially at intergovernmental level, and between the United Nations Specialized Agencies, should be strengthened and the conditions favourable for the application of science should be promoted. In order to avoid "technological colonialism" in the developing countries, a general philosophy on development, particularly in terms of social implication, should be clearly thought out. One speaker suggested that the General Conference might wish to declare that the establishment of conditions favourable for the development of agriculture is as important as for industrial development. Another speaker felt that to secure concerted action in the field of agricultural education and science, international machinery similar to that existing for oceanography and hydrology might be established to co-ordinate the international, regional and national efforts, while others felt that the Advisory Committee in the field of agricultural education and science should frequently visit Member States. The view was also

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expressed that the rôle of universities in the application of science should not be neglected.

(16) Many speakers expressed support of the Director-General's proposal for strengthening basic research and documentation in the life sciences, including brain research and molecular biology, and in the Unesco/ICSU joint action in the International Biological Programme, and in scientific information. Emphasis was laid on the conservation and rational use of natural resources and on the expansion of activities in hydrology and oceanography. Emphasis was laid on the ecological studies including those of the arctic and sub-arctic regions. Reference was made to the fact that Unesco should increase assistance to Member States in the study and development of their mineral resources and natural products and that Unesco should promote the establishment of a sub-regional institute for research on natural resources in the Caribbean, and that greater importance should be given to the study on the desalinization of water and on water pollution. The proposal was made to further develop the oceanographic programme, with particular reference to the utilization of marine proteins to meet the challenge of the world's growing population. Emphasis on education and training programmes in marine sciences and fishery technology was also mentioned. The establishment of a pilot project on scientific documentation was referred to. Several speakers suggested that Unesco should continue its assistance to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, and to the International Brain Research Organization.

Other suggestions

(17) The view was expressed that Unesco should take a "daring approach" to many scientific research problems. In this regard, the speaker referred to the study on the upper mantle of the earth to which, in his opinion, due attention has not been given. Another suggested that Unesco should embark on the field of geochemistry; others mentioned the field of solid-state physics and still others felt that Unesco should publish a catalogue concerning research projects undertaken by institutes or individuals, and should undertake actively to encourage Member States once they had drawn up qualitative and quantitative inventories of their natural resources, to publish national atlases thereof. Another speaker emphasized the need of including geography in Unesco's programme. In the field of geology, the opinion was expressed that the existing programme should be expanded, particularly for the training of geologists and for the production of geological maps. A similar view was voiced that Unesco activities in soil science, including publication of soil maps and training of soil research workers, should also be extended. In this respect, a distinction was made, in the field of earth sciences, between programmes related to fields such as regional geology, which are

by their technical character, based on regional studies and those which require world co-ordination, like the determination of stratigraphic scales and geochronology. The delegation which introduced this distinction proposed that "an effort be made in the future in favour of this last type of activities". In the field of seismology, one speaker suggested that Unesco should continue the collaboration with the International Institute of Seismology at Tokyo, after the conclusion of the support by the United Nations Development Programme, while others felt that Unesco should increase its assistance to the regional seismological centres. The opinion was also expressed that a high priority should be accorded to the study on earthquake prediction. One delegate expressed the opinion that Unesco should undertake a series of studies on progress and trends of research in natural resources bearing in mind problems of human, economic and industrial nature. These studies should initially concern a small number of fields considered to be especially important for the application of science to development. This delegate also recommended that a pilot project be undertaken in Europe concerning the circulation of scientific and technological information and documentation.

(18) Many speakers stressed that the programme of the science sector must be closely related to the programme of the other sectors in Unesco, so as to attain its maximum efficiency, particularly in subjects like the social implications of application of science and technology and the manpower needs in relation to scientific development. The opinion was also expressed that appropriate balance must be struck between the promotion of research in the basic sciences on the one hand, and their application to the development on the other. As to Unesco's rôle in promoting scientific research, one delegate suggested that Unesco should not commission research in pure science; some felt that Unesco should only be concerned with research on problems in development.

Means of programme implementation

(19) As to means for the execution of the science programme, the Sub-Commission unanimously stressed the importance of international co-operation, in which outstanding examples have been set forth in oceanography and in hydrology. Similar machinery was suggested in the field of agricultural education and science. Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations, particularly in joint action undertaken with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with other professional and scientific organizations, was also emphasized. For this purpose an increase of the subvention to ICSU was mentioned. Several speakers suggested that Unesco should adopt a regional approach for the exploration and development of science programmes. In this regard, the establishment of a regional co-operation

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programme in science development in Europe was proposed by several speakers, to which the Sub-Commission has given its unanimous consent. A similar suggestion was made for the development of science in Latin America. This might also apply to the other regions of the world.

(20) Referring to the Director-General's introduction to document 14 C/5 (paragraph 121), several speakers voiced the opinion that central administrative responsibility within the Secretariat concerning technical and science teaching should rest with the department concerned with science rather than with that concerned with education.

(21) In view of the critical shortage of technical and scientific books and materials and laboratory equipment facing many developing countries, the Sub-Commission approved the proposal, on an experimental basis, for the establishment of a "Reserve Revolving Fund" for financing the purchase by these countries of these items and for the payment of royalties, if any, for the reproduction of books published abroad. It agreed on the use of the existing Coupon Scheme with a certain limitation, and invited the Director-General to study the possibility of including a sum not exceeding \$400,000 in the 1969-1970 budget for this purpose.

(22) In the course of the deliberations, the proposal was made that Unesco should undertake studies on the emigration of scientists from the developing countries (brain drain) which hampers the development of these countries. The Commission was informed, however, that this matter will be dealt with under Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. The suggestion was also made that Unesco should undertake case studies on the access of women to scientific, engineering and technical careers in the developed countries, and should establish a clearing house for curricula and correspondence courses which will be of use to women interested in these careers.

Resolution

(23) After assurance was given that the suggestions and observations made at the Sub-Commission will be borne in mind by the Director-General in the preparation of the future programme, Sub-Commission II unanimously adopted a resolution. *

* The text of this resolution appears in para. 1092 of the Report of the Programme Commission.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION II
CONCERNING THE FUTURE PROGRAMME
IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURE
(14 C/PRG/8)

(1) Sub-Commission II devoted its 28th and 29th meetings to consideration of the future programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission stressed the importance of this undertaking which was intended to formulate clear directives to the Director-General and the Executive Board in the preparation of the 1969 -1970 programme - an innovation approved by the General Conference at its current session on the recommendation of the Executive Board. The Chairman outlined the procedure to be followed in this deliberation. The Sub-Commission agreed that, after hearing the Assistant Director-General's statement on the notes of the Director-General, it would proceed with the general discussion and exchange of views on the future programme in this field ; speakers might also express their opinions on the draft resolutions, numbering more than 40, submitted by Member States. The delegations might also introduce proposals orally at the Sub-Commission. This deliberation would end up with a summary by the Deputy Director-General.

Assistant Director-General's introduction

(2) The Assistant Director-General then presented the notes by the Director-General on the future programme (document 14 C/PRG/S-C-II/9). He stressed the importance of having directives to enable the Director-General to develop a harmonized programme. In this connexion he suggested that the Sub-Commission should look at the programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture from the point of view of the Unesco programme as a whole and he urged concentration of the programme activities in priority areas, thereby eliminating pet projects and enabling the Secretariat to cope with the programme with efficiency. He then outlined the general activities which the Director-General intended to pursue in 1969 -1970. International co-operation at the inter-governmental level would be strengthened ; the contribution of social sciences, human sciences and culture to the Organization's programme as a whole would be increased, the development and accentuation of the interdisciplinary approach would be emphasized and possible joint publications for the social sciences and human sciences would be explored.

(3) The Sub-Commission was informed that in the field of the social sciences, the Director-General considered it would be useful to focus

efforts in 1969-1970 on the following: closer co-ordination between the social sciences programme and the programme of science policy in order to ensure the integration of social sciences in the formulation of the science policies of Member States ; further development of the programme concerning the teaching of international law and strengthening the activities concerning the application of the social sciences to problems arising from technical development and the population explosion ; further increasing assistance for the establishment or improvement of national research institutes and for co-ordination of research at the national level.

(4) In the field of culture, the Assistant Director-General considered it would be useful to give high priority to assisting Member States in their cultural development, particularly for the promotion of the formulation of cultural policy ; to explore the possibility of convening a regional conference of the ministers responsible for cultural affairs ; to expand studies of regional cultures ; to intensify activities concerning art education and artistic creation, including the establishment of a more substantial programme in the field of the visual arts, music, dance and theatre ; to make greater use of cultural heritage in connexion with the development of tourism.

Underlying principles

(5) Forty-four speakers, representing 36 Member States, and two representatives of international non-governmental organizations took part in the ensuing discussion. Some delegations' views were voiced by two persons, one specialized in cultural matters and the other in the social sciences. Many speakers considered it of capital importance that the Organization's action in the field of the "science of man" should be clearly defined and expanded, both in terms of unity and diversity of the cultural heritage of mankind. Reference was made to the Director-General's statement concerning humanism and development which many speakers considered a basis for future action.

(6) On the question of the placing of culture with the social sciences and human sciences under one chapter, several speakers felt that, since there was no clear unity between them, it would be preferable that culture be shown as a separate chapter in the future programme. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the integration of social sciences, human sciences and culture might strengthen interdisciplinary coherence since the matters

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dealt with were largely concerned with man. In this regard the Deputy Director-General stated that this matter would be subject to further clarification by the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board and in the light of the discussion in the Sub-Commission concerned in the preparation of the future programme. He recalled the possibility of combining social sciences with natural sciences under one chapter and placing culture under a separate chapter, which was not however adopted in document 14 C/5 in light of the deliberation of the Executive Board.

(7) Programme continuity was stressed by several speakers since in their view the future must necessarily grow out of the present. They also suggested that Unesco should undertake long-term planning in this field and should not have a new programme once every two years. They considered that the programme proposed by the Director-General and just approved by the Sub-Commission should serve as a sound basis for future growth. On the proposal of launching a new project on the design for integrated living, and studies on the science of man, a large number of delegates expressed their support. However, since these proposals are closely related to those concerning environment of man, the Sub-Commission agreed that a comprehensive programme should be worked out by delegations concerned and that they would submit it to the Programme Commission for further discussion since it would relate not only to social sciences, human sciences and culture but also to education, science and communication as well. DR. 44 (P), DR. 144 (P), DR. 60 (P) and DR 140 (P).

(8) A large number of speakers expressed their support of the principle of concentration, to which the Assistant Director-General referred in his introduction. Many suggested that Unesco should concentrate on basic problems facing the contemporary world. Some speakers mentioned in this connexion the promotion of peace and international understanding, decolonialization and the struggle against racialism ; others felt that Unesco should confine its action to such objectives as the development of intellectual co-operation, and the strengthening of peace and assistance to development ; still others felt that Unesco action should be adapted to the needs of Member States and confined to those which require international action because in their view Unesco should play a stimulating rôle, acting as a catalyst.

(9) Recognizing the urgent needs for Unesco action in the field of education and science, to which the General Conference had accorded priority at its previous and present sessions, several speakers felt that greater attention should be given to the development of social sciences, human sciences and cultural activities. An increase of the budget for culture was particularly stressed by four speakers.

Ways and means

(10) As to the planning and implementation of the programme, several speakers suggested that an interdisciplinary approach should be stressed, particularly by strengthening the link between the social and the human sciences. Example was given of the cultural and economic implication for local communities of the establishment of larger scale technological and industrial undertakings. That Unesco should adopt a comparative approach to the social sciences research and cultural studies was also stressed by several other speakers. DR. 180(P).

(11) The view was voiced by several delegates that National Commissions should play a vital rôle in the planning and execution of the Unesco programme, and that this was particularly important in such a wide field as social sciences, human sciences and culture which were closely related to national life.

(12) Several speakers stressed the importance of interagency co-operation within the United Nations system. One speaker referred particularly to activities concerning human rights in which Unesco had a shared responsibility with other sister organizations. Another speaker referred to research in the social sciences which, in his view, should be made in close co-operation with other regional, national and international organizations in order to avoid duplicating and overlapping on one hand, and to achieve concerted action on the other.

(13) With regard to the co-operation with international non-governmental organizations, several delegates felt that Unesco should develop an integrated plan to enlist the support of those organizations which had considerable activities throughout the world in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture. In this regard, the increased assistance to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Social Science Council and the International Theatre Institute was particularly referred to. The suggestion was also made that Unesco might create an international association of private foundations with a view to associating them closely with Unesco's activities. DR. 174 (P).

Philosophy

(14) The Sub-Commission recognized the key rôle which philosophy played in the whole programme of the Organization. The suggestion was made by one delegate and supported by several others that philosophy studies should be so designed as to facilitate, on the one hand, a thorough understanding of the Organization's objectives and, on the other hand, among philosophers and thinkers all over the world meetings and exchanges of views as a result of which it would be possible, despite differences of doctrine, ideology and culture, to start placing in a world perspective the problems

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of the human race which had become aware of its infinite variety. DR. 161 (P).

Social sciences

(15) With regard to social science research, one speaker suggested that the development of a research policy should be based on flexible planning and on the existing policies of Member States. It should also take into account the differences and similarities in the conceptual organization of the social and human sciences and ensure the co-operation of scientists, experts and research workers, particularly through the appropriate international non-governmental organizations. This received general support. In this regard the suggestion was also made that Unesco should study ways and means of broadening interdisciplinary co-operation in social science research and teaching on the basis of the experience gained so far, and in particular the encouraging achievements of the European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna). DR.161 (P), DR.151 (P).

(16) The Director-General's proposal to develop closer co-ordination between the social science programme and the programme relating to science policy was endorsed. The suggestion was made that Unesco should develop and extend social science research activities at the regional level, particularly through the regional research centres and institutes. To this end, one speaker referred to a round table for social science research in Asia and another suggested a study on science itself. A social science research programme for Europe was also suggested. Others felt that Unesco should promote information services and documentation centres concerning social science research and should co-ordinate the existing centres with a view to achieving concerted action on the one hand and to avoiding duplication on the other.

(17) In the field of the teaching of social sciences, the Director-General's proposal for the development and strengthening at the university level of the teaching and wider appreciation of international public law was accepted. In this regard, one speaker suggested extending the scope to include economic law, while others considered Unesco should expand teaching about the United Nations.

(18) As to the application of the social sciences to contemporary problems, one speaker considered that in view of the population explosion Unesco might undertake studies on population control in conjunction with the United Nations. Others felt that Unesco should study the effects of town planning on the evolution of the population. Still another felt that Unesco should study population problems in terms of the economic and medical sciences and on its ethical and religious implications. Still another suggested making pilot studies on the cultural and economic implications on local

communities of large -scale industrial development, and undertaking a pilot study on cultural problems in newly-created population centres. With regard to the contribution of the social sciences to development, the suggestion was made that Unesco should endeavour to define the term "economic take-off" of the developing countries. The Deputy Director-General considered that this was not within the competence of Unesco. A proposal was made that Unesco should study, without delay, the problems arising from the migration of intellectuals, particularly from the developing to the developed countries, and measures for remedying them. DR.175 (P), DR.176 (P), DR.180 (P), DR.182 (P), DR.195 (P), DR.122 (P).

(19) With regard to interdisciplinary action, several speakers suggested that Unesco should increase its attention on studies on the social and economic consequences of disarmament, on the causes and effects of international conflict and mediation and on education and management. One speaker suggested that Unesco should study the social, economic, cultural and psychological problems in the newly independent countries as well as in other developing countries, while others felt that Unesco should intensify its activities on the dignity of man and his basic freedoms. Still others felt that activities in relation to the eradication of racial discrimination, colonialism and neo-colonialism should be strengthened. One speaker proposed that the necessary steps be taken for the preparation and adoption of a Declaration on "Race and Racial Prejudice".

Culture

(20) On the development of the future programme, the Sub-Commission stressed the unique rôle that Unesco should play in the promotion of universal cultural co-operation, thereby furthering the international solidarity of mankind. It was pointed out that man cannot live with education and science alone without culture, which plays such an important rôle in the education of man in contemporary society. One speaker suggested that culture, although difficult to define, was to a nation what a soul was to a man and that cultural self-identification substantiated the confidence of a nation in its own destiny. In view of the overwhelming emphasis given to technical progress, it was felt that the time had come to reassert the importance of culture in national life. A speaker suggested that, to this end, a doctrine on culture should be developed, while others felt that peace was a prerequisite to any cultural development ; still others felt that Unesco should develop a coherent, integrated and purposeful long-term programme in the field of culture.

(21) Several speakers considered that the place of culture in the Unesco programme should, in the long run, attain the same eminence as education and science at present. They suggested an increase in the budget provision for this part of the programme and that the activities concerning in-

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tellectual co-operation should be strengthened.

(22) The Sub-Commission agreed with the proposals of the Director-General to give high priority to assist Member States in the formulation of cultural policy through the regional conferences of ministers responsible for cultural affairs. The suggestion was put forward that Unesco should spotlight the cultural needs of Member States at various levels of development ; should exhibit the new techniques and economic circuits of cultural activity whereby culture is made accessible to the greatest number of members of society; should describe the administrative and financial structures of cultural activity in Member States ; should analyse the rôle of the most effective modern means of cultural action, e. g. television, cultural centres, radio and film, and should emphasize the rôle of creative artists and adjutators. On the basis of this, a coherent system of long-term programming should be evolved in the following four sectors : artistic creation, dissemination of culture, artistic education and protection and preservation of culture. These suggestions received general support. One speaker considered that the central issue in this respect was the rôle of the State vis-a-vis individual initiative, while another voiced caution as to modern means of cultural action which varied from community to community and hence could not be uniformly applied ; still others felt that this proposal had long and far-reaching implications, and given the time available, did not consider it possible for the Commission to take action on it. However, many speakers were of the opinion that his proposal might well serve as a basis for formulating directives on the future programme. DR. 155 (P).

(23) In the field of the studies of culture, it was felt that Unesco should focus these studies on their universal significance rather than on geographical differences, since the study of any specific culture was not only to foster the mutual appreciation of cultural values but also to contribute to the solution of the great problems of the day. In this respect several speakers suggested that Unesco should prepare its cultural programme on the basis of specific cultural areas which have common features, such as language and history, so that the intercultural relations could be developed. Other delegates expressed views which centred on the following :

- (a) intensification of the studies of African cultures both in depth and in scope ;
- (b) oriental studies in Latin America ;
- (c) expansion of the studies of eastern cultures ;
- (d) study and presentation of the insufficiently known aspects of Arab culture ;
- (e) expansion of the studies to the culture of the Mediterranean area and to Oceania ;
- (f) provision for the publication of a scientific information journal "Problems of the revival and development of national cultures". DR. 194 (P), DR. 162 (P), DR. 48 (P), DR. 69 (P).

(24) With regard to the studies of African cultures, many speakers stressed the importance of the collection and dissemination of the oral traditions of Africa, particularly African classics ; the establishment of African cultural centres ; the promotion of cultural relations between Africa and Latin America ; assistance to the Encyclopaedia Africana, and the creation of a central collection of traditional arts. DR. 166 (P) , DR. 170 (P), DR.92 (P), DR. 163 (P), DR. 165 (P).

(25) As to the oriental studies in Latin America two speakers suggested that Unesco should intensify activities in this field in order to promote mutual understanding between the two continents.

(26) With regard to the study of eastern cultures, one speaker suggested that Unesco should extend its studies from Japan's contribution to contemporary art to other fields, while another proposed that Unesco should establish a ten-year plan for the study of South East Asian cultures.

(27) In the field of Arab culture, several speakers suggested that Unesco should undertake a study of the insufficiently known aspects of Arab culture and publish the results thereof in view of its contribution to world civilization. DR. 169 (P).

(28) Proposals were also made that Unesco should extend its studies to the Mediterranean civilization and in due course to that of Oceania, With reference to the last area, a proposal was made to organize an exhibition to commemorate the bi-centenary of its discovery. To this, however, an objection was voiced by a delegate. DR.48 (P), DR.69 (P).

(29) In the field of the protection of cultural property, through preservation and excavation, several delegates proposed the study of the problem concerning the need for an assessment with a view to taking the necessary steps for the protection and development of monuments and sites and the prohibition and prevention of illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property ; others considered that Unesco should promote the establishment of science museums, encourage the exchange of original works and undertake drafting an international instrument concerning travelling museums. Still others felt that Unesco should continue to operate beyond the present deadline of 1968 the Regional Pilot Centre for Training of Museum Technicians at Jos, Nigeria, while others proposed the establishment of similar training centres for Asia. With reference to the Jos Centre, the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that, at the suggestion of the Working Party on evaluation, the Director-General will undertake assessments in 1967-1968 of regional centres and institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Africa and that the Director-General will consider this matter on the basis of the results of these assessments. DR.154 (P), DR.159 (P).

(30) Several delegates felt that Unesco should intensify its work for the restoration and preservation of cultural property endangered by human or natural action, not only in the developed countries

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but also in the developing countries. The preservation of sites of natural beauty and making a study on the form and norms for inventories of works of art and cultural monuments, and the convening of a technical experts' meeting in pursuance of the Hague Convention, were particularly referred to. The opinion was also expressed that the preservation of cultural heritage should not be directly linked to the development of tourism. DR. 181 (P), DR. 193 (P).

(31) In the field of artistic creation many delegates suggested that a more dynamic and comprehensive programme should be established and an increased budget provision made for it, particularly in respect of fellowships for creative artists and art critics. In this regard, a number of proposals were put forward : that Unesco should undertake a study of the field of artistic creation and handicraft ; that Unesco should study ways and means of encouraging the creation and dissemination of original works of art, including experimental television ; that Unesco should provide assistance to an international institute of music, dancing and drama in Vienna ; that Unesco should study the trends and the problems of architecture in Africa; that Unesco should create a centre on traditional art in Africa, and that attention should be paid to the relationship between artistic media and new audiences. DR. 153 (P), DR. 168 (P), DR.134 (P), DR.72 (P). DR.25 (P). DR.110 (P).

(32) For the diffusion of culture several delegates suggested that Unesco should establish a programme for promoting ways and means of making known and available to the symphony orchestras of the world the best works of young composers; that Unesco should facilitate the preparation and publication of collections of traditional arts and the Guide to African Art for the general public; that Unesco should facilitate the establishment of African cultural centres for the stimulating and propagating of cultural life; that Unesco should study the rôle of radio in the diffusion of culture and should promote the use of radio, cinema and television for the same purpose. Suggestions were also made that the music of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance should be widely diffused throughout the world, and that theoretical and practical studies should be undertaken on the aesthetic, cultural and sociological consequences of the increasing rôle of audio-visual images in contemporary societies, particularly in the developing countries. Some speakers emphasized that the activities in the diffusion of culture should be focused on the promotion of peace, mutual understanding and friendship, on the one hand, and against racialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hatred, prejudice and war on the other hand, by means of organizing mobile exhibitions, films, television, international seminars and symposia. One speaker proposed that an international congress be convened on the theme "Science and Culture in the Defence of Peace" as well as an international symposium on "The Paths of Mankind's

Social and Economic Development and the Problems of Peace" and other similar meetings. DR. 152 (P), DR.170 (P), DR.191 (P), DR. 173 (P), DR. 178 (P), DR. 192 (P), DR. 172 (P).

(33) The Sub-Commission agreed with the Director-General's proposal that a more important place should be given to art education. Several delegates felt that art education contributes to the development of the full personality of the individual. In this regard pilot projects in Africa in school and out of school for promoting education in music, drama and the visual arts and handicrafts were suggested. The proposal was also made that particular emphasis should be made on the teaching of art in higher education and in the cultural development of the community. Similarly, a study on the choreographic element in cultural heritages was referred to. The Sub-Commission was glad to note the Director-General's intention to establish a more substantial programme in the field of the visual arts, the dance and the theatre. In this connexion, closer co-operation with the International Theatre Institute was specifically mentioned. DR. 191 (P), DR. 177 (P), DR. 183 (P).

(34) The proposal was made by several delegations that Unesco should take a daring approach in examining the possibility of establishing an international language with a view to facilitating communication, and thereby promoting the solidarity of mankind. Doubt was expressed by one member of the Sub-Commission, however, as to the opportuneness of this undertaking. DR. 164 (P).

Procedure

(35) Many speakers expressed their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Executive Board to provide the General Conference with the opportunity of establishing directives to the Director-General for the preparation of the future programme. They felt, however, that the procedure employed at this General Conference could be further improved. To this end, suggestions were made, one for convening expert meetings to prepare the directives on the future programme for submission to the General Conference for approval, particularly in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture, another for creating a third commission or round table at the General Conference, devoting its full time to the consideration of the future programme, and a third suggestion to arrange meetings in such a way as to make possible a fuller discussion of the future programme.

(36) Given the complexity of the programme which the Sub-Commission was called upon to consider, the time available and the number of proposals submitted by Member States, the Sub-Commission was not able to establish exhaustive directives for the Director-General for the development of the future programme, and the view was expressed that the Director-General should

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examine, within the limits of the budget which he will propose, the proposals which appear in the Summary Records, bearing in mind the remarks presented at the Sub-Commission as they are expressed in the present report.

(37) The Sub-Commission unanimously adopted a resolution. *

*— The text of this resolution appears in para. 1093 of the Report of the Programme Commission.

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APPENDIX V

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION I CONCERNING THE FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATION (14 C/PRG/9)

(1) Sub-Commission I devoted its 30th and 31st meetings to the consideration of the future programme in the field of communication. The Chairman introduced his note (14 C/PRG/S-C. I/7) to the Sub-Commission summarizing the main suggestions forwarded by Member States in their written proposals contained in document 14 C/8 and Add., and in the 14 C/DR series. The Chairman invited the members of the Sub-Commission to present oral proposals to the Sub-Commission. He stated that, after his introduction and the Assistant Director-General's introduction of the "Note by the Director-General", the Sub-Commission should generally discuss and exchange views on this subject; speakers might also comment on the proposals forwarded by delegations. After this debate, the Deputy Director-General would present a summary of the conclusions of the Sub-Commission which might form the basis of a draft resolution for submission to the Programme Commission, in the form of recommendations and not decisions, according to the recommendations of the Bureau of the General Conference.

Assistant Director-General's introduction

(2) A statement was then made by the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication, who stressed that the principle of integration in Unesco's programme in the fields of education, science and culture would be duly applied in the communication sector. Since the programme approved by the Sub-Commission for 1967-1968 contained certain new undertakings, it was obvious that they would have to be pursued in the future, in line with long-term planning. He emphasized the importance of joint efforts among Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly those in the mass media field, and Unesco. He invited members of the Sub-Commission to provide guidance to the Director-General as to new initiatives, which would necessarily have to be selective since it should not be expected that the 1969-1970 budget for Communication would be increased substantially.

(3) Concerning activities to promote the free flow of information and international exchanges, the Assistant Director-General reported that the Director-General intended to pursue the programme on the use of space communication in pursuance of Unesco's aims, as described in document 14 C/25. Means of ensuring the most effective application of the Declaration of the Principle of International

Cultural Co-operation would be further explored, as well as the broadest interpretation and widest application of Unesco's agreements for the free flow of information. Further efforts would be directed to research into, and evaluation of, the use of mass communication for economic and social development purposes. The education and training of information personnel would be intensified. The book development programme in Asia would be extended to Africa.

(4) The Assistant Director-General stated that it was envisaged that the services for public information and promotion of international understanding would devote particular attention to the problems of economic and social development, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations Agencies. A ten-year plan would be launched to expand the distribution of the Unesco Courier throughout the world. Training policies at national, regional and international levels would be further developed, particularly for developing countries. In the field of documentation, co-operation with international non-governmental organizations would be strengthened; the training of personnel would be further intensified; assistance for the development of libraries and archives would be increased; long-term planning for international improvement in bibliographical work would be initiated and the use of new documentation techniques, such as data processing, would be promoted. Statistical activities, particularly those concerned with achieving greater international comparability of data would be further developed.

(5) Twenty-three speakers took part in the ensuing discussion, generally agreeing that the 1967-1968 programme approved by the Sub-Commission should serve as a basis for future development. It was stated that efforts should be made to eliminate marginal projects; other delegations consider that budget provisions for this programme should be substantially increased if Unesco were to be expected to discharge its constitutional functions in this field effectively. The wish was also expressed that future programmes of the Communication Sector should be formulated in more precise and concrete terms.

Discussion of underlying principles

(6) Recognizing the gulf between the immense possibilities offered by advances in communication techniques and the present use being made of these

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techniques, the Sub-Commission was of the opinion that a new orientation of Unesco's programme in the field of communication should be envisaged. It stressed the special contribution that the information media could make to the achievement of Unesco's objectives by means of an integrated approach, as suggested in the Director-General's note. Many speakers considered that Unesco's information concepts and methods should be revised in order to ensure that activities in this field are properly planned, fully co-ordinated and adequately evaluated. In this connexion several speakers stressed that communication should serve to promote human progress in education, science and culture. (See document 14 C/10, Chapter 4, Introduction, paras. 16 and 17). The Sub-Commission recognized that communication is an important means to these ends, and indeed, the view was expressed that in the present epoch of social, economic and cultural change, communications are the motor of change and accordingly merit full attention in their own right.

(7) Several speakers stressed that information services should be directed towards national development. Many speakers considered that the promotion of peace and international understanding should permeate all Unesco's actions in information. One speaker stressed Unesco's mission for promoting the dissemination of information free from commercial, economic and political bias; while others, feeling that the content of information was of crucial importance, suggested that Unesco should stimulate and promote all measures, particularly of a statutory nature, aimed at qualitative improvement of information and at increasing awareness of the growing social rôle and responsibility of the mass media in modern society.

(8) Several delegations stated that Unesco's Communication programme should be substantially increased, both in scope and in depth. Some speakers felt that a larger place should be given to research on information media, both at national and international levels, and that measures for promoting the free flow of information should be strengthened, as proposed by the Director-General; while others felt that, in view of the disproportionate distribution of information facilities between the developed and the developing countries, Unesco's action should place more emphasis on the less developed regions of the world, particularly Africa, Asia and Latin America. Unesco's assistance for the advancement of mass communication media in the developing countries and for systematic national planning was cited as a possibility for such an extension, on the one hand, and the promotion of professional training of information personnel in the developing regions, on the other. The suggestion was made that Unesco should issue its public information materials in as many languages and with as wide a distribution as possible.

(9) Referring to the new profession in communication (one speaker suggested the term

"communicator"), the Sub-Commission agreed that Unesco should give the utmost importance to the training of information personnel. In this connexion, several speakers suggested the establishment of national and regional institutes, where they were not already in existence, and the creation of faculties in centres of higher learning, for this purpose. In this regard, the Sub-Commission was gratified to learn that the Government of the Netherlands had established a training institute for information personnel from the developing countries. Most of the speakers referred to the necessity for concerted action in the development of information programmes between Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, professional bodies and Unesco. A suggestion was made that Unesco should study ways and means of stimulating systematic co-operation between professional information personnel, particularly with a view to initiating efficient utilization of the modern means of disseminating knowledge, and to providing out-of-school and out-of-university education by encouraging the creation through mass communication media of "second chance" schools and universities. Others felt that Unesco should closely co-operate with the United Nations on the dissemination of information and with the International Telecommunication Union in connexion with the development of space communication programmes. Still others considered that increased co-operation with national and regional radio and television organizations could immensely further Unesco's aims.

Free flow of information

(10) Realizing that technological advances in the space sciences have opened up new horizons for Unesco's action, the Sub-Commission felt that Unesco should enlarge and intensify its efforts towards the utilization of space communication for furthering education, science, culture and communication throughout the world. The Sub-Commission was glad to note that the Director-General intended to give particular attention to the study of the international agreements required in this field; to the measures necessary for launching pilot projects on the use of space communication for educational purposes; and to the convening of an international conference for the formulation of proposals for the use of satellite communication in support of the objectives of Unesco. Several delegates proposed that Unesco should initiate studies and promote conventions, in co-operation with appropriate United Nations Agencies, to safeguard the right to use broadcasting satellites as a first step towards the international regularization of the use of this medium so as to avoid their misuse. Two speakers, however, had reservations about this.

Mass communication

(11) The production of a larger quantity of low-cost radio receivers for the developing

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countries and the establishment of centres for the training of technicians in the mass communication media in Africa were also referred to. Concerning the future development of the Mass Communication programme, several speakers stressed the importance of the role played by the local press and broadcasting stations and felt that Unesco should give special attention to this. The Sub-Commission agreed that the co-ordinated book promotion programme (ref. document 14 C/24) should be developed along the lines recommended by the Tokyo Conference and the proposal for its extension to Africa was welcomed. It was stressed that the co-ordinated book promotion programme should particularly aim at producing good quality, inexpensive textbooks with an appropriate content.

(12) The Sub-Commission agreed that the future programme should devote increased attention and resources to the use of information media, and particularly television, for out-of-school and extra-university education, as well as to adult literacy teaching.

(13) The Sub-Commission recognized that broadcasting organizations and the printed media are already actively using their resources for educational and cultural purposes and are co-operating internationally in this respect. These efforts should, where appropriate, receive the support of Unesco.

(14) Suggestions were also made :

(i) that Unesco should establish and publish periodically an index concerning research workers and publications; theses and studies made, or in course of preparation, in the field of mass communication ;

(ii) that Unesco should abstract and summarize in an appropriate publication, information on national legislation concerning communication in relation to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(iii) that Unesco should establish qualifications, and conditions for employment in professions connected with information ; and

(iv) that Unesco should establish more centres for the training of professionals of all sectors of information and of journalism teachers.

These suggestions were supported by many speakers. It was also suggested that mass media experts be recruited on a broader geographical basis, in so far as scarcity of such experts in certain regions allowed. The opinion was also expressed that Unesco experts in the information field should be supplied with more equipment (e. g. films, slides, receivers) for their field mission.

Public information and the promotion of international understanding

(15) Regarding Unesco's public information activities, one speaker expressed the view that their value had hitherto been underestimated. In his opinion, unless the aims and purposes of the Organization were fully understood by the public throughout the world and earned their wholehearted support, no meaningful action could be taken by

Unesco. It was therefore necessary to increase the information content of development programmes. Other delegates suggested that Unesco's information activities should be directed primarily towards the implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Conference at previous sessions, the effect of promoting peace and international understanding and of struggling against war, colonialism and racialism. Still others felt that special efforts should be made to promote better understanding of the past and present history of the peoples of the developing countries in order, particularly, to combat fixed ideas and prejudices and to promote solidarity with these peoples. They proposed, therefore, that Unesco should prepare films and television programmes for use in and out of school, with a view to contributing towards a better understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage, way of life, problems and aspirations of other peoples. The suggestion was also put forward that Unesco should establish a central film unit and collect slides from national information offices for the purpose of lending them to individuals and organizations and thus facilitate better appreciation of national life. A proposal was made that Unesco should commemorate the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969 by the publication of his writings and by the organizing of symposia, etc. Wider dissemination of the Unesco Courier was also referred to.

International training and fellowship administration

(16) The Sub-Commission noted with approval the Director-General's proposal to undertake action to promote the formulation of policies for training abroad - at national and international levels - in terms of manpower requirements for national development ; as well as his indication that efforts to provide assistance to developing countries will be intensified, for the planning and organization of international training programmes.

Documentation

(17) In view of technological progress in the storing, retrieval and processing of data, the Sub-Commission emphasized the importance of the rôle which documentation could play in educational, scientific and cultural development ; in this respect, the concentration and co-ordination of the internal and external activities of Unesco in this field would be highly desirable. It expressed the hope that the establishment of a new department would give new meaning to Unesco's actions in this field. Special emphasis was laid on the need to develop library and archive services in the developing countries, particularly in rural areas. Stress was also laid on the importance of long-term international action for the development of bibliographical services, with a view to accelerating the exchange and transfer of information both between nations and between disciplines. Several delegates suggested that

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Unesco should concentrate its resources on a few effective projects in this field, in close co-operation with the competent non-governmental organizations. They felt that the priority areas should be :

- (i) improvement in the planning of national, regional and international services ;
- (ii) training of personnel, including planning and maintenance personnel ;
- (iii) organizing research centres ;
- (iv) establishment of common standards ;
- (v) evaluation and use of new techniques ;
- (vi) revitalization of the International Advisory Committee.

They also suggested that Unesco should prepare long-term plans for the international improvement of bibliographical work, with particular attention to the compilation of current national bibliographies, and that it should play its proper **Part**, within the United Nations family and the United Nations Development Programme, in adapting traditional as well as new techniques in documentation, libraries and archives to the growing needs of national and international development. Another speaker suggested that Unesco should promote access to archives for the purpose of

historical research. Others felt that Unesco's assistance to the International Council of Archives should be increased. Still others believed that Unesco should streamline its own documentation service, e.g. by publishing index cards which could be made available to the National Commissions.

Statistics

(18) Given the fact that statistics are vital to international comparative studies and to national planning, several delegates suggested that Unesco should strengthen its statistics service, particularly with regard to improving the international comparability of data, in agreement with the various departments of Unesco.

Resolution

(19) Sub-Commission I unanimously adopted a resolution. *

* The text of this resolution appears in para. 1096 of the Report of the Programme Commission.

APPENDIX VI

THE FUTURE ROLE AND ORGANIZATION
OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION
(14 C/PRG/15)

A report by the Chairman of the Programme Commission
based on replies to a Questionnaire (14 C/PRG/4)
prepared by the Bureau of the Programme Commission

INTRODUCTION

(1) In order to provide guidance for the Programme Commission, the General Conference and the Executive Board in arranging future sessions, the Bureau of the Programme Commission invited each-delegation to state briefly its position on a number of questions. Replies were received from 107 Member States and the Bureau of the Programme Commission wishes to express its sincere thanks to the delegates for this very encouraging response. The list of Member States responding is shown in Annex A. The replies to the questions are summarized below and the questionnaire is shown in Annex B with the number of responses against each question. Annex C shows the breakdown of these responses by five major regions.

Arrangements at the General Conference
(Question 1)

(2) More than three-quarters of the delegates replying (86) preferred the arrangements at the fourteenth session of the General Conference whereby two Sub-Commissions have dealt with two chapters each. Only 7 delegates preferred the organization of the thirteenth session during which the Programme Commission worked with one Sub-Commission dealing with a single chapter (Chapter 2.NS). A third Sub-Commission for future conferences was suggested by 4 delegates although some who supported the new arrangements found it was difficult for small delegations to be in touch with the work of the two Commissions.

Distribution of time (Question 2)

(3) The delegates were divided between those who preferred the present distribution of time (62) and those who would like to change the distribution (42). Most of those who wanted the change (35) wished to allocate more time for the future programme. The most frequent reason given for this was that it was difficult for delegations to alter significantly the present programme whereas they could offer guidelines for the future programme. (The European and other developed countries showed a different pattern, only 12 preferring the present distribution and 18 wishing to change the distribution, 16 of whom wished to allocate more time to the future programme).

Working parties and round tables (Question 3)

(4) The majority of delegates replying (61) were satisfied with the present limits to working parties but a considerable minority (35) wished to have more. Among those who preferred to keep to the present limits, there was a view that working parties strained the resources of small delegations. Although 107 delegations replied to the question on working parties only 83 answered the question on round tables, of whom 51 were satisfied with the present limits, almost the same proportion as with working parties (61 out of 107). Only a quarter (21) asked for more round table meetings as against a third (35) asking for more working parties ; 13% (11) expressed a wish for no round tables as against 5% (5) preferring no working parties. Clearly working parties found more favour with delegations than did round tables. Subjects suggested, other than those illustrated in the question, were limited to one proposal for technical education and one for agricultural education. (In both cases the Latin American delegations ran counter to the general view and a majority of those who replied preferred more meetings).

"Frustration" (Question 4)

(5) More than half the delegates replying (60) had no "sense of frustration" that has often been talked about in the past. Of the remaining 40 who replied to the question, 11 delegates had experienced considerable frustration. (The European and other developed countries experienced more frustration than the average. In their case a majority was in the "considerable" and "slight" categories) .

(6) The most common reasons for frustration were : too many speeches with too much repetition, often irrelevant ; over tolerant chairing of meetings ; the lack of exchange of views between delegations in that speeches did not take up earlier points but were prepared statements ; and the reluctance of the Secretariat to change its programme. The absence of any serious frustration was attributed to the clear understanding by the Secretariat of the purpose of the Programme Commission ; the brevity and clarity of the Secretariat introductions and summaries, and the establishment of a precise aim for each sub-commission.

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Time limits (Question 5)

(7) The majority of delegates replying (60) was in favour of a time limit on speeches but a considerable minority (45) was against. The most frequent period suggested for a time limit was between five and ten minutes, and it was often stated that a time limit would encourage speakers to keep to the subject and make concise statements. (The African delegations differed from the rest in this question and 16 of the 25 replying were against a time limit). It was generally felt that the control of time was the function of the Chairman and time limits should vary according to the importance of the subject.

Ad Hoc Committee and Draft Resolutions (Question 6) *

(8) The response to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Programme Commission in clarifying and organizing the discussion of DRs was very favourable. Two thirds (67) of the delegates replying considered that the work of the Committee had been very helpful and only 4 found the work not at all helpful. Although a third (31) of the delegates replying expressed qualified approval they joined the more enthusiastic delegations in an overwhelming vote of 95% (96) in favour of continuing the Committee. It was felt by many members that the work of the Ad Hoc Committee reduced considerably the time taken up in administrative procedure in the Sub-Commission and, by its clarification, allowed members to concentrate on the programme.. (The European countries were the least enthusiastic, the only group where the "somewhats" were in a majority).

(9) The Ad Hoc Committee in an evaluation of its own work came to the following conclusions :

(a) The Committee was unanimous in the view it had performed useful work, and was indeed an essential instrument in the work of the Programme Commission. There should be a similar committee at the fifteenth session.

(b) It was agreed that the future committee should be smaller than the present one, consisting of, perhaps, three members, working with the Chairman of the Programme Commission and senior members of the Secretariat.

(c) It was also felt that the committee should be able to conduct its work in a continuous manner, like a standing committee, its members being largely relieved of other duties and receiving documents at least a day in advance.

(d) There was general agreement that the efficiency of the Committee's work must depend to a great extent upon the submission of draft resolutions 72 hours before examination by the committee.

Presentation of the draft programme and budget (Question 7)

(10) The delegates were almost unanimous (101) in preferring the 14 C/5 method of presenting

the draft resolutions and suggestions for action addressed to Member States in a consolidated form at the beginning of each chapter. They were divided on the question of the resolutions addressed to the Director-General. Whereas a majority (60) found this presentation completely satisfactory, a substantial minority (42) was reserved in its approval. (This reservation was most strongly evident in Asia, and Europe where a majority was in the "somewhat" category).

(11) All but two of the delegates wanted to maintain the current practice of a brief representation of continuing activities with a more detailed treatment of new activities, and over (94) preferred the present order of discussion of each chapter from its first to last section, rather than the thirteenth session procedure of new activities first, followed by continuing activities later. (It is interesting to note that on the two occasions, when delegations were asked to choose between the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions - questions 1 and 7 - the results were very similar in favour of the fourteenth session: 86 to 7 in question 1, and 94 to 9 in question 7).

Documentation (Question 8)

(12) The delegates were divided between those who thought the amount of documentation was right (58) and those who recommended a change (46). Of the 46 who wanted a change 44 preferred less documentation. (In Africa a small majority wanted a change in favour of less documentation). The major problem referred to was distribution; many delegates pressing for earlier distribution of documents. The smaller delegations were particularly concerned to reduce the amount of documentation which overloaded their few members.

Other suggestions for improvement (Question 9)

(13) A number of suggestions concerned the documentation of the Programme Commission. Among these suggestions were an index of documents, grouping of documents into composite volumes wherever possible, explanatory notes on the interpretation of the budget document, distribution of the agenda on the previous day and an earlier distribution of other documents.

(14) Most of the organizational comments had been mentioned in replies to earlier questions, on speeches, on a third Sub-Commission, on control of speakers, etc. A preference for shorter Secretariat explanations was also expressed. One new proposal was for a review of the biennium just ending as an evaluation of Unesco's achievements.

Value of the Programme Commission (Question 10)

(15) All the delegates answering this question found the Programme Commission of inestimable value and quite essential to the understanding of the work of Unesco. It was considered by many

II. Report of the Programme Commission

delegations to be the most important activity of the General Conference.

Bureau of the Programme Commission and Bureaux of the Sub-Commissions

(16) There is one more matter to be mentioned. That refers to the absolutely invaluable part which the Bureau, and the Bureaux of the two Sub-Commissions, played in directing and organizing work - in the Commission and Sub-Commissions. There are 120 delegations and in each delegation - except the smallest - an average of 5 or 10 specialists. There are two Sub-Commissions, one working party, 5 drafting committees. The only way to work efficiently was for the Bureau and those of the Sub-Commissions to meet daily. It should therefore be recommended to the

General Conference that, for the future, the Bureau of the Programme Commission, which should meet as appropriate with the Bureaux of its Sub-Commissions, should be recognized as a constituent organ of the Commission and provided for specifically under the Rules of Procedure with appropriate facilities, as part of the task of improving the organization that is to be entrusted to the Executive Board.

Conclusion

(17) On the basis of the above analysis of the expressed views of delegations, the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 15.2 (14 C/PRG/15 Corr. 1).

Annexes

ANNEX A

LIST OF MEMBER STATES REPLYING TO QUESTIONNAIRE 14 C/PRG/4)

Afghanistan	Greece	Nigeria
Algeria	Guatemala	Norway
Argentina	Haiti	Pakistan
Australia	Honduras	Peru
Austria	Hungary	Philippines
Belgium	Iceland	Poland
Bolivia	India	Portugal
Brazil	Indonesia	Romania
Bulgaria	Iran	Rwanda
Burma	Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Burundi	Ireland	Senegal
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Italy	Sierra Leone
Cambodia	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Cameroon	Jamaica	Spain
Canada	Japan	Sudan
Central African Republic	Jordan	Sweden
Ceylon	Kenya	Switzerland
Chile	Republic of Korea	Syria
China	Laos	Thailand
Colombia	Lebanon	Togo
Congo (Brazzaville)	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Democratic Republic of Congo	Libya	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cuba	Madagascar	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Czechoslovakia	Malawi	United Arab Republic
Dahomey	Mali	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Malaysia	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Malta	United States of America
Ecuador	Mexico	Upper Volta
El Salvador	Monaco	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Mongolia	Venezuela
Finland	Morocco	Republic of Viet -Nam
France	Nepal	Yemen
Gabon	Netherlands	Zambia
Federal Republic of Germany	New Zealand	
Ghana	Nicaragua	
	Niger	

II. Report of the Programme Commission

ANNEX B

FUTURE ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

Questionnaire prepared by the Bureau of the Programme Commission
and addressed to members of the Commission,
with number of responses noted against each question

In order to provide guidance for the Programme Commission, the General Conference and the Executive Board is arranging future sessions, the Bureau of the Programme Commission invites members of the Commission, after discussion within each delegation, to state briefly their position on the questions set out below. This may be done by placing a cross in the appropriate box and, if so desired, by adding any brief written comments which members may wish to be recorded.

(1) At the thirteenth session of the General Conference, the Programme Commission worked with one Sub-Commission which dealt with a single chapter of the Programme (Chapter 2, NS).

At the fourteenth session, two Sub-Commissions have dealt with two chapters each, i. e. the bulk of Part II of 14 C/5 - Programme Operations and Services.

Which arrangement was better, for example, from the point of view of participation of specialists, full discussion and considered decisions?

Can you suggest any other method of organizing discussion and approval of Part II?

Prefer 13 C/	arrangements for PRG Commission	7
Prefer 14 C/	arrangements for PRG Commission	86
Find equally satisfactory		7
Prefer other arrangements for PRG Commission		4
	No reply	3

(2) At the fourteenth session, 73 meetings are scheduled for discussion and approval of the draft programme and budget for the forthcoming biennium (14 C/5) and 12 meetings for discussion of the future programme.

For the future, assuming the total time available remains approximately the same, do you think this distribution of time should be maintained or changed?

Prefer present distribution	62
Prefer more time for future programme	35
Prefer more time for programme of forthcoming biennium	7
No reply	3

(3) At the fourteenth session, one working party and one round table met. Should more subjects be referred to working parties and round tables in the future (for example, advancement of women, life-long education, International Biological Programme, documentation, etc.)?

	<u>Working Parties</u>	<u>Round Tables</u>
Prefer present limits to working parties and round tables	61	51
Prefer more working parties and round tables	35	21
Prefer no working parties or round tables	5	11
No reply	6	24

Annexes

(4) In the past, there has been talk of "a sense of frustration" in the Programme Commission.

	<u>Considerable</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>None</u>
Has there been this "sense of frustration" in your delegation ?	11	29	60
	No reply	7	

(5) At the thirteenth session, the Commission worked strictly at all time with a three-minute time-limit for each speaker and nevertheless had eight night meetings.

At the fourteenth session, there has been no time-limit imposed, and two night meetings so far.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Should there be a time-limit imposed on speakers ?	60	45
	No reply	2

(6) The Ad Hoc Committee of the Commission has made efforts to help in the clarification and order of discussion of DR's.

	<u>Very much</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	
Has the work of the Committee been helpful?	67	31	4	
		No reply	5	
			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Do you think the Committee should be continued?			96	5
		No reply	6	

(7) The presentation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968, document 14 C/5, includes the following features :

(a) a draft resolution addressed to Member States and suggestions for action by Member States and National Commissions at the beginning of each chapter ;

(b) resolutions addressed to the Director-General drafted in a brief and synthetic manner, but including all necessary details ;

(c) a brief presentation of continuing activities with more detailed treatment of new activities, which are highlighted by a line in the margin.

Discussion of this document at the fourteenth session was, to the extent possible, continuous from the first to the last section of each chapter. At the thirteenth session, new activities were first discussed, followed by continuing ones.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Do you prefer the draft resolution and suggestions for action addressed to Member States to be consolidated in one place, at the beginning of each chapter, as in 14 C/5?	101	2
	No reply 4	
	<u>Completely satisfactory</u>	<u>Somewhat satisfactory</u> <u>Not very satisfactory</u>
Do you find the presentation of resolutions addressed to the Director-General satisfactory?	60	42 0
	No reply 5	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Do you wish the present practice of brief presentation of continuing activities with more detailed treatment of new activities to be continued?	101	2
	No reply 4	

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Present Thirteenth

Do you prefer the present, continuing order of discussion of each chapter from its first to last section, or do you prefer the thirteenth session procedure of discussion of new activities first and then continuing ones?

94 9

No reply 4

(8) Efforts have been made over the years steadily to reduce the amount of documentation before the Commission.

Right More Less

Is the present amount of documentation right or should there be more or less documentation?

58 2 44

No reply 3

(9) Other suggestions for simplifying, improving and heightening the work and effectiveness of the Programme Commission.

(10) If desired, state briefly the value or the limitations of the Programme Commission for your delegation, government and National Commission.

Annexes

ANNEX C

QUESTIONNAIRE 14 C/ PRG/ 15

NUMBER OF RESPONSES TO EACH QUESTION BY MAJOR REGIONS

Question	Africa	Latin America	Arab States	Asia	Europe and other developed countries	Total
Q. 1 <u>Arrangement</u>						
(a) 13 C/	3			1	3	7
(b) 14 C./	19	18	9	14	26	86
(c) equal	2	1	1	2	1	7
(d) other	1	1	2			4
no reply				1	2	3
Q. 2 <u>Distribution of time</u>						
(a) present	17	12	9	12	12	62
(b) more future	7	5	3	4	16	35
(c) more biennium	1	2		2	2	7
no reply		1			2	3
Q. 3 (i) <u>Working party</u>						
(a) present limits	16	7	8	10	20	61
(b) more	6	10	3	7	9	35
(c) none	3	1		1		5
no reply		2	1		3	6
(ii) <u>Round tables</u>						
(a) present limits	15	5	10	9	12	51
(b) more	4	10	1	2	4	21
(c) none	2	1		2	6	11
no reply	4	4	1	5	10	24
Q. 4 <u>Frustration</u>						
(a) considerable	2		1	2	6	11
(b) slight	5	8	4	3	9	29
(c) none	15	11	7	13	14	60
no reply	3	1			3	7
Q. 5 <u>Time limit</u>						
(a) yes	9	14	7	13	17	60
(b) no	16	6	5	5	13	45
no reply					2	2

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Question	Africa	Latin America	Arab States	Asia	Europe and other developed countries	Total
Q. 6 (i) <u>Clarification of DR's</u>						
(a) very much	17	15	7	13	15	67
(b) somewhat	5	4	5	4	13	31
(c) not at all	2	1		1		4
no reply	1				4	5
(ii) <u>Continuation of Committee</u>						
(a) yes	23	18	12	16	27	96
(b) no	1	2		2		5
no reply	1				5	6
Q. 7 <u>Draft programme and budget</u>						
(i) <u>Consolidated</u>						
(a) yes	23	19	12	18	29	101
(b) no	1				1	2
no reply	1	1			2	4
(ii) <u>Presentation of resolutions</u>						
(a) completely satisfactory	16	15	7	8	14	60
(b) somewhat satisfactory	9	5	3	10	15	42
(c) not very satisfactory			-			
no reply			2		3	5
(iii) <u>Present practice</u>						
(a) yes	24	18	11	18	30	101
(b) no	1	1				2
no reply		1	1		2	4
(iv) <u>Order of discussion</u>						
(a) present	21	18	12	16	27	94
(b) thirteenth	3	1		2	3	9
no reply	1	1			2	4
Q. 8 <u>Documentation</u>						
(a) right	12	9	9	12	16	58
(b) more		1			1	2
(c) less	13	9	3	6	13	44
no reply		1			2	3
Total number of countries replying	25	20	12	18	32	107

Annexes

ANNEX D

GENERALCONFERENCE PROCEDURES

Draft resolution submitted by Sierra Leone (14 C/DR. 133)

The Programme Commission,

Noting that its work is behind schedule,

Noting that many delegations to the Commission and its Sub-Commissions use their right of speech to publicize the activities of their countries instead of discussing the Organization's programme for 1967-1968 and for the future,

Recalling that Member States had ample opportunity for such publicity in their Reports to the Director-General and their contributions to the General Debate, both of which can be supplemented by the distribution to other delegations of printed publicity material,

Noting further that some delegations when commenting on the Organization's programme merely repeat arguments already adduced, or support views already expressed,

Recalling the high cost to Member States of attending and providing services for the General Conference,

Urges speakers to be economical, relevant and to avoid repetition, and delegations merely wishing to support or oppose a draft resolution to use their vote for this purpose ;

Assures its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of its Sub-Commissions, of its full support for any action they may find it necessary to take to check speakers who in their opinion are wasting the time of the Commission or Sub-Commission and consequently the public funds of all Member States ;

Records its view that if all delegations co-operate with Chairmen in this respect there will be no need for the extension in duration of the fifteenth session of the General Conference which the Director -General proposes ; and

Requests its Chairman to communicate this view to the Executive Board.

II. Report of the Programme Commission

APPENDIX VII / APPENDICE VII / APENDICE VII / ДОБАВЛЕНИЕ VII

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Extracts from summary records of the Programme Commission

PROGRAMA FUTURO

Pasajes de las actas resumidas de la Comisión del Programa

PROGRAMME FUTUR

Extraits des comptes rendus analytiques de la Commission du Programme

БУДУЩАЯ ПРОГРАММА

Выдержки из кратких отчетов Комиссии по программе

ELEVENTH MEETING, 24 November 1966, morning

ONZIEME SEANCE, 24 novembre 1966, matin

DECIMOPRIMERA SESION, 24 de noviembre de 1966, por la mañana

ОДИННАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 24 ноября 1966 г., утро

14 C/PRG/SR.11

Time-table of preparation of future programme and budget

(14 C/35, paragraph 7 A.(ii); 14 C/ADM/3).

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Chairman of the Executive Board to introduce the section of document 14 C/35 relative to the time-table for the preparation of the future programme and budget.

2. M. EL FASI (président du Conseil exécutif) présente le rapport du Conseil exécutif sur la question du calendrier pour la préparation du programme et du budget (14 C/35, 7. A (ii)). Pour les raisons qui sont exposées au paragraphe 3, page 17, du document 14 C/ADM/3, deuxième partie, la Commission administrative a recommandé de modifier les dates indiquées aux paragraphes 5, 6, 7, 8 et 10 du calendrier. De ce fait, la date de l'ouverture de la quinzième session de la Conférence générale se trouverait avancée au 15 octobre 1968.

3. The CHAIRMAN invited the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Commission to comment on Part II of document 14 C/ADM/3.

4.1 В.С.КОЛБАСИН (БССР), выступая в качестве докладчика от Административной комиссии, зачитал пункт 23 проекта доклада Административной комиссии часть II (14 C/ADM/3); Президиум Конференции передал на рассмотрение следующие две части документа 14 C/35 Административной комиссии: пункт 7.A (ii) - график подготовки программы и бюджета; пункт 7 (vii) - долгосрочное планирование. Эти два вопроса были также переданы Комиссии по программе.

4.2 Председатель Исполнительного совета представил документ 14 C/35 и ответил на вопросы делегатов.

График подготовки Программы и бюджета

4.3 Генеральный директор сообщил Комиссии, что в связи с недавними изменениями в датах проведения основных мероприятий в Париже, дающими возможность обеспечить отелями, было бы возможно перенести начало пятнадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции на две недели раньше. Это даст двойную выгоду: с одной стороны, Конференция будет проходить в условиях более мягкой погоды, с другой стороны - предоставит больше времени для Секретариата для завершения работы, которая должна быть сделана в период между окончанием Генеральной конференции и концом года. Перенесение начала Генеральной конференции должно привести к соответствующему

Annexes

щему изменению в датах, указанных в пунктах 5, 6, 7, 8 и 10 графика подготовки Программы и бюджета. Комиссия одобрила эти изменения в датах.

4.4 Комиссия согласилась с тем, что новый график подготовки Программы и бюджета представляет значительное улучшение и процесс подготовки Программы и бюджета будет упрощен и больше времени может предоставляться Исполнительному совету и Секретариату для обсуждения текущей программы. Комиссия подчеркнула важность строгого соблюдения со стороны Секретариата дат, установленных в графике подготовки Программы и бюджета, особенно даты 31 марта 1968 г. для распространения Проекта программы и бюджета (15 С/5).

4.5 Комиссия единогласно рекомендовала Генеральной конференции принять следующую резолюцию:

4.6 Генеральная конференция, обсудив доклад Исполнительного совета по графику подготовки Программы и бюджета (пункт 7.А (vii) документа 14 С/35), принимает следующий график подготовки Программы и бюджета на двухлетний период 1969-1970 годы:

- 1) октябрь-ноябрь 1967 г. - Исполнительный совет рассматривает все важные изменения и нововведения, предложенные Генеральным директором в отношении следующего двухлетия, наряду с соответствующими важными бюджетными факторами, имея в виду директивы предыдущей сессии Генеральной конференции относительно разработки будущей программы.
- 2) 1 января 1968 г. - Последний срок получения предложений по Программе и бюджету на 1969-1970 гг. от государств-членов и членом-сотрудников.
- 3) 31 марта 1968 г. - Генеральный директор рассылает государствам-членам и членам-сотрудникам и членам Исполнительного совета Проект программы и бюджета на 1969-1970 гг. (15 С/5), разработанный в соответствии с директивами Генеральной конференции и с учетом консультации с Исполнительным советом.
- 4) Середина мая - середина июня 1968 г. - Исполнительный совет рассматривает представленный Генеральным директором Проект программы и бюджета и формулирует свои рекомендации по этому Проекту в соответствии с пунктом 5 (а) Статьи V В Устава (статьи 3.4 и 3.6 Положения о финансах); эти рекомендации должны быть разосланы государствам-членам и членам-сотрудникам не позднее 30 июня.
- 5) 15 июля 1968 г. - Рассылка необходимых добавлений и исправлений к Проекту программы и бюджета на 1969-1970 гг.
- 6) 30 июля 1968 г. - Последний срок представления государствами-членами и членами-сотрудниками проектов резолюций, которые влекут за собой новые виды деятельности или значительное увеличение бюджетных расходов (Правила процедуры Генеральной конференции, статья 78.2).
- 7) 1 сентября 1968 г. - Последний срок рассылки Генеральным директором проектов резолюций, полученных им до 30 июля, вместе с его замечаниями и оценкой их возможных бюджетных последствий.
- 8) Сессия, проводимая накануне Генеральной конференции - Исполнительный совет принимает окончательные рекомендации по предложениям, относительно предельного уровня бюджета, предложенного Генеральным директором и государствами-членами и членами-сотрудниками.
- 9) 15 октября 1968 г. - Открытие пятнадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции.

Долгосрочное планирование

4.7 После заслушивания выступления по этому вопросу Председателя Исполнительного совета Комиссия приняла к сведению, что Исполнительный совет призвал Генерального директора изучить возможность представления долгосрочных планов деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Комиссия согласилась с этой инициативой.

4.8 Было сделано предложение, чтобы в долгосрочных планах также рассматривалась периодичность Генеральной конференции; было бы дешевле и продуктивнее собирать Генеральную конференцию в полном составе реже, чем в настоящее время, и между этими двумя основными сессиями проводить более короткие и более ограниченные Генеральные конференции, которые сосредоточивали свое внимание на тех изменениях, которые необходимо внести в предварительные одобренные резолюции, а также на непредвиденных новых мероприятиях.

4.9 Что касается планов организации будущей сессии Генеральной конференции, Комиссия попросила, чтобы Исполнительный совет обратил внимание на соображения Генерального директора, содержащиеся в пунктах 28, 29 и 30 его введения к документу 14 С/5.

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4.10 Комиссия считает, что было бы очень полезно для Исполнительного совета рассмотреть роль Административной комиссии и ее взаимоотношения с Комиссией по программе и с этой целью единогласно рекомендовала Генеральной конференции принять следующую резолюцию:

4.11 Генеральная конференция, принимая во внимание, что Исполнительный совет и Генеральный директор рассмотрят возможность представления на обсуждение пятнадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции долгосрочных планов деятельности ЮНЕСКО (документ 14 C/35, пункт В (vii), просит Исполнительный совет обратить внимание как на методы работы Административной комиссии, так и на ее взаимоотношения с Комиссией по программе.

(4.1) Mr. KOLBASIN, speaking as Rapporteur of the Administrative Commission, read out item 23 of the Draft Report of the Administrative Commission, Part II (14 C/ADM/3, Part II): The General Committee had referred the following two parts of document 14 C/35 to the Administrative Commission for its consideration: paragraph 7.A(ii) - Time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget; paragraph 7.B(vii) - Long-term planning. The two questions had also been referred to the Programme Commission.

(4.2) The Chairman of the Executive Board introduced document 14 C/35 and replied to questions of delegates.

Time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget

(4.3) The Director-General informed the Commission that because of recent changes announced in the dates of major events, in Paris, which would result in releasing hotel space, it would be possible to advance the opening date of the fifteenth session of the General Conference by two weeks; this would have the double advantage of permitting the Conference to take place in a period of more clement weather and leaving more time for the Secretariat to complete work which had to be done between the end of the General Conference and the end of the year. The advancing of the opening date of the General Conference would entail changes in dates in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the time-table. The Commission approved these changes in date.

(4.4) The Commission agreed that the new time-table represented a marked improvement in that the process of preparing the programme and budget would be simplified and more time could be devoted by the Executive Board and the Secretariat to the execution of the current programme. The Commission stressed the importance of strict observance on the part of the Secretariat of the dates in the time-table, especially the date of 31 March 1968 for the circulation of the draft programme and budget (15 C/5).

(4.5) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

(4.6) The General Conference, Having examined the report of the Executive Board on the time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget (paragraph 7.A(ii) of document 14 C/35),

Adopts the following time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget for the 1969-1970 biennium:

- (1) October-November 1967 - The Executive Board will examine any important changes and innovations proposed by the Director-General with regard to the next biennium together with relevant significant budgetary factors, bearing in mind the directives of the previous session of the General Conference regarding the development of the future programme.
- (2) 1 January 1968 - Final date for receipt from Member States and Associate Members of suggestions concerning the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970.
- (3) 31 March 1968 - The Director-General circulates to Member States, Associate Members and members of the Executive Board, the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (document 15 C/5), established in accordance with the directives laid down by the General Conference and taking into account the consultations with the Executive Board.
- (4) Mid-May to mid-June 1968 - The Executive Board examines the Director-General's draft programme and budget and, in accordance with Article V.B.5(a) of the Constitution (Articles 3.4 and 3.6 of the Financial Regulations), makes recommendations thereon which are forwarded to Member States and Associate Members by 15 June at the latest.

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- (5) 15 July 1968 - Circulation of such Addenda and Corrigenda to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 as may be necessary.
- (6) 30 July 1968 - Final date for submission by Member States and Associate Members of draft resolutions involving new activities or substantial budgetary increase (Rule 78.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference).
- (7) 1 September 1968 - Final date for circulation by the Director-General of any draft resolutions received by 30 July, together with his comments and estimates of their budgetary implications, if any.
- (8) Pre-General Conference session - The Executive Board will make final recommendations on budget ceiling proposals submitted by the Director-General and by Member States and Associate Members.
- (9) 15 October 1968 - Opening of the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

Long-term planning

(4.7) After hearing an introductory statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Commission noted that the Board had invited the Director-General to study the possibility of presenting long-term plans for Unesco's activities. The Commission was in agreement with this initiative.

(4.8) A suggestion was made that long-term plans should deal also with the periodicity of the General Conference; it would be less costly and more productive to hold full sessions of the General Conference less frequently than at present and to have, between those major sessions, less comprehensive ones, of much shorter duration, which would concentrate on modifications that had become necessary to previously approved resolutions, and on unforeseen new activities.

(4.9) With regard to the plans for the organization of future sessions of the General Conference, the Commission requested that the Executive Board give full attention to the considerations of the Director-General contained in paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 of his introduction to 14 C/5.

(4.10) The Commission considered that it would be most useful for the Executive Board to examine the rôle of the Administrative Commission and its relationship with the Programme Commission, and to this end recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

(4.11) The General Conference,

Having noted that the Executive Board and the Director-General will be considering the possibility of presenting, for consideration by the fifteenth session of the General Conference, long-term plans for Unesco's activities (document 14 C/35, paragraph B(vii)),
Requests the Executive Board to give attention as well to the methods of work of the Administrative Commission and its relationship with the Programme Commission.

Report of Working Party on Evaluation (14 C/PRG/5)

5. The CHAIRMAN invited the Rapporteur of the Working Party on Evaluation to present the report figuring in document 14 C/PRG/5.

6.1 Mr. BARTLETT (Canada) (Rapporteur of the Working Party on Evaluation) drew attention to several formal corrections which should be made in the text of the report.

6.2 In considering its task, the working party had been faced with two responsibilities. On the one hand, it had been required to examine as closely as possible the three reports referred to it in order to formulate conclusions and recommendations on questions of substance for the consideration of the Programme Commission and the General Conference; on the other hand, it had been required to reach general conclusions and recommendations relative to the practice of evaluation itself. Sections I to VI contained an account of the discussions held on both aspects of the working party's task, while Section VII contained a resolution in which the conclusions and recommendations arising from the discussion were summarized.

6.3 Each of the studies before the working party had presented both positive and negative elements, although on the whole the positive elements were the more dominant. For instance, the

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figures given in paragraph 14 of Section VII clearly demonstrated the importance of the progress which had been made since the start of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America. On the other hand, paragraph 10 of Section II emphasized the opinion of the working party that educational planning had not been sufficiently integrated with overall national development planning at the time when the Major Project had been undertaken; that negative aspect was also mentioned in paragraph 18 of Section III and paragraph 16 of Section VII. It had also been felt by the working party that quantitative aspects, such as for example the increase in the number of teaching posts, were far easier to evaluate than qualitative aspects. The recommendations of the working party relative to the Major Project in Latin America were to be found in paragraph 21 of Section VII.

6.4 Referring to the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, which had also been found to contain both positive and negative elements, he pointed out that the conclusions reached thereon by the working party were contained in paragraphs 27, 28 and 29 of Section VII; the negative aspects of that Project were also mentioned in paragraph 20 of Section IV.

6.5 With regard to the Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes established or assisted by Unesco in Asia, the most interesting of the conclusions reached by the working party was to be found in the original paragraph 37 of Section VII. The working party had noted that most of the recommendations made by the Evaluation Commission had been accepted by the Director-General; some of those recommendations had already been followed up, and others had been translated into specific proposals in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968. The negative aspects of the functioning of the Regional Offices, Centres and Institutes were mentioned in the original paragraphs 36 and 38 of Section VII.

6.6 A conclusion reached by the working party, but which had not been included in the report, concerned the vital importance of Unesco's rôle as a catalytic agent through which Member States, non-governmental organizations and other bodies could co-operate at both the regional and international levels towards the solution of common problems.

6.7 As far as the practice of evaluation was concerned, the working party had not devoted any time to the discussion of evaluation as such, but had preferred to draw conclusions of general application from its examination of the three specific studies before it. After drawing attention to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Section VI, he stressed the importance of full and active participation on the part of Member States in all evaluation and appraisal activities. The recommendations of the Committee concerning evaluation techniques and activities were to be found in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of Section VII.

6.8 He was pleased to say that unanimous approval of the report by the working party had been achieved without it having been necessary to sacrifice any of the report's substance. He thanked all those who had been instrumental in the drafting, reproduction and distribution of the report.

Recommendations by Sub-Commissions on Future Programme (14 C/PRG/6, 7, 8, 9, 13)

7. The CHAIRMAN invited the Rapporteurs of Sub-Commissions I and II to present the reports of the Sub-Commissions concerning the future programme.

8.1 Mr. SHEIBANI (Libya) (Rapporteur of Sub-Commission I) said that the drafting committee, in preparing the report and the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/PRG/6, had attempted to summarize as faithfully as possible the substance of all the proposals which had been made orally or in writing concerning the future programme. The report aimed at reflecting accurately the degree of emphasis which had been placed on the various subjects discussed, as well as the degree of consensus reached during the discussions. Some of the views expressed had been approved by the whole Sub-Commission, some by the majority of speakers, and others by only a minority; the drafting committee had attempted to give an accurate rendering of the sense of the discussion in order to provide the Director-General and the Executive Board with suitable guidelines, without, however, tying their hands.

8.2 A number of points had emerged particularly clearly from the discussion. Firstly, the Sub-Commission had decided that the priority accorded to education should be continued when preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970. Secondly, it was felt that Unesco's activities in the field of education should be based on the same broad objectives which governed its

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whole programme, namely the promotion of international intellectual co-operation, aid to development, and action for peace and international understanding. Thirdly, the five priorities in education proposed by the Director-General should be maintained in the future programme. Fourthly, the Sub-Commission fully endorsed the concept of lifelong education as a framework within which all educational activities should be interpreted; in addition, the right to education and equality of access to education for all sections of the population should also be a guiding principle and constant objective of all Unesco's educational activity. Fifthly, it was felt that the emphasis rightly placed on development should not be detrimental to Unesco's responsibility with regard to education for international understanding. Neither should education be developed along quantitative lines alone; the quality and indeed the moral content of education should always be given close attention. Furthermore, a consensus of opinion had been reached on the fact that education in the modern world must have recourse to the most advanced technological developments in the field of audio-visual aids, programmed instruction, and space communication; and that in turn required research and adequate preparation of teachers. Finally, it had been unanimously agreed that better recruitment, status, pre-service and in-service training of teachers provided the key to educational development.

8.3 He drew attention to paragraph 29 of document 14 C/PRG/6, and read the draft resolution figuring in that paragraph.

9.1 Mr. JOEDO (Netherlands) (Rapporteur of Sub-Commission II), introducing the report on the future programme in natural sciences and their application to development (14 C/PRG/7), said that the consensus of opinion expressed by Sub-Commission II with regard to the draft programme and budget for the forthcoming biennium had to a large extent persisted during the discussion on the future programme. Although a large number of suggestions had been made, there had been unanimous assent with regard to the areas on which the financial resources of the science chapter in 1969-1970 should be concentrated (14 C/PRG/7, paragraph 10). Unanimity had also been achieved as regards the recommendations contained in paragraph 23 of the report.

9.2 Paragraph 1 of the report dealt with the procedure which had been followed for discussing the future programme. Paragraphs 2 to 4 contained a summary of the statement made by the Assistant Director-General for Science. The basic principles governing the elaboration of the future programme were mentioned in paragraphs 6 to 9, namely long-term planning within the framework of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science to Development, the continued accordance of priority to natural sciences, continuity and concentration within the future programme. The priority areas chosen were dealt with in paragraphs 10 to 16, while a number of further suggestions and remarks made concerning the future programme were dealt with in paragraphs 17 and 18. Paragraphs 19 to 22 were devoted to the various means for programme implementation; in that respect, particular stress had been laid on the need for setting up suitable machinery for the execution of the various projects.

9.3 In the third and fourth lines of paragraph 23, the words "recommends the adoption by the General Conference of a resolution along the following lines" should be replaced by the words "unanimously adopted the following resolution".

9.4 He read the text of the resolution contained in paragraph 23 of the report.

9.5 Introducing the report of Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture (14 C/PRG/8), he pointed out that that report contained a number of notions which were very similar to those reflected in document 14 C/PRG/7, which he had just presented. However, the report in document 14 C/PRG/8 contained no indication of priority areas in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture. The Sub-Commission had been unanimous in expressing the opinion that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 did not represent a substantial advance over the programmes adopted during previous years; many of the desires which had been expressed were still unfulfilled, and opinions indeed differed considerably as to the goals which should be set. Very similar attitudes had been expressed during the discussion on the future programme, and the Sub-Commission's task had not been facilitated by the extremely large number of proposals submitted by Member States in the form of draft resolutions. It had therefore been impossible to establish an exhaustive list of directives and guidelines for the Director-General. The need for further clarification of aims was reflected in the draft resolution figuring in paragraph 37 of the report.

9.6 Fortunately, the Sub-Commission had had before it two draft resolutions submitted by France, and subsequently co-sponsored by a number of other countries, which were very broad in scope and which had been annexed to the present report. Draft resolution 14 C/DR.155 Rev.

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contained an invitation to the Director-General to provide for international comparative studies or activities when appropriate, and draft resolution 14 C/DR.161 Rev. stressed the importance of philosophical studies, planned research policy, applied social sciences, and relations with scientists and research workers.

9.7 The first four paragraphs of the report concerned the procedure followed during the discussion and the introduction of the Assistant Director-General; the following paragraphs were devoted to the principles underlying the programme and the ways and means to be adopted for its execution. Extensive reference was made throughout to the suggestions and proposals submitted both orally and in writing; wherever possible, marginal references were made to the relevant draft resolutions.

9.8 Paragraph 37 contained the draft resolution proposed by the Sub-Commission for adoption. After drawing attention to paragraph (i)(a) of the resolution, in which the word "consultation" should be replaced by the word "consolidation", he read the text of the resolution.

10. M. BARBEY (Suisse), intervenant pour un point d'ordre, suggère que l'on gagnerait du temps si l'on évitait de donner lecture des projets de résolution des Sous-Commissions. Cette lecture est inutile puisque les délégations ont déjà sous les yeux le texte de ces résolutions.

11.1 Mr. SHEIBANI (Libya) (Rapporteur of Sub-Commission I), introducing the report of Sub-Commission I concerning the future programme in the field of communication (14 C/PRG/9), said that every attempt had been made to provide in the report as detailed and accurate a summary as possible of the various views expressed during the discussion. He drew particular attention to paragraph (2)(a)(ii) of the draft resolution figuring in paragraph 19 of the report, and said that the question of augmenting the programme in the Communication sector had been the object of a lengthy debate. The paragraph to which he had just referred invited the Director-General and the Executive Board to plan for a suitable increase in the programme for Communication; however, the Sub-Commission had made every effort not to tie the hands of the Director-General by formulating specific proposals in that respect. Furthermore, it was obvious that the extent to which the programme could be augmented would depend on the overall resources available at the time.

11.2 Referring to draft resolutions 14 C/DR.186, 146 and 156, which were annexed to the report, he pointed out that those draft resolutions had met with a great measure of support on the part of the delegations; as proposals for the future programme were essentially proposals made by Member States as distinct from Secretariat proposals, it had seemed fitting that the future programme in the Communication sector be based on the proposals contained in those draft resolutions, which were wide in scope and complemented each other most satisfactorily. Referring to draft resolution 14 C/DR.146, he remarked that Italy should be added to the list of co-sponsors, as an amendment proposed by that country to the draft resolution had been approved the previous day.

12. The CHAIRMAN, presenting the recommendations of the Bureau of the Programme Commission concerning the establishment of directives on the future programme by the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions (14 C/PRG/13), said that the difficulties encountered during the discussions on Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 were listed in paragraph 2 of document 14 C/PRG/13. Those problems had in addition been discussed by the General Committee which had noted that the Sub-Commissions rightly adopted a specialist and sectoral approach to the future programme; the General Committee had decided to transmit the problem to the Bureau of the Programme Commission which would attempt to propose a solution, bearing in mind that it would take more than one session of the General Conference to work out adequate procedures on the formulation of directives, and that for the present, directives should be in the form of general recommendations to the Director-General and the Executive Board. He drew attention to the suggested procedure and to the two draft resolutions figuring in paragraph 4 of document 14 C/PRG/13. As far as programme co-ordination was concerned, delegates should bear in mind a certain number of important issues during the general debate on the future programme which was to take place in the Programme Commission, namely the overlapping of science education between the Science and Education sectors; the interest of those two sectors in all aspects of technical and vocational education; the need for an integrated approach to the social and human sciences and to culture and communication; the fact that all elements in the Communication sector should be integrated into all other programmes; the close relationship of the programme in social and human sciences to all other programmes; and the need for long-term planning in the Natural Science sector.

Report on future rôle and organization of the Programme Commission (14 C/PRG/15)

13.1 The CHAIRMAN drew attention to document 14 C/PRG/15 and its Appendices A, B and C. Appendix B reproduced document 14 C/PRG/4, a questionnaire prepared by the Bureau of the Programme Commission and addressed to members of the Commission in an attempt to obtain the views of delegates concerning the rôle and functioning of the Commission. Appendix A contained a list of the Member States which had replied to the questionnaire, and Appendix C contained a break-down of the replies received from the five major regions of the world. After drawing attention to the questions dealt with in paragraphs 2 to 15 of the report, and to the conclusions contained in paragraph 16, he remarked that there was one important point which was not mentioned in the report, namely the very important rôle of the Bureau of the Programme Commission and of the two Sub-Commissions in organizing the work of those organs.

13.2 He intended to recommend to the General Conference that the Bureau of the Programme Commission and of the two Sub-Commissions be recognized as a constituent part of the General Conference and that adequate provisions be made in that connexion in the Rules of Procedure. He therefore proposed the insertion of two new clauses to the resolution contained in paragraph 16 of document 14 C/PRG/15, those clauses to be inserted after the present third clause of the resolution.

"Noting that daily meetings of the Bureau of the Programme Commission, on appropriate occasions together with the Bureaux of its Sub-Commissions, are required to ensure the adequate functioning of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions,

Considers that specific provision should be made in the Rules of Procedure for the Bureau of the Programme Commission and appropriate facilities provided for its functioning."

Draft resolutions for consideration by the Programme Commission in connexion with the future programme (14 C/8; 14 C/DR.79, 130, 133, 139, 141, 200, 201, 203)

14. Mrs. RIBOUD (India), introducing draft resolution 14 C/DR.130, remarked that the proposals contained therein reflected opinions which had often been expressed during the course of the discussions. Regional conferences could be of several types; nevertheless, her delegation believed that it would become increasingly necessary to integrate and harmonize all activities in the fields of education, culture, science, communication and planning. It was no longer possible at the present time to argue that the tasks of Unesco were separate from the key issues of development. Within a broad and ever-growing complex of ideas and concepts, only coherent thinking and logical application would enable development problems to be successfully tackled. Her delegation therefore hoped that increased attention would be given to careful planning and preparation of all regional conferences, whether they be intergovernmental, non-governmental or of a specialist nature.

15. Mr. SUNDSTROM (Sweden), introducing draft resolution 14 C/DR.141 submitted by the Scandinavian countries, stressed the importance of effective harmonization of all aspects of external aid and co-operation; without such harmonization, rational planning and successful execution of programmes in education, science, culture and communication would be impossible. It was for that reason that the draft resolution in question contained a request to the Director-General to continue his efforts of aid to Member States in harmonization programmes. Furthermore, he stressed that efforts towards harmonization should be carried out with due consultation of the other United Nations agencies engaged in work for development.

16.1 M. BALACI (Roumanie) présente le projet de résolution soumis par son pays (14 C/8, pages 4 et 5) sur la mise en valeur et l'utilisation des ressources humaines.

16.2 On sait combien ce problème, avec l'essor des pays en voie de développement, est devenu important pour le progrès général, économique et social et culturel de ces pays. L'accès des hommes aux bienfaits de la science, de la technique et de la culture est en effet un véritable impératif à l'époque actuelle.

16.3 Tenant compte de ces préoccupations, la Roumanie formule, en vue du programme futur, des propositions visant : 1) à favoriser en priorité les projets destinés à mettre en valeur les ressources humaines ; 2) à accorder la même priorité aux projets d'assistance technique et aux mesures prises par l'Unesco pour la formation et l'éducation des cadres nationaux ; 3) à stimuler l'action concertée de l'Unesco, de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des autres institutions spé-

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cialisées pour l'exécution de ces programmes destinés en premier lieu aux pays en voie de développement ; 4) à stimuler l'action des Etats membres dans ce domaine en vue de l'exécution d'un programme complexe en faveur de la mise en valeur et de l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources humaines.

16.4 La délégation roumaine considère que l'examen du problème de la mise en valeur des ressources humaines est le complément indispensable des projets consacrés à l'étude des ressources naturelles et doit constituer un chapitre important du programme futur. En adoptant la résolution présentée par la délégation roumaine, la Conférence générale compléterait heureusement les résolutions déjà adoptées sur la question par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, le Conseil économique et social et l'Organisation internationale du travail.

17.1 M. LIPATTI (Roumanie) présente le projet de résolution (14 C/DR.79) soumis par neuf pays, dont la Roumanie.

17.2 Outre une erreur matérielle qui s'est glissée dans la présentation de ce document (la répétition inopportune du quatrième considérant), le délégué de la Roumanie signale qu'il y a lieu d'ajouter, dans ce paragraphe, après les mots "l'élaboration", les mots "et de l'adoption".

17.3 En ce vingtième anniversaire de l'Unesco, on a pu constater combien les activités régionales de l'Organisation ont joué un rôle clé dans la mise en oeuvre des programmes, grâce à l'action concertée des Etats d'une même région. De toutes les régions, c'est l'Europe qui, dans le programme actuel de l'Unesco, est la moins bien partagée. Or, l'Europe peut et doit apporter une contribution importante à la coopération intellectuelle, et par là même favoriser un climat de détente, de compréhension et de collaboration entre les pays qui la composent.

17.4 La coopération intellectuelle européenne a deux grands avantages : non seulement elle permet de rapprocher les peuples européens par une meilleure appréciation mutuelle de leurs valeurs spirituelles et contribue ainsi au renforcement de la confiance réciproque, de la paix et de la sécurité en Europe, mais encore elle contribue à l'amélioration des relations culturelles internationales. Dans son dialogue avec le monde, l'Europe a besoin de se mieux connaître d'abord elle-même et de promouvoir la coopération scientifique et culturelle de ses savants et de ses spécialistes. Elle doit aussi offrir au monde un exemple de coopération intellectuelle qui soit un facteur de progrès dans ce que l'on appelle l'humanisme du développement. La coopération intellectuelle européenne intéresse donc également les autres régions du monde.

17.5 Tels sont le sens et la portée du projet de résolution présenté par neuf pays européens, et qui transpose, dans le cadre de la compétence de l'Unesco, l'esprit et les principes de la résolution 2129 (XX) de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. En adoptant cette résolution, la Commission ne fera donc que marquer sa volonté de traduire, dans le cadre de l'Unesco, des idées qui ont été unanimement approuvées par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Elle donnera en outre au Directeur général une directive claire pour la préparation du programme futur.

18.1 M. VARROS (Tchécoslovaquie) présente le projet de résolution (14 C/DR.203), soumis par six pays, dont la Tchécoslovaquie.

18.2 On sait comment le processus de civilisation intervient dans la vie humaine collective et individuelle, comment il change les relations de l'homme avec la nature et avec lui-même, comment il transforme le milieu naturel social et culturel de la vie humaine. Ces changements ont des effets à la fois positifs et négatifs. S'ils élèvent les normes de vie, ils menacent en revanche certaines conditions indispensables de la vie humaine, en troublant souvent la santé physique et morale de l'homme, en interrompant le contact de l'homme avec la nature, en traumatisant enfin l'homme, par leurs effets mécaniques, chimiques, biologiques, sociaux et même culturels. Ces considérations ont incité la Tchécoslovaquie, appuyée par la Finlande, l'Inde, le Japon, le Mexique et la Pologne, à élaborer un projet d'activités pour le programme futur de l'Unesco. Le problème posé est extrêmement complexe. Il exige non seulement une collaboration effective de plusieurs activités scientifiques et culturelles, mais aussi la formation progressive d'une spécialisation interdisciplinaire. Il dépasse évidemment les frontières nationales, et même le cadre des organisations internationales spécialisées. Il revient cependant à l'Unesco de prendre l'initiative dans ce domaine et de stimuler une large collaboration internationale par l'intermédiaire des Etats membres et des organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales intéressés.

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18.3 M. Varros expose ensuite que le projet de résolution touche à divers problèmes, tels que : le milieu naturel, qui est une des conditions de la santé et de l'intégrité humaines ; les possibilités et les exigences de l'organisme de l'homme dans les conditions d'une civilisation évoluée ; la création et la protection du milieu urbaniste et architectural, ainsi que la synthèse des arts plastiques dans la formation d'un milieu de vie artificiel ; enfin, le milieu social et culturel, les relations humaines dans des grandes agglomérations, l'étude des facteurs psychologiques et sociologiques de la vie humaine, individuelle et collective, du point de vue du milieu. Ces aspects très divers revêtent dans chaque structure sociale une forme spécifique. Mais ils ont un dénominateur commun qui facilite et exige des solutions du problème sur le plan international.

18.4 Aux termes du projet de résolution, la Conférence générale recommanderait aux Etats membres de faire connaître au Directeur général, lors de la préparation du programme futur, leurs vues et leurs constatations sur ce problème complexe. Ainsi, le Directeur général pourrait présenter à la quinzième session de la Conférence générale un projet majeur à long terme de recherche, de documentation et d'action.

19.1 M. FLORKIN (Belgique) présente le projet de résolution soumis par son pays (14 C/DR. 200), qui concerne l'enseignement technique et professionnel.

19.2 A sa douzième session, la Conférence générale a adopté une recommandation relative à cet enseignement. Il est donc normal que l'on s'en préoccupe dans le programme futur et que l'Unesco aide les Etats membres à assurer la pleine application de la recommandation en question. D'autre part, il est indispensable d'établir une coordination étroite entre les Institutions spécialisées qui s'occupent de cette question, et aussi entre les divers départements du Secrétariat de l'Unesco dont relève cet enseignement. Une telle aide et une telle coordination doivent être prévues dans le programme futur.

20. Mr. HELA (Finland), commenting on draft resolution 14 C/DR.139, drew attention to the disadvantages of adopting a draft programme and budget which corresponded exactly to the budget ceiling; indeed, under those circumstances, any proposal for increased or additional budgetary allocations in one part of the programme had to be accompanied by a proposal for a corresponding decrease elsewhere in the programme, and that was something which delegates were for obvious reasons extremely unwilling to do. The establishment of a modest reserve would provide a measure of flexibility and enable response to be made to any unforeseen requests from Member States or to unexpected emergencies.

21.1 Mr. CONTON (Sierra Leone), introducing draft resolution 14 C/DR.133, drew attention to document 14 C/5, Part I, Chapter 1, paragraph 5(a), in which the Director-General proposed an extension of the duration of the fifteenth session of the General Conference. The draft resolution submitted by his delegation invited the Commission to express the view that such an extension would be unnecessary if speakers were briefer and more relevant in their contributions to the discussions.

21.2 He drew attention to two small amendments which his delegation wished to make in the text of the draft resolution, namely the deletion of the word "well" from the first clause, and the substitution of the words "Executive Board" for the words "General Committee" in the last clause. The reason for the first amendment was that the Programme Commission was at the present time only slightly behind schedule; the second amendment had been prompted by the decision of the General Committee that the Executive Board was the appropriate organ to study the question of the organization of work for future sessions. In addition, he believed that the United Kingdom delegation intended to submit to the plenary meeting a draft resolution to that effect.

21.3 He stressed that the purpose of the draft resolution submitted by Sierra Leone was merely to assist the Chairman of the Programme Commission and the two Sub-Commissions, the Secretariat and the various Conference services in the performance of their duties. However, and apart from the question of the economies which would be made if his draft resolution was approved, there was also the question of discipline, which no delegate to Unesco could afford to ignore. The only alternative to the self-discipline urged in the present draft resolution would be the external discipline of a time-limit on interventions, to which a substantial minority of delegates was opposed. He therefore hoped that draft resolution 14 C/DR.133 would meet with general support.

22.1 Mr. VRATUSA (Yugoslavia), introducing draft resolution 14 C/DR.201, said that there were three principal elements involved therein. First and foremost came the suggestion for the initiation of a programme of extensive research into education, work and the management of public,

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economic and social affairs, all of which were very closely interrelated. Unesco, which was already performing valuable work in the field of education and its various aspects, might very usefully devote more attention to the co-ordination of education with work. Secondly, schools had a vital rôle to play in preparing youth for work; a number of countries had already acquired some experience in that connexion, and Unesco should continue its efforts to enable countries to benefit from each other's experience. The third element on which the proposals in the draft resolution were based was the importance of civic education in preparing young people to contribute actively to the management of public affairs.

22.2 He therefore felt very strongly the necessity for interdisciplinary studies and research on education, training for vocational work and civic education; Yugoslavia would willingly assist in the convening of an expert meeting in that respect, and hoped that it would be possible for such a conference to be organized in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970.

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TWELFTH MEETING, 24 November 1966, afternoon
DOUZIEME SEANCE, 24 novembre 1966, après-midi
DECIMOSEGUNDA SESION, 24 de noviembre de 1966, por la tarde (14 C/PRG/SR.12)
ДВЕНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 24 ноября 1966 г., вторая половина дня

1.1 M. BARBEY (Suisse), avant d'en venir à quelques réflexions générales sur l'ensemble des chapitres du programme, tient à féliciter le Président de l'impulsion qu'il a donnée et de l'ordre qu'il a apporté aux travaux de la Commission.

1.2 A l'ouverture du débat général, puis des travaux de la Commission du programme, le Directeur général a pris acte de la "croissance quantitative des entreprises de l'Unesco". Mais il en a tiré aussitôt une conclusion dont la Commission du programme mesure mieux, au terme de ses travaux, toute l'importance : c'est que la recherche de la qualité doit de plus en plus orienter l'effort de l'Organisation. La délégation suisse se propose d'apporter quelques éléments de réponse à ce problème tout ensemble philosophique et pratique, dans la perspective des programmes futurs.

1.3 Une autre observation essentielle du Directeur général est celle qu'il a énoncée devant le Conseil exécutif, à savoir que l'oeuvre de l'Unesco ressortit à des phénomènes d'évolution plutôt qu'aux événements proprement dits. Or ces phénomènes d'évolution, c'est dans le champ de la science, dans sa généralité, et de toutes les sciences, qu'ils apparaissent de la manière la plus frappante.

1.4 Pour les sciences exactes et naturelles, leur langage devient de plus en plus symbolique, et par conséquent de moins en moins réaliste, à mesure qu'il tend à se mathématiser. En même temps, l'efficacité expérimentale et technique de ces sciences ne cesse de croître. Les plus grands savants prennent une conscience toujours plus vive des possibilités de la recherche et de ses limites - lorsqu'ils considèrent les résultats de cette recherche, qu'ils s'efforcent d'en apprécier le sens et la portée.

1.5 Il n'en va pas de même pour les sciences dites sociales et humaines. Leur langage, et encore une fois cela prouve à quel point le langage est révélateur - devient de plus en plus compliqué et technique. Leur tendance, leur ambition est d'unifier les méthodes et, si possible, les disciplines (le Département compétent et la Division de la coopération interdisciplinaire et de la philosophie le savent mieux que personne). Disposant de moyens techniques sans cesse perfectionnés, les sciences sociales et humaines ne visent rien moins que l'homme et la société dans leur totalité.

1.6 Telles sont, très sommairement esquissées, les tendances que l'Unesco est amenée à canaliser lorsqu'elle se préoccupe d'appliquer les sciences au développement. Aujourd'hui, dans sa précision et dans son vague, à la fois, le développement est une nécessité sur laquelle tout le monde est d'accord. L'aide au développement est un impératif dont dépendent la condition humaine, en général, et la paix internationale, en particulier. L'Unesco l'a compris à temps : elle s'y trouve engagée d'une manière irrévocable et admirable, mais peut-être dangereusement, si la qualité, justement, ne prime pas la quantité. En effet, sur cette voie, on éprouve le sentiment rassurant d'échapper dans une certaine mesure aux antagonismes et aux heurts des idéologies, de se réfugier dans l'objectivité scientifique et de la mettre au service de l'efficacité économique. Or, à partir du moment où l'on vise la qualité, les vraies divergences commencent à apparaître.

1.7 Pour s'assurer de la qualité des méthodes, une tendance se manifeste qui consiste à s'en remettre à certaines techniques scientifiques. Des types ou prototypes, des ordinateurs permettent, à l'heure actuelle, de fixer un certain processus de développement ; de fixer le rôle de chaque branche d'enseignement dans chaque genre de formation et, partant, le contenu, la substance même de l'enseignement ; de fixer les méthodes d'enseignement qui paraissent les plus utiles et les plus rapides ; de fixer la politique scientifique, c'est-à-dire les secteurs de la recherche qu'il convient d'encourager à un moment donné ; de fixer ... ce qu'on pourrait appeler l'ordre successif des curiosités des savants.

1.8 De tels courants "débouchent", comme on dit aujourd'hui, sur la définition d'un certain type d'homme qu'il faut façonner, qu'il faut même "produire" pour obtenir l'agent efficace, par excellence, du développement. C'est alors qu'on songe au robot qui, dans les programmes futurs, tendra de plus en plus à déterminer ce que sera son maître et comment il faut "produire" ce maître, afin que lui-même atteigne à son développement optimum.

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1.9 Dès lors, c'est la finalité même du développement qui est mise en question. Le but à atteindre, le "salut" n'est évidemment ni de produire des robots, ni de rejeter la planification au profit d'on ne sait quelle anarchie. Le progrès sera, au contraire, l'assujettissement du robot et de la planification à certaines fins, dont seules les plus immédiates ou les plus matérielles peuvent être déterminées d'avance. Mais les autres, celles qui comptent le plus, sont imprévisibles, car elles dépendent de la liberté des hommes, cette liberté dont tous savent le prix, qui a encore ses chances et à laquelle on peut encore ménager des possibilités. Ce sont ces chances, ces possibilités que l'Unesco devrait chercher à mettre à profit dès maintenant dans la conception de ses programmes futurs.

1.10 C'est ainsi, par exemple, qu'un effort de développement est urgent dans le secteur de l'éducation. Néanmoins, il importe de prendre en considération non seulement la propagation du savoir réputé le plus efficace, mais aussi les réactions et l'intérêt de l'élève. Quant aux méthodes, il faudrait les choisir non pas d'après les seuls critères de l'efficacité et de la rapidité, mais aussi selon leur valeur d'exercices intellectuels ou spirituels.

1.11 Sans doute le "planisme", même mécanisé, est indispensable. Mais la part d'abstraction et d'inhumanité qu'il comporte fatalement doit être compensée par une attention beaucoup plus vive pour ce qui touche aux réalités matérielles, intellectuelles, éthiques, affectives. Il faut songer aux hommes sur lesquels, pour leur bien (du moins on l'espère), on a pris la liberté et la responsabilité d'agir. C'est pourquoi il convient de ménager la place et le rôle des maîtres, de former des animateurs de types très divers qui, sans être obligatoirement des universitaires, soient capables de s'adresser à des groupements très divers et de vivre avec eux les mutations naturelles ou forcées, qu'ils seront amenés à subir.

1.12 Un tel exemple s'inscrit bien dans la perspective des phénomènes évolutifs auxquels le Directeur général faisait allusion. Avec un peu d'imagination, il est facile d'extrapoler et de voir qu'une réflexion analogue pourrait s'appliquer à la plupart des chapitres du programme et singulièrement à celui de l'information.

1.13 En conclusion, afin que, dans les programmes futurs, la qualité prime la quantité, il faut veiller à ce que l'homme, aidé du miraculeux et dangereux mais inévitable robot, voie dans sa personne et son perfectionnement, sa fin et sa justification, et faire en sorte qu'il reste maître des moyens employés à cette fin - même et surtout du robot. La délégation suisse n'a évidemment pas entendu formuler ces réflexions en quelque projet de résolution. Elle espère, toutefois, que la Commission en recueillera la trace et que le Directeur général en tiendra compte lorsqu'il examinera, avec le Conseil exécutif, l'orientation à donner aux programmes futurs.

1.14 En terminant, M. Barbey exprime la satisfaction avec laquelle la délégation suisse a pris connaissance du rapport du groupe de travail sur l'évaluation et l'intérêt qu'elle porte aux projets de résolution 14 C/DR. 79 et 14 C/DR. 203.

2.1 Mr. BENDER (Netherlands) said that development had been one of the main subjects of discussion at the present session of the Conference. The Director-General, in presenting document 14 C/10 on Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade, had pointed out that Unesco's general policy was bound up with the problem of how to use education, science and culture in achieving lasting peace. Development was one of the key elements of a future world community. At that discussion his delegation had put forward certain suggestions which he wished to relate to Unesco's future programme. His delegation had pointed out that aid for development had not yet become an integral and normal part of the structure of the developed countries; that aid was all too often dependent on changing economic conditions; its organization was often incidental, marginal and little known to the general public. Such aid should become a normal activity of governmental and non-governmental organs, and hence a permanent factor in national activity.

2.2 In his own country, a report expressing that view had recently been submitted by the National Council for Development to the Minister in charge of Development Aid. That report dealt with universities, which were of particular interest to Unesco. It recommended that development activities should become part of their normal work, and that teaching, curricula and courses for students from developing countries should be adapted to new demands. A similar policy should also be envisaged for scientific and cultural bodies.

2.3 Unesco could become the co-ordinator and stimulator of such a trend in the developed countries; development aid, which unfortunately after five years of the Development Decade had

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not yet narrowed the gap between the rich countries and the poor ones, might thus increase markedly in efficiency, scope and depth.

2.4 His delegation trusted that the Director-General would take account of his remarks in drawing up the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970. The Netherlands' Government and National Commission would be happy to put forward more detailed suggestions at the appropriate time.

2.5 Turning to the question of the organization of the work of the Programme Commission at the fifteenth session of the General Conference, he observed that his delegation had found it difficult to answer the questionnaire addressed to members of that Commission. It was hard to say how often a feeling of frustration was experienced; moreover, the questions asked centred too much round continuation of the present organization of work. Document 14 C/PRG/15 on the future rôle of the Programme Commission, had only just been made available, and his delegation had not had enough time to study it. The General Conference's task was changing. Its primary business was and would remain the adoption of the proposed programme and budget for the subsequent biennium. However, the possibility of making changes in the programme had considerably decreased since the early sessions of the General Conference. During the last few years, a network of consultation had been developed between the Director-General, the Executive Board, Member States, National Commissions, non-governmental organizations, institutions and individuals, which meant that the proposed programme and budget was the result of intensive activity lasting nearly two years. It could be assumed that general agreement existed and that it would be unwise to make important changes in the programme and budget on the spur of the moment. The General Conference was less and less the place to make such changes. It was therefore somewhat unrealistic for the two Sub-Commissions of the Programme Commission each to spend about four weeks in discussing the proposed programme and budget. He did not wish to give the impression that his delegation considered that the Programme Commission no longer had a useful task to perform; but it did feel that the meetings of the Programme Commission should increasingly be the occasion for a preliminary consultation between the Director-General and the Member States on the main lines of development of the programme for the two years after the subsequent biennium. That idea had indeed already been put forward in the Introduction to document 14 C/5 (paragraphs 28-30), but the Commission was required to translate the idea into practical proposals.

2.6 At the suggestion of the Executive Board, more time had been allotted for discussion of each chapter of the future programme; and, at the suggestion of the French delegation, it had been decided to extend that time even further. The Netherlands delegation felt that appraisal of the result of activities decided upon at the previous session of the General Conference, consideration of proposals for the next biennium, and a look at future activities should all be part of the same discussion: proposals should be judged in the light of experience, and directives for the future should, as far as possible, represent a logical continuation of the current programme and budget. The Conference at its present session had been unable to base itself upon the experience of the last biennium while discussing the future programme, because of the latter's separation from the study of the proposed programme, resulting in fragmentation and lack of logical connexion with existing activities.

2.7 His delegation therefore wished to suggest that the Programme Commission should begin by holding a plenary debate, lasting two or three days, opened by the Director-General who would, firstly, report on the execution of the programme approved by the General Conference at its previous session; secondly, give a general review of the proposed programme; and thirdly, indicate the main lines of a future programme based on the latter and possibly with an indication of any new points he deemed it necessary to introduce. Delegates would be asked to speak on those three aspects.

2.8 The Commission would then divide into two Sub-Commissions, which would discuss the chapters section by section. Each chapter would be introduced by the Director-General or his representative, keeping in mind the three aspects mentioned. Delegates would again focus their remarks on those three aspects. Any proposals that did not fit into the proposed programme could be made during a separate discussion.

2.9 Three important goals could thus be achieved; firstly, both general and detailed appraisal of the work carried out in the previous biennium; secondly, adoption of the proposed programme and budget on the basis of a clear insight into the whole programme; thirdly, coherent discussion of the future programme on the basis of a necessary continuity.

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2.10 His delegation did not, at that point, wish to incorporate its suggestions in a formal draft resolution. They were offered in the knowledge that the Executive Board and the Director-General would study them and decide the extent to which they were acceptable and practicable.

2.11 With regard to the draft resolutions presented at the previous meeting, he said that his delegation had found merit in all of them, but considered draft resolution 14 C/DR.200 to be of particular importance and would give it whole-hearted support.

3.1 Mr. den HOLLANDER (Netherlands), referring to the report of the Working Party on Evaluation (14 C/PRG/5) pointed out that the paper, which dealt with a far-reaching and complicated subject, had been distributed rather late. The working party's recommendations seemed to involve more than the Conference could possibly carry out. His delegation considered that further study by the various scientific disciplines concerned would probably result in more light being shed on a problem presented in 14 C/PRG/5 in a rather sweeping way.

3.2 While realizing that the working party had devoted considerable time to the matter and that its report was perhaps the best that could be hoped for in the short time available, his delegation thought it wiser to leave the matter open for further exploration. It therefore proposed the substitution at the beginning of paragraph 30 of the draft resolution on page 18 of document 14 C/PRG/5 of the words "Takes note that the working party is of the opinion that:" for the word "Recommends".

4.1 Mr. HELA (Finland), as co-sponsor of draft resolution 14 C/DR.79, stated that he was also authorized to speak on behalf of the delegations of Denmark and Sweden.

4.2 In some respects, cultural co-operation between European states with differing social and political systems was already working well; his own country, for instance, was already deriving benefit from such co-operation. Nevertheless, much remained to be done to achieve full-scale co-ordination between the European countries when they worked on projects in Unesco's fields. Such co-ordination would necessarily further Unesco's aim of strengthening mutual confidence among nations and bringing about peace and security.

4.3 It was not the co-sponsors' intention to ask Unesco to finance European collaboration in the fields of the Organization's competence; the Director-General was merely being requested to study what could and should be done to reinforce already-existing projects at the European level and to examine the possibility of developing educational, scientific and cultural projects of European interest, to some extent in collaboration with international non-governmental organizations.

5.1 M. RENAULT (Brésil) constate que le paragraphe 12 du document 14 C/PRG/6 ne reprend pas le point essentiel de la proposition du Brésil, qui avait été favorablement accueillie par le Secrétariat, à savoir que, dans le monde moderne, il faut élaborer de nouvelles méthodes et de nouveaux programmes pour la formation des instituteurs, en vue de raffermir leur autorité face à des élèves qui, avant même de commencer leurs études, sont déjà en possession d'une masse de connaissances acquises par l'intermédiaire des nouveaux moyens d'information (cinéma, radio, télévision). La délégation du Brésil souhaite qu'il soit fait mention de sa proposition au paragraphe 12 du rapport de la Sous-Commission I au sujet du programme futur dans le domaine de l'éducation.

5.2 Il convient, d'autre part, d'apporter une correction au paragraphe 19. Le libellé de la troisième phrase doit être aligné sur celui de la deuxième phrase du paragraphe 27, où, à la demande de la délégation brésilienne, les mots "assistance technique" ont été utilisés de préférence aux mots "aide financière".

6. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Commission had no power to change the reports of the Sub-Commissions. All suggestions made would, however, be recorded in the Commission's report.

7.1 M. NARAGHI (Iran) est d'avis que, vu l'intérêt qu'ont pris les délégations à la discussion du programme futur, il convient de prévoir, pour la prochaine session, soit l'organisation d'une Sous-Commission permanente chargée d'examiner ce point dès le début des travaux de la Conférence, soit une augmentation du nombre des séances consacrées à cette importante question. Etant donné que l'élan des premières semaines est un facteur essentiel de l'intensité des travaux, il serait préférable de discuter du programme futur dès le début de la session.

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7.2 Il paraît souhaitable, d'autre part, d'avancer la date d'envoi du Projet de programme et de budget aux Etats membres et aux Commissions nationales et de présenter ce document sous une forme plus réduite. Les gouvernements n'auraient ainsi à se prononcer que sur les grandes lignes du programme et il est permis d'espérer qu'un plus grand nombre d'entre eux enverraient alors leurs commentaires en temps voulu. Etant donné les dimensions et la complexité croissantes du programme, il paraît indiqué que le Secrétariat s'évertue à en simplifier la présentation, ce qui serait le meilleur moyen de simplifier les méthodes de travail de la Conférence générale. Il importe, en effet, que l'on puisse saisir rapidement les idées maîtresses du programme, sans qu'un examen approfondi des multiples projets dont il est composé soit nécessaire.

7.3 Bien qu'elle ait à exécuter un programme de plus en plus vaste, l'Unesco doit se garder d'un développement administratif démesuré, dont personne n'ignore les inconvénients. Elle devrait s'efforcer, en revanche, de resserrer sa coopération avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales qui peuvent exécuter certains de ses projets dans les domaines de leur compétence. Elle peut obtenir de cette manière, le maximum de résultats avec le minimum d'effectifs.

7.4 Les débats ont montré que l'intérêt des délégations se portait, bien entendu, sur des problèmes multiples et variés. Mais ils ont aussi montré la nécessité d'éviter la dispersion des activités de l'Organisation. Une politique concertée doit présider à l'élaboration du programme. L'oeuvre de l'Organisation devrait se concentrer autour de quelques grands thèmes qui fassent l'objet des préoccupations de tous les gouvernements et qui suscitent l'intérêt de l'opinion publique, tels le problème de la jeunesse ou l'élargissement des activités de l'Unesco dans le domaine de la culture.

7.5 Le programme de l'assistance technique est peut-être l'un de ceux qui, après vingt ans d'expérience, demande le plus à être reconsidéré. Les Etats membres doivent tirer le maximum de profit des activités entreprises, à ce titre, à leur demande, et finir par les incorporer à leurs programmes d'activités. C'est dire que l'assistance technique ne doit pas être un fait isolé, mais qu'elle doit jouer, au sein d'un ensemble, le rôle d'un élément accélérateur.

7.6 Il ne faut pas perdre de vue, d'un autre côté, qu'il y a un rapport certain entre l'assistance technique et le grave problème dont traite le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.108, présenté par l'Iran et d'autres délégations : "l'exode des compétences qui affecte certains pays". Ce phénomène ne peut que discréditer l'oeuvre de l'assistance technique et en réduire considérablement la portée. Les deux questions sont donc liées. Il convient, par conséquent, d'adopter, en matière d'assistance technique, une politique qui permette de limiter ce grave inconvénient. C'est pourquoi la délégation iranienne appuie le projet de résolution de la Roumanie (14 C/8, p. 4) qui met l'accent sur la mise en valeur et l'utilisation des ressources humaines.

7.7 Le moment est venu de concevoir l'ensemble des problèmes de l'assistance technique, qu'il s'agisse d'aide bilatérale ou d'aide multilatérale, dans le cadre d'une politique à long terme. Rien n'empêche l'Unesco de devenir une sorte de centre d'information sur de telles questions. Vu son crédit et son influence incontestable auprès des Etats membres, elle est toute désignée pour donner aux gouvernements intéressés les avis les plus objectifs et les plus autorisés. Il est vraisemblable, par conséquent, que ceux-ci feraient de plus en plus appel à ses conseils et qu'elle assumerait rapidement, à l'échelle mondiale, des responsabilités dépassant le cadre de son programme et de son budget dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la science et de la culture.

8.1 M. LIPATTI (Roumanie) commencera par quelques remarques de portée générale que lui inspire le schéma indiqué dans le document 14 C/PRG/13. Il indique d'abord que la Roumanie préfère au projet initial préparé par le Conseil exécutif le calendrier pour la préparation du programme et du budget figurant dans le rapport de la Commission administrative (14 C/ADM/3, deuxième partie, p. 17). Elle préfère notamment les nouvelles dates prévues pour l'envoi de tous addenda et corrigenda au Projet de programme et de budget et pour la présentation par les Etats membres et les Membres associés des projets de résolution (15 juillet et 30 juillet 1968).

8.2 La préparation du Projet de programme et de budget selon le calendrier établi par la Conférence générale dépend étroitement de l'organisation des débats sur le programme futur de l'Organisation. A cet égard, l'expérience vient de prouver qu'il serait utile, lors de la quinzième session, non seulement de réserver plus de temps aux discussions sur les programmes futurs, mais aussi de rédiger une sorte de guide des discussions qui, *mutatis mutandis*, présenterait les matières du programme comme le fait le Projet de programme et de budget. Les idées pourraient ainsi s'ordonner et il serait inutile de recourir à un Comité de rédaction pour les classer.

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8.3 Il est d'autant plus nécessaire de rationaliser les méthodes d'examen du programme futur que le Conseil exécutif n'aura plus désormais, en examinant un avant-projet, l'occasion de se prononcer sur des propositions préliminaires. Le débat sur le programme futur, appelé à suppléer à cet avant-projet, doit donc être plus long et plus systématique. Il appartient, par conséquent, au Conseil exécutif d'étudier les méthodes qui permettent d'établir avec la plus grande précision possible les directives pour la préparation du programme futur.

8.4 M. Lipatti a pris note avec satisfaction du rapport du groupe de travail sur l'évaluation (14 C/PRG/5), et spécialement de l'évaluation du Projet majeur Orient-Occident qui, en dépit de quelques lacunes que pallieront les études de cultures, a fait la preuve de ses mérites. Il appuie dans leur ensemble les projets de résolutions ayant trait aux divers chapitres et sections du programme, ainsi que ceux qui sont annexés aux rapports des Sous-Commissions (14 C/PRG/6, 7, 8 et 9). Il se prononce également en faveur des projets de résolutions présentés à la séance précédente. La délégation roumaine considère, comme la délégation de l'Inde dans son projet de résolution 14 C/DR.130, que les conférences régionales ont une importance croissante pour la mise en oeuvre du programme. Le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.141 appelle l'attention du Directeur général sur un problème riche de conséquences pour les années à venir. Le projet 14 C/DR.203 apporte une substance nouvelle à la réflexion du Secrétariat sur l'homme et son milieu. Enfin, le projet 14 C/DR.200 soulève la question capitale de l'enseignement technique et professionnel.

9. El Sr. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA (Paraguay) recuerda que su delegación insistió en la importancia de que los libros de texto de historia y geografía se expurguen de toda influencia de un nacionalismo estrecho y señala que en ninguno de los documentos que se examinan se dice nada a este respecto.

(9) M. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA (Paraguay) rappelle que sa délégation a insisté sur l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à faire retrancher des manuels d'histoire et de géographie tout ce qui s'inspire d'un nationalisme étroit ; or, rien n'est dit à ce sujet dans les documents à l'étude.

10.1 С.А.ШУМОВСКИЙ (СССР), отмечая тот факт, что хотя отдельные разделы проекта будущей программы ЮНЕСКО в результате детального обсуждения их на заседаниях подкомиссий включают много новых предложений и значительно улучшены, говорит, что советская делегация рассматривает этот проект как предварительный. Он должен быть еще изучен Генеральным директором, Исполнительным советом, затем разослан государствам-членам в качестве материала для работы по составлению предложений к программе ЮНЕСКО. И только после получения пожеланий от государств-членов Генеральный директор и Исполнительный совет смогут приступить к окончательной редакции программы.

10.2 Касаясь будущей программы на 1967-1968 гг., С.А. Шумовский напоминает, что при обсуждении деятельности ЮНЕСКО в области информации и международных обменов многие делегаты высказывали ряд критических замечаний, и, в частности, подчеркивался тот факт, что деятельность ЮНЕСКО в этой области не имеет достаточно четких направлений и недостаточно увязана с основными решениями и принципами генеральных конференций ЮНЕСКО и генеральных ассамблей ООН. И советская делегация, поддержанная рядом других делегаций, высказывала пожелание о том, чтобы Исполнительный совет обратил особое внимание на деятельность Секретариата в области информации и международных обменов и на одной из своих сессий заслушал отчет департамента информации. Это позволило бы, в частности, определить, насколько оправданными оказались предложенная Генеральным директором реорганизация структуры департамента информации и учреждение в качестве автономной единицы второго бюро. С.А. Шумовский просит, чтобы это советское предложение было включено в доклад комиссии по программе и учтено в рабочих планах Секретариата.

10.3 По будущей программе на 1969-1970 гг. С.А.Шумовский говорит, что на одном из заседаний подкомиссии I в спешке был принят доклад Редакционного комитета по будущей программе ЮНЕСКО в области информации и международных обменов, т.к. не было достаточно времени, чтобы внимательно изучить этот документ. В связи с этим обращается внимание на проект резолюции по этому вопросу, изложенный в подпункте II (документ 14 C/PRG/9), первая фраза которого предусматривает расширение программы по разделу информации, и это расширение, согласно разъяснению заместителя Генерального директора, влечет за собой финансовые последствия. Советская делегация, учитывая также заявление Генерального директора о стабильности бюджета, вновь обращает внимание на то обстоятельство, что сейчас преждевременно говорить об увеличении ассигнований на эту область деятельности. Можно говорить только о

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дальнейшем совершенствовании работы в области информации и международных обменов, о выработке политики, конкретизации мероприятий, т.е. о тех предложениях, которые были сделаны делегатами. В свете этого советская делегация считает, что в параграфе 19 подпункта 2 (ii) резолюции (документ 14 C/PRG/9) слово "расширение" должно быть заменено фразой "дальнейшее развитие и совершенствование".

10.4 По поводу пункта 28 (документ 14 C/PRG/8) относительно выставки, посвященной 200-летию открытия Океании, С.А. Шумовский говорит, что этот пункт не совсем правильно изложен. Делегат СССР, выступавший ранее по этому вопросу, заявлял, что советская делегация высказывается за изучение Океании, но против того, чтобы ЮНЕСКО участвовала в мероприятии, приуроченном к годовщине колонизации, порабощения народов Океании. Просит, чтобы и само предложение о выставке и это замечание были отражены в докладе Комиссии по программе так, как они были высказаны на заседании подкомиссии II.

(10.1) M. CHOUMOVSKI (URSS) déclare que, bien que les différentes sections du projet de programme futur aient été enrichies de nombreuses propositions nouvelles et sensiblement améliorées lors de leur examen détaillé au sein des Sous-Commissions, la délégation soviétique considère toujours ce projet comme provisoire. Ce projet devra encore être étudié par le Directeur général et par le Conseil exécutif, puis envoyé aux Etats membres pour servir de base à l'élaboration de propositions intéressant le programme de l'Unesco. C'est seulement après avoir pris connaissance des vœux des Etats membres que le Directeur général et le Conseil exécutif pourront procéder à la rédaction définitive de ce programme.

(10.2) En ce qui concerne le programme de 1967-1968, M. Choumovski rappelle que, lors de l'examen de l'activité de l'Unesco dans le domaine de l'information et des échanges internationaux, beaucoup de délégués ont formulé des critiques ; certains ont en particulier souligné que, dans ce domaine, l'action de l'Unesco n'avait pas une orientation suffisamment nette et n'était pas non plus suffisamment rattachée aux principes fondamentaux et aux résolutions des conférences générales de l'Unesco et des assemblées générales de l'ONU. La délégation soviétique, soutenue par une série d'autres délégations, avait alors émis le vœu que le Conseil exécutif accordât une attention particulière à l'activité du Secrétariat dans le domaine de l'information et des échanges internationaux et qu'il entendît à l'une de ses sessions un rapport du Département de l'information. Cela permettrait en particulier de voir jusqu'à quel point sont justifiées les propositions du Directeur général concernant la réorganisation du Département de l'information et l'institution d'un deuxième office de caractère autonome. M. Choumovski demande que cette proposition de la délégation soviétique soit incluse dans le rapport de la Commission du programme et prise en considération dans les plans de travail du Secrétariat.

(10.3) A propos du programme pour 1969-1970, M. Choumovski rappelle que la Sous-Commission I a approuvé à la hâte, à l'une de ses séances, le rapport sur le programme futur qui avait été établi par son comité de rédaction, le temps lui ayant manqué pour examiner attentivement ce document. Aussi souhaite-t-il attirer l'attention de la Commission sur le sous-paragraphes (ii) du projet de résolution (document 14 C/PRG/9) se rapportant au programme pour 1969-1970, et dont la première phrase prévoit un élargissement du programme relatif au secteur de l'information, élargissement qui, selon les explications du Sous-Directeur général, aurait des incidences financières. La délégation soviétique, tenant également compte de la déclaration du Directeur général sur la stabilisation du budget - appelle de nouveau l'attention sur le fait qu'il est encore trop tôt pour songer à doter ce secteur de crédits accrus. On ne peut parler que d'une nouvelle amélioration du travail dans le domaine de l'information et des échanges internationaux, de l'élaboration d'une politique bien définie, de l'application concrète de certaines mesures, autrement dit des propositions qui ont été faites par les délégués. Aussi, la délégation soviétique estime-t-elle qu'au sous-paragraphes 2 (ii) du projet de résolution (document 14 C/PRG/9), il faut remplacer les mots "soit élargi" par les mots "soit encore développé et perfectionné".

(10.4) Au sujet du paragraphes 28 (document 14 C/PRG/8), où il est question d'organiser une exposition à l'occasion du bicentenaire de la découverte de l'Océanie, M. Choumovski estime que le texte n'en reflète qu'imparfaitement les opinions exprimées. Le délégué de l'URSS qui était intervenu sur ce point avait indiqué que la délégation soviétique était favorable à l'étude de l'Océanie, mais qu'elle était opposée à ce que l'Unesco s'associe à une

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manifestation marquant l'anniversaire de la colonisation de l'Océanie et de l'asservissement de ses peuples. M. Choumovski demande que cette proposition d'exposition et les observations auxquelles elle a donné lieu soient exposées dans le rapport de la Commission du programme de la façon exacte dont elles ont été présentées aux séances de la Sous-Commission II.

11.1 Mme KAMINSKA (Pologne) ne répétera pas les observations qui ont été faites sur l'organisation des travaux de la Commission. La meilleure preuve que le temps alloué aux débats sur le programme futur était insuffisant est que les rapports des Sous-Commissions ont dû être rédigés à la hâte. Il en est résulté non seulement que le Secrétariat a dû fournir un travail considérable, mais aussi que les rapports ne reflètent pas toujours exactement les débats des Sous-Commissions. Il conviendra, par conséquent, que le Directeur général apporte la plus grande attention aux comptes rendus des séances.

11.2 C'est ainsi que Mme Kaminska, qui a participé aux travaux du Comité de rédaction de la Sous-Commission II chargé de rédiger le rapport sur le programme futur dans le domaine des sciences sociales, des sciences humaines et de la culture (14 C/PRG/8), relève une omission dans le texte du paragraphe 7. A propos du projet de résolution 14 C/DR.144, il convient d'ajouter la phrase suivante : "De nombreux délégués ont appuyé une proposition relative à des activités interdisciplinaires, afin que soient mis en présence et confrontés les divers facteurs scientifiques, techniques, sociaux et éthiques les plus vitaux, ce qui favoriserait l'enrichissement mutuel de l'ensemble des problèmes qui concernent l'homme".

11.3 De même, le délégué de la Pologne, qui a participé aux travaux du groupe sur l'évaluation, n'a pas retrouvé dans la partie du rapport relative au débat général sur le Projet majeur Orient-Occident (paragraphe 13 et suivants), la mention suivante : "Certains délégués ont exprimé l'avis que le Projet majeur Orient-Occident aurait revêtu une portée plus grande si son caractère universel avait été précisément assuré".

11.4 En conclusion, Mme Kaminska fait observer qu'à son avis, si les délégations devaient répondre maintenant au questionnaire sur le rôle et l'organisation future de la Commission du programme, elles seraient beaucoup plus nombreuses à déclarer qu'elles ont éprouvé un "sentiment de frustration".

12.1 Miss GUITON (United Kingdom) said that her delegation approved in general the proposals made in the discussion on the future programme. That discussion was a useful exercise and should be maintained at future sessions of the General Conference, perhaps with some modifications.

12.2 She welcomed the continued stress on priority for education and science and the fact that the need to establish priorities within those priority areas had been recognized. The aspects of education most likely to assist economic and social development needed definition. As far as science was concerned, she particularly welcomed the emphasis on science policy, natural resources, science teaching at all levels, and especially agricultural education, all of which were basic to orderly and effective economic and social development in all Member States.

12.3 She also welcomed the accent laid on the use of human resources. Wasteful use of those resources could not only impede but even nullify economic and social development plans. That need - quite apart from the question of simple justice - justified projects such as the access of women and girls to education, and adult education in the widest sense. One problem remained: how to adapt the individual's education to the need to provide the manpower required in a wide variety of techniques.

12.4 The stress on co-ordination was also welcome. Co-ordination was needed both between the various parts of Unesco's programme and between Unesco and other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, not only to eliminate waste but also to ensure an effective programme.

12.5 She also welcomed the emphasis on evaluation, and looked forward to a realistic and objective exercise which could not but benefit the Organization.

12.6 The points she had made mainly concerned Unesco's priority areas. However, the importance of the other departments which did not at present have priority should not be forgotten. The Departments of Social Sciences and of Culture had an important rôle to fulfil in encouraging the international exchange of ideas in all fields. The former had an immediate and growing part to

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play both in evaluation and in providing basic data of great importance to social and economic development. In her delegation's opinion, the Department of Culture worked to an unduly narrow definition of culture. More attention should be paid to the place of culture in the contemporary world, to the potentialities and responsibilities involved in the new information media - in conjunction with the Department of Communication - and to the cultural needs involved in the new living conditions, whether in recently independent countries or in large urban societies in the more highly developed ones. In both cases, new facilities for living, and, it was hoped for leisure, ought to be provided. Unesco's programmes for libraries, museums and monuments were concerned in that work and should be pressed forward. Much had been done, but much more remained to be done - beginning with the clarification of ideas and priorities within the Department, leading to further concentration.

12.7 With more time at its disposal, her delegation would have wished to consider the draft resolutions at length; it hoped that in future more time would be provided for that purpose. It did not wish to be associated with every one of the clauses in all the draft resolutions before the Commission, but was in general agreement with the operative paragraphs.

13.1 M. BOUAMRANE (Algérie) apporte son appui au projet de résolution de la Roumanie figurant dans le document 14 C/8 (page 4 du texte français), qui a trait à la mise en valeur des ressources humaines.

13.2 En ce qui concerne le programme futur dans le domaine des sciences sociales, des sciences humaines et de la culture, le paragraphe 27 du rapport de la Sous-Commission II (14 C/PRG/8) ne lui donne pas entièrement satisfaction. Tout en rendant hommage à l'action de l'Unesco dans ce domaine, il croit utile d'appeler l'attention du Secrétariat sur certains principes qui devraient guider la diffusion des cultures en général, qu'il s'agisse des cultures orientales ou des cultures occidentales.

13.3 En premier lieu, il est indispensable que le Secrétariat consulte les Commissions nationales intéressées sur tout programme d'études ou de traductions qu'il se propose d'entreprendre, car elles sont évidemment les mieux placées pour connaître les préoccupations du public et pressentir son intérêt. En second lieu, l'Unesco devrait contrôler de plus près la qualité des études et des traductions qu'elle patronne. Elle devrait, comme l'ont fait d'autres organisations, charger un comité de lecture d'examiner les manuscrits en vue de s'assurer de l'objectivité des études ou de la fidélité des traductions aux originaux.

13.4 M. Bouamrane indique qu'il a relevé dans l'"Introduction à la littérature arabe", qui vient de paraître sous l'égide de l'Unesco, des jugements parfois hâtifs et des négligences regrettables, alors que de l'aveu de l'auteur - qui est un éminent orientaliste - l'ouvrage, d'une valeur incontestable d'ailleurs, s'adresse à des lecteurs européens non avertis. D'autre part, sur la liste des ouvrages à paraître, en langue arabe, dans la Collection Unesco d'oeuvres représentatives, on trouve les Ennéades de Plotin. Certes, la philosophie de Plotin est importante et a joué un grand rôle dans la pensée médiévale, mais elle n'intéresse que quelques spécialistes, alors que bien des chefs-d'oeuvre posent des problèmes qui correspondent davantage aux préoccupations contemporaines. Ces deux exemples illustrent bien, selon M. Bouamrane, la nécessité de respecter les deux principes qu'il a mentionnés et qui sont valables pour toutes les séries de publications.

14.1 Mr. LOLAIDHIN (Iceland) said that his delegation found some merit in all the draft resolutions before the Commission, and although it would not wish to be associated with every clause, was in general agreement with them all.

14.2 Two of the draft resolutions (14 C/DR.203 and 133) called for special comment. With regard to the former, the delegate of Switzerland had expressed serious concern at the ever-increasing power of technology and in particular at the use of computers. That concern was justified; but the facts had to be faced and the monster had undoubtedly come to stay. Computers were very useful tools; that did not, of course, mean that care should not be taken in handling them. But even the most sophisticated computer was only a machine, and until it was fed with a programme prepared by a human being, and until the electric current was turned on by a trained technician, it remained silent metal and glass.

14.3 Unesco was engaged in a crucial fight to close the gap between the developed and the developing countries and every scientific and technological tool available had to be used in the battle

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was to be won. It was obvious that countries at present called "developed" would not stop developing and wait for the others to catch up with them. It was also inevitably only a matter of time before the shortcomings of modern methods were overcome. It was thus essential for Unesco to look closely into the matter, and for that reason he gave his whole-hearted support to draft resolution 14 C/DR.203 (P).

14.4 Turning to document 14 C/DR.133, he said that his delegation felt strongly that the sessions of the General Conference should, if anything, be shorter than longer. With all the talent at the Conference's disposal, he was convinced that the degree of organization and discipline required could be achieved so as to make the necessary concentration possible in the future.

14.5 His delegation was in agreement with the general priorities laid down in the various reports before the Commission.

15.1 M. BEBBE (Cameroun) prend note avec satisfaction du rapport de la Sous-Commission I au sujet du programme futur dans le domaine de l'éducation (14 C/PRG/6) et plus particulièrement du paragraphe 7. La délégation camerounaise se réserve toutefois le droit de faire parvenir en temps voulu au Secrétariat des suggestions précises dont le plan des réalisations à court terme pourra, espère-t-elle, tenir compte. Elle se propose d'insister notamment sur la formation des maîtres à recruter et le perfectionnement en cours d'emploi du personnel de l'enseignement du premier degré, ainsi que sur certaines tâches précises qui lui paraissent incomber à l'Unesco en matière d'éducation permanente dans les pays d'Afrique.

15.2 Les observations du délégué de la Roumanie sur la nouvelle méthode d'élaboration du programme futur ont particulièrement retenu l'attention de la délégation camerounaise qui, sans doute en raison de son inexpérience, s'est à plusieurs reprises sentie frustrée lors des discussions sur le programme futur.

15.3 M. Bebbé se déclare en faveur des projets de résolutions 14 C/DR.79, 130, 141, 200 et 139. Le dernier de ces projets reprend une idée que la délégation camerounaise avait évoquée lors de la discussion sur la coopération avec les Commissions nationales et qui aurait dû permettre de donner au projet de résolution 14 C/DR.171 la suite que les débats semblaient lui réserver. M. Bebbé regrette, en effet, de n'avoir retrouvé nulle part la moindre trace de ce projet de résolution, par lequel plusieurs pays dont le Cameroun souhaitaient appeler l'attention du Directeur général sur la nécessité de "faciliter l'installation et le fonctionnement des Commissions nationales récemment créées".

15.4 On ne peut ignorer, sous prétexte d'une décision prise par la Conférence générale à New Delhi, au temps où l'Unesco ne comptait encore parmi ses membres que des Etats nantis, les difficultés réelles qu'éprouvent les Commissions nationales les plus récemment créées à participer aux travaux de l'Organisation. Ne serait-ce que par souci d'instaurer une élémentaire justice, l'Unesco ne peut refuser son aide aux Etats membres les moins favorisés. Ceux-ci n'entendent nullement revendiquer ; ils font simplement et sincèrement état de leurs besoins. L'Unesco se doit de s'efforcer d'y répondre, si elle ne veut pas décevoir leur enthousiasme à promouvoir cette compréhension internationale dont elle parle tant.

16.1 Mr. OPITZ (Federal Republic of Germany) observed that too much care could never be given to planning the sessions of the General Conference. The current session had shown that in spite of the tremendous efforts made by the Secretariat, much still remained to be done to make the General Conference's deliberations even more fruitful.

16.2 Concerning the time-table for the next session of the General Conference, while agreeing that it should begin two weeks earlier, he also shared the fears expressed by some speakers that such a step might lead to a prolongation of the session, which was already quite long enough. The cost to Member States of each day that delegates spent at the Conference was high; but if the transition of the discussion from one item to another were carefully planned, a few days might even be saved.

16.3 He endorsed the view of other delegates that the next session of the General Conference should be given more opportunity for a fuller discussion of the future programme.

16.4 He supported the remarks of the delegate of Romania, who had called for more precision in the planning of future programmes, and for a certain order or procedure to be established well

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in advance. It might be advisable to include in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 a special section on the future programme, sketching out the general lines of approach.

16.5 Turning to the question of evaluation, he said that the questionnaire on the future rôle and organization of the Programme Commission (14 C/PRG/4) had been useful but should not have been sent out so early in the Conference. Delegates had had no opportunity to use the questionnaire to voice the frustrations which only became apparent towards the end of the session. He felt sure, however, that the Secretariat would take that point into consideration in interpreting the data collected and in drawing up plans for the next session of the General Conference.

16.6 Turning to the report of the Working Party on Evaluation (14 C/PRG/5), he agreed with the representative of the Netherlands that although evaluation was necessary, too much should not be expected of it. Moreover, evaluation had to be undertaken carefully and with caution, and not in a mechanical way.

16.7 His delegation agreed with the view expressed in the reports of the Sub-Commissions that "prime" priorities should be established. However, the various regions had different needs and thus different priorities, which the programme ought to take into account.

16.8 The report of Sub-Commission I (14 C/PRG/6) contained, in paragraph 9, some recommendations concerning priority areas in education, and he agreed that teacher training was of primary importance and that teachers must be given their proper place.

16.9 Although the Commission had not had enough time to assess all the draft resolutions fully, his delegation was in general agreement with all of them. Concerning draft resolution 14 C/DR.130, his delegation agreed that regional needs should be more fully catered for and that more co-operation at the regional level was needed; however, the interdisciplinary meetings envisaged might give rise to certain difficulties of organization.

16.10 His delegation would support draft resolution 14 C/DR.79 because it felt that even the most highly developed countries must continue to develop so that they could help others.

16.11 Draft resolution 14 C/DR.203 highlighted a crucial problem, and his delegation would give it strong support. Although progress required certain sacrifices it must not be allowed to overwhelm man or to destroy what he had built up. He shared the concern expressed by the delegate of Switzerland in that respect, at the same time endorsing the view of the delegate of Iceland.

16.12 Draft resolution 14 C/DR.200 was also important in that it recommended co-ordination among the various fields of Unesco's educational activities, which was essential as they became more numerous.

16.13 The proposal in draft resolution 14 C/DR.139 to set up a budgetary reserve was excellent, since it might help the Director-General to carry out last-minute recommendations made at the current session of the General Conference.

17.1 M. INOUE (Japon) a été frappé de l'absence presque totale de jeunes à la séance solennelle qui a eu lieu à l'occasion de la commémoration du vingtième anniversaire de l'Organisation. La délégation japonaise avait approuvé, il y a deux ans, lorsqu'il avait été question des préparatifs, l'idée de faire participer des jeunes de tous les pays à cette cérémonie. La Fédération des associations pour l'Unesco au Japon avait envoyé, à cette occasion, plusieurs représentants, dont une jeune fille qui a été surprise de se trouver la seule jeune personne au sein d'une assistance plus âgée.

17.2 Or, c'est surtout parmi la jeunesse qu'il importe de diffuser les idéaux de l'Organisation. M. Inoué s'en voudrait de troubler la satisfaction qui s'est exprimée à l'occasion du vingtième anniversaire, mais il ne peut personnellement pas partager entièrement l'optimisme général. L'Unesco est née d'une protestation contre une grande et terrible guerre. Or, l'humanité oublie vite. Les Japonais ont subi l'atrocité d'une guerre atomique, or M. Inoué ne peut pas constater sans inquiétude une certaine tendance de la jeune génération à ne pas toujours se rendre très bien compte de l'inhumanité de la guerre. Il n'a pas été aussi satisfait que le Secrétariat des résultats d'une enquête récemment menée qui a prouvé que 61 % des personnes interrogées avaient entendu parler de l'Unesco. Le pourcentage aurait certainement été plus élevé il y a dix ans, alors que le

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souvenir de la guerre était encore vif. C'est pourquoi la Commission nationale insiste sur la nécessité d'attirer l'attention de la jeunesse sur les activités de l'Unesco, non seulement en lui consacrant certains projets, mais en la faisant participer aux travaux de l'Organisation.

17.3 A cet égard, M. Inoué signale que des résultats intéressants ont été obtenus à l'occasion d'un échange de jeunes organisé par la Commission nationale coréenne et la Fédération des associations pour l'Unesco au Japon. Evoquant les conditions dans lesquelles s'est effectuée cette expérience, il souligne qu'elle a permis aux jeunes qui y ont participé de mieux connaître l'Unesco et de comprendre la nécessité de travailler pour la cause de la paix. La Commission nationale japonaise estime qu'il serait utile d'encourager les Etats membres à échanger des renseignements sur les échanges analogues qu'ils auraient organisés le cas échéant. Elle souhaite, pour sa part, recevoir des détails pratiques sur les expériences de ce genre conduites, à tout le moins, dans les pays de la même région, et sur l'aide que l'Unesco peut, le cas échéant, apporter à de tels projets, afin de pouvoir modifier ou améliorer en conséquence ses propres initiatives.

17.4 A propos du projet de résolution 14 C/DR.171, que le Japon a souscrit conjointement avec un certain nombre d'Etats africains, M. Inoué fait valoir que son pays a des raisons particulières de sympathiser avec les Africains. Lorsqu'il y a cent ans, le Japon s'est ouvert aux étrangers, il a pris connaissance des surprenants progrès accomplis dans les pays occidentaux. Il a même été question, à un moment donné, dans certains milieux, d'adopter l'anglais comme langue nationale pour introduire ces progrès dans le pays. Cette idée fut aussitôt abandonnée, et dès lors, il devenait nécessaire de traduire en japonais toute la somme de connaissances venant de l'étranger. Les Etats africains, légitimement désireux d'affirmer leur autonomie dans le domaine culturel, pourraient éventuellement se trouver devant des difficultés linguistiques analogues à celles que connut alors le Japon. En outre, il ne serait peut-être pas toujours facile à leurs gouvernements de fournir aux Commissions nationales toute l'aide dont elles auraient besoin. C'est pourquoi la délégation japonaise estime qu'il y aurait peut-être lieu de revenir sur une décision qui a été prise avant que les Etats africains ne deviennent membres de l'Organisation et que l'Unesco aurait tout intérêt à leur donner un encouragement moral et matériel.

17.5 De nombreux délégués se sont félicités du développement de l'emploi des communications spatiales pour aider à atteindre les objectifs de l'Unesco. M. Inoué ne voit aucune objection à la mise en oeuvre d'un tel projet. Toutefois, sans vouloir revenir longuement sur la question des barrières linguistiques qu'il a eu maintes occasions de traiter, il fait observer qu'il conviendrait de se préoccuper de la traduction des informations ainsi transmises dans certains pays.

18.1 M. THOMAS (France) fait état de l'intérêt avec lequel la délégation française a pris connaissance du rapport sur l'évaluation de certains projets de l'Unesco. C'est un travail extrêmement intéressant qui mériterait d'être discuté de près. Toutefois, si remarquable que soit ce premier effort, il ne faut pas perdre de vue que l'évaluation est un exercice extrêmement difficile, qui demande beaucoup de soin. Sans entrer dans le détail de ce rapport, dont certains points au moins appelleraient quelques réserves, M. Thomas indique qu'il a lu, avec quelque surprise, l'opinion énoncée au paragraphe 9 (f) de la section VII (page 20 du texte français). S'il s'agissait d'un conseil général visant à préconiser que toutes les activités du programme soient entreprises, conduites et menées à bien avec le souci d'économie le plus complet, il pourrait évidemment être admis sans difficulté. Mais il s'agit de l'évaluation en particulier, il n'est pas très opportun de dire que le coût des études "devrait être aussi bas qu'il peut l'être" car ce ne serait pas tout à fait compatible avec le souci d'objectivité, de rigueur, de précision qui, sans aucun doute, doivent être apportés à ce genre d'opération.

18.2 Beaucoup des projets de résolutions qui ont été présentés le matin mériteraient non seulement une discussion, mais, sans aucun doute, le soutien de la délégation française. Le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.203 sur l'homme et son milieu est fort intéressant, même si sa portée n'est pas toujours très facile à comprendre. La délégation française approuve aussi, tant dans l'esprit qu'à la lettre, le projet de résolution 79, présenté par la Roumanie. Il est certain que l'Europe, pour des raisons étranges, peut-être des raisons historiques, ou peut-être parce qu'il fut un temps où le continent européen se sentait divisé, n'occupe pas dans le programme de l'Unesco la place qui devrait lui revenir. Il faut maintenant que les Etats européens pensent eux-mêmes à développer et à renforcer leur coopération tant dans le domaine scientifique que dans le domaine culturel. Il est souhaitable que de tels projets trouvent leur place dans les programmes futurs de l'Unesco.

18.3 M. Thomas en vient ensuite à la fameuse question des programmes futurs. C'est un fait que cette année la Conférence générale s'est trouvée d'emblée placée sous le signe de l'avenir. Elle y

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était encouragée par le très remarquable document intitulé "Evaluation des activités de l'Unesco et perspectives d'avenir", par le fait même que le projet de programme pour 1967-1968, fait, pour la première fois, place à des projets à plus long terme, mais aussi par cette partie de l'introduction au Projet de programme et de budget où le Directeur général indique que le meilleur remède à ce fameux "sentiment de frustration" que la Commission du programme aurait éprouvé ou éprouverait encore, c'est de ne pas trop se pencher étroitement et se limiter étroitement à l'exercice prochain, mais de tracer "des directives" pour les programmes d'avenir. Cette requête du Directeur général devait amener tout naturellement la Commission à se pencher sur les programmes d'avenir. C'est pourquoi la France aurait souhaité, pour sa part, que la Commission du programme ait le temps de le faire.

18.4 Certains délégués viennent de rappeler que si, il y a quelques jours, la grande majorité des délégués avaient répondu à l'enquête du Président de la Commission qu'ils n'éprouvaient pas ce fameux sentiment de frustration, peut-être qu'à l'heure actuelle, les réponses auraient été différentes. Cela tient-il seulement à une question de temps ? N'est-ce pas aussi une question de méthode ? Car, enfin, à supposer qu'au lieu de disposer de deux, trois ou quatre séances, la Commission, suivant la méthode actuelle, dispose de dix séances pour les programmes futurs, il en résulterait une longue série d'observations, pays par pays, portant sur des parties différentes du programme, suivant les sentiments, les idées, les intérêts de chaque délégation. Il est fort à craindre que ce catalogue, ce recueil de suggestions éparses et unilatérales ne constituerait pas vraiment le corps de directives que le Directeur général attend de la Conférence générale.

18.5 Il est bien évident que personne ne songe à imposer la moindre contrainte au Conseil exécutif ni au Directeur général. Aux termes de l'Acte constitutif, c'est au Directeur général qu'appartiennent l'initiative, la responsabilité et le privilège de préparer le Projet de programme avec l'aide du Conseil exécutif qu'il consulte à ce sujet. D'après l'Acte constitutif, la Conférence générale doit se contenter de marquer l'orientation des activités de l'Unesco. On peut se demander si chaque délégation doit exprimer sa préférence à cet égard, ou si l'on attend de la Commission du programme certaines conclusions. Cette année, les Sous-Commissions ont abouti à des conclusions, sous forme de résolutions qui sont sans doute très générales, mais qui donnent tout de même, certaines directives, qui tracent certains cadres. Il serait intéressant, semble-t-il, de savoir par la suite ce que le Conseil exécutif et le Directeur général en pensent. Ce serait une précieuse indication pour la Commission du programme, qui fait tout ce qu'elle peut et souvent même plus qu'elle ne peut. Elle devrait, à l'avenir, recevoir elle aussi des suggestions ou des avis du Conseil exécutif et du Directeur général pour savoir quelle forme donner à ces directives qu'on lui réclame.

18.6 Pour sa part, la délégation française a cru que la meilleure forme qu'elle puisse donner à sa contribution serait de présenter des textes qui ont quelque chance d'être plus précis que des paroles et qui sont plus communicables une fois qu'ils sont traduits dans les langues de travail. C'est pourquoi, elle a présenté quelques projets de résolutions dont on trouve la trace dans les rapports des Sous-Commissions. Ce n'est sans doute pas la seule manière de contribuer aux travaux de la Conférence, mais peut-être la meilleure. La délégation française aimerait avoir l'opinion des autres délégations sur ce point, car le sentiment de frustration ne tient pas seulement, à son avis, au manque de temps, il vient peut-être de ce que la Commission n'a pas un instrument adéquat qui lui permette de s'exprimer.

18.7 Quoi qu'il en soit, la délégation française a fait des ouvertures sur l'avenir et elle voudrait, à ce propos, essayer de dissiper une équivoque. Comme le Président même de la délégation l'a dit en séance plénière, il ne s'agit pas de mettre en doute ou de remettre en question les priorités accordées à l'éducation et aux sciences. Mais les autres parties du programme - les sciences sociales, les sciences humaines, la culture, l'information - ne doivent pas, pour autant, être maintenues dans un état de stagnation. Sans soulever la question d'argent, sans dire qu'il faudrait leur allouer des crédits plus élevés, comme au fond elle le souhaiterait, la délégation française a seulement essayé de proposer à la Commission du programme, aux Sous-Commissions, des thèmes de réflexion en vue d'un certain renouvellement des activités, en particulier dans le domaine des sciences sociales, des sciences humaines et de la culture. Elle est convaincue, comme la délégation du Royaume-Uni, entre autres, qu'il y a actuellement dans le monde un besoin urgent d'un mouvement à la fois plus dynamique et plus ordonné, d'une sorte de politique ou de planification dans le domaine des sciences de l'homme et dans le domaine de la culture.

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18.8 Ce ne sont pas des activités de luxe, ce sont des activités indispensables à tous les Etats quel que soit leur développement. Les sciences sociales, pour leur part, jouent un rôle extraordinairement important dans le processus du développement économique et social. C'est pourquoi la délégation française a voulu apporter quelques suggestions. Elles valent ce qu'elles valent. La délégation française ne prétend pas en avoir le monopole ou le privilège. Elle espère que la Commission du programme a bien compris que son intention était, non pas de bouleverser des priorités, non pas de réclamer pour des parties qui sont les moins privilégiées du programme des accroissements de budget extrêmement rapides, mais de faire une ouverture vers des programmes peut-être un peu plus dynamiques et mieux adaptés aux exigences du temps présent. Voilà ce qu'elle s'est proposée. Elle serait heureuse de recevoir une réponse aux suggestions qu'elle vient de faire.

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THIRTEENTH MEETING, 25 November 1966, morning
TREIZIEME SEANCE, 25 novembre 1966, matin
DECIMOTERCERA SESION, 25 de noviembre de 1966, por la mañana
ТРИНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 25 ноября 1966 г., утро (14 C/PRG/SR.13)

1.1 M. BAUGNIET (Belgique) remercie les délégations qui ont bien voulu appuyer le projet de résolution présenté par la Belgique (14 C/DR.200).

1.2 Comme le délégué du Royaume-Uni, il est convaincu de l'importance croissante que revêt la culture dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, à la veille de la civilisation des loisirs.

1.3 Il souscrit au projet de résolution 14 C/DR.79 car la multiplication des contacts entre pays européens dotés de systèmes politiques différents est de nature à aider ces pays à se mieux comprendre.

1.4 C'est dans cette optique que l'Autriche et la Belgique ont proposé la réunion d'une Conférence des ministres de l'éducation des pays européens qui se tiendra à Vienne le 20 novembre 1967. De son côté, la Roumanie a généreusement organisé, en août dernier, un colloque sur l'éducation civique des étudiants dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur. Les colloques qui seront organisés pour promouvoir une meilleure compréhension entre les nations en vue de l'établissement de la paix mondiale ne seront, pense M. Baugniot, jamais trop nombreux.

1.5 Il faudra aussi chercher à favoriser les actions régionales qui sont de nature à étayer les efforts déployés, en vue de la compréhension des peuples, à l'échelle mondiale.

1.6 M. Baugniot appuie le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.133 par la présentation duquel le Sierra Leone a voulu s'opposer, dans un juste souci d'économie, à la prolongation de la durée de la quinzième session de la Conférence générale.

1.7 En ce qui concerne l'organisation des travaux de la prochaine session de la Conférence générale, il serait à son avis souhaitable que le Secrétariat s'efforçât d'obtenir suffisamment à l'avance des Etats membres leurs propositions concernant le programme futur. Ces propositions pourraient ainsi être rassemblées en un document unique qui constituerait, pour la Conférence générale, un instrument de travail bien supérieur à ceux que peuvent représenter pour elle des projets de résolutions épars.

2.1 El Sr. CAVIGLIA (Uruguay) expresa la complacencia de su Delegación ante el contenido de los diversos capítulos que integran el Informe sobre el programa futuro, el cual da amplia satisfacción a sus aspiraciones. La Unesco, siguiendo una trayectoria tradicional y mediante las nuevas modificaciones emprendidas en el programa para 1967-1968, va dando forma a una futura orientación del programa que vendrá a ser como el reflejo de las inquietudes de todos los Estados Miembros.

2.2 Subraya el orador la importancia que presenta para las delegaciones el hecho de que la Unesco pueda dedicar en lo futuro a estas intervenciones un tiempo superior al que actualmente se les asigna, con lo cual se evitará la penosa impresión de tener que improvisar opiniones a causa de un análisis demasiado superficial o de documentos distribuidos en la propia sesión. Todo lo cual podría crear en más de un delegado ese sentimiento de frustración de que se viene hablando.

2.3 Sin entrar en el examen detallado de cada uno de los documentos que integran el Informe, puesto que otros oradores han abordado ya los mismos temas y que la propia Delegación uruguaya analizó diversos puntos en las correspondientes Subcomisiones, el Sr. Caviglia expone lo esencial que le sugiere cada capítulo.

2.4 La prioridad atribuida a la Educación y la demarcación de los sectores que merecen atención preferente merece los plácemes del orador, lo mismo que la jerarquización del papel del planeamiento, de cuya eficacia, y gracias a la Unesco, tiene el Uruguay una magnífica experiencia.

2.5 En el capítulo de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales señala el orador cuanto se refiere a la difusión y enseñanza de las ciencias como muy importante para orientar la vocación hacia disciplinas científicas, de trascendente importancia para los países en vías de desarrollo

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2.6 Por lo que se refiere a la cultura, la Delegación del Uruguay ve con agrado la situación importante que se le reserva en el programa, relacionándola con la estructuración que los Estados Miembros dan a su propia política cultural. También comprueba con satisfacción las iniciativas tendientes a reforzar las secciones correspondientes a la creación y a la educación artísticas.

2.7 Se observa en la Unesco el deseo cada vez más acentuado de intensificar la comunicación en todas sus formas y, sobre todo, en lo relativo a Información Pública y al Fomento de la Comprensión Internacional, actividades en las cuales han de tener mayor intervención las comisiones nacionales, según la tendencia observada en la precedente reunión de la Conferencia General, con objeto de estrechar los vínculos entre la Unesco y las comisiones nacionales y los de éstas entre sí al nivel regional.

2.8 Por lo expuesto, la Delegación del Uruguay apoya el proyecto de resolución encaminado a intensificar la cooperación de las comisiones nacionales con la Unesco y entre ellas; el proyecto DR.141 sobre Armonización de la Ayuda Exterior y la Cooperación, presentado por Dinamarca; el proyecto DR.100 sobre coordinación de todas las actividades de la Secretaría relativas a la enseñanza técnica y profesional, el proyecto DR.203, presentado por Checoslovaquia, que enfoca los problemas relativos al hombre y su ambiente y, por último, el proyecto DR.133, presentado por Sierra Leona, sobre el calendario de la 15a. reunión de la Conferencia General -documento este último que, estima el delegado del Uruguay, debe ser estudiado a fondo por el Consejo Ejecutivo y la Secretaría, pues de sus considerandos (la mayor parte de los cuales comparte), podría llegarse a limitar la duración de la próxima reunión de la Conferencia.

(2.1) Mr. CAVIGLIA (Uruguay) expressed his delegation's satisfaction with the content of the various chapters making up the report on the future programme. The report fully came up to the expectations of the delegation. Unesco, following its traditional course, was, by means of the new amendments introduced into the programme for 1967-1968, shaping its future programme in such a way as to make it reflect the aspirations of all Member States.

(2.2) The speaker stressed the importance, for delegations, of the fact that Unesco could in future devote more time than at present to such interventions. That would eliminate the painful impression that opinions had to be improvised as a result of too superficial an analysis or on the basis of documents circulated during the session itself, which might well engender in the minds of many delegates the feeling of frustration previously referred to.

(2.3) Without embarking on a detailed consideration of each of the documents making up the report, since other speakers had already dealt with those subjects and since the Uruguayan delegation had itself analysed various points in the appropriate Sub-Commissions, Mr. Caviglia explained the main ideas suggested to him by each chapter.

(2.4) The speaker welcomed the priority accorded to education and the definition of the sectors deserving particular attention, as well as the importance attached to the rôle of planning; thanks to Unesco, Uruguay had excellent experience of the efficacy of the last-named.

(2.5) In regard to the natural sciences chapter, the speaker drew attention to the value of the proposals relating to the dissemination and teaching of science as a means of encouraging students to take up the scientific disciplines - a matter of the utmost importance for the developing countries.

(2.6) As to culture, the delegation of Uruguay was pleased to see the important place allotted to it in the programme, relating it to the structure of Member States' own cultural policies. It also noted with satisfaction the proposals for action designed to strengthen the sections relating to artistic creation and art education.

(2.7) There was an ever-growing desire in Unesco to develop communication in all its forms and, especially, in relation to public information and the promotion of international understanding, activities in which - following a tendency noted at the previous session of the General Conference - a greater part should be played by the National Commissions, with a view to strengthening the ties between Unesco and those Commissions as well as between the Commissions themselves at the regional level.

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(2.8) For the reasons given, the delegation of Uruguay supported the draft resolution aimed at increasing co-operation between the National Commissions and Unesco and between the Commissions themselves; draft resolution DR.141 on the harmonization of external aid and co-operation, submitted by Denmark; draft resolution DR.100 on the co-ordination of all Secretariat activities relating to technical and vocational education; draft resolution DR.203, submitted by Czechoslovakia, concerning the problems of man and his environment; and, lastly, draft resolution DR.133, submitted by Sierra Leone, on the time-table of the fifteenth session of the General Conference. The last mentioned document ought, in the opinion of the delegate of Uruguay, to be studied in detail by the Executive Board and the Secretariat, since on the basis of its introductory clauses, most of which he agreed with, it might be possible to limit the duration of the next session of the Conference.

3.1 M. BAKIR (Tunisie) demande qu'il soit pris bonne note des réflexions que lui a inspirées la lecture des documents relatifs au programme futur car il n'a ni le désir, ni la possibilité de déposer un nouveau projet de résolution.

3.2 Il a pu constater que la Conférence de Téhéran avait recommandé, en matière de lutte contre l'analphabétisme, la nouvelle stratégie de l'approche sélective, plus efficace que l'alphabétisation massive qui avait été précédemment préconisée.

3.3 Mais il fait observer que, si la stratégie est définie, la tactique n'est pas encore au point. La scolarisation totale lui paraît le meilleur moyen de lutte, car elle s'attaque à la racine même du mal. Il croit que, dans le programme futur, il faudrait établir un lien entre le problème de la scolarisation totale et celui de l'alphabétisation.

3.4 Pour progresser dans le domaine de l'éducation, qui est très vaste, il faut opérer des choix, car on ne peut lutter victorieusement sur tous les fronts. Il serait souhaitable de s'attaquer d'abord aux aspects de l'éducation qui sont liés au développement économique, et, puisque l'enseignement technique et agricole sont en rapport direct avec le développement économique, c'est sur ces deux formes d'enseignement qu'il faudrait, à son avis, faire porter l'effort maximum. C'est pourquoi M. Bakir appuie le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.200 présenté par la Belgique.

3.5 Dans la discussion, l'éducation artistique n'a guère retenu l'attention. Certains ne lui attribuent qu'un rôle très secondaire dans l'éducation. M. Bakir ne partage pas leur opinion, car il juge l'éducation artistique indispensable à l'épanouissement de la personnalité et souhaiterait qu'elle devînt partie intégrante de l'enseignement.

3.6 Le problème de la formation du personnel enseignant est partout important ; mais il présente un intérêt primordial pour les pays en voie de développement. Ce problème devrait, dans le programme futur, être envisagé de manière ordonnée et systématique. Il est fort bien d'inventer sans cesse de nouvelles méthodes et d'accroître les moyens techniques, mais encore faut-il que ceux qui théoriquement sont chargés de mettre en oeuvre ces nouvelles méthodes et d'utiliser ces nouvelles techniques soient formés en conséquence ; sinon, le programme restera lettre morte.

3.7 En ce qui concerne la discipline des débats, M. Bakir pense que les interventions devraient normalement être conçues comme des éléments de dialogues entre les différentes délégations et entre celles-ci et le Secrétariat. Il regrette de devoir dire que, pendant cette session de la Conférence générale, il a surtout assisté à la lecture de rapports préparés à l'avance et à des monologues sur un point ou sur un autre. Dans un dessein de critique constructive, il appuiera donc le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.133.

3.8 Plusieurs délégués ont évoqué ici le sentiment de frustration qu'avait fait naître en eux le tour pris par les débats. Il a éprouvé lui-même ce sentiment lorsqu'il a été amené à proposer des amendements au Projet de programme pour 1967-1968. Il a été obligé de constater que le Secrétariat admettait théoriquement les amendements, mais leur opposait presque toujours, en fait, l'argument budgétaire ; aussi les délégations n'ont-elles eu en définitive aucun moyen sérieux d'influer sur le programme et d'obtenir les importants changements qui paraissaient dans certains cas s'imposer. Ne pourrait-on pas, demande M. Bakir, envisager pour l'avenir une méthode selon laquelle le plafond budgétaire ne serait voté qu'à partir du moment où la Commission du programme aurait eu le loisir d'apporter au Projet de programme les modifications qu'elle aurait jugées souhaitables ? M. Bakir pense que les débats y gagneraient en intérêt et en efficacité. Il demande au Secrétariat de mettre sa proposition à l'étude.

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3.9 Il est en tout cas bien déterminé à appuyer tous les projets de résolutions intéressant le programme futur, car ils coïncident tous avec les préoccupations de la Tunisie.

4.1 Mr. GORI (Italy) expressed regret that the report of Sub-Commission I on communication (14 C/PRG/19) made no reference to the recommendation put forward by his delegation to the effect that Unesco arrange for translation into the other working languages of the Director-General's book "La civilisation de l'universel" (inventaire de l'avenir), which contained a rich store of ideas on Unesco's aims and possibilities and consequently deserved world-wide circulation. He hoped that the Secretariat would take note of the suggestion.

4.2 His delegation would be unable to vote for the proposal submitted by Sierra Leone in document 14 C/DR.133 although it appreciated the reason that had motivated it. Only through sound and unambiguous rules of procedure and not through granting unlimited freedom to the Chairman of Commissions and Committees would it be possible for the problems referred to in the draft resolution to be satisfactorily solved.

4.3 His delegation took great satisfaction in the fact that its amendment to draft resolution 14 C/DR.156, which concerned the need of close co-ordination between the Office of Statistics and the departments and divisions responsible for the planning and administration of teaching, scientific policy and interdisciplinary co-operation, had been accepted by the Director-General.

5.1 Mrs. JOBORU (Hungary) said that, while there was general agreement that the priority allotted to education and science would have to continue in the future there had been wide differences of opinion expressed by various delegations on the rôle of the human and social sciences and culture. The written and oral reports submitted by the Rapporteurs had shown that what was necessary in the future was not so much to increase the budgetary provision, but rather to try and clarify Unesco's aims under those headings. The discussion had raised important issues, such as the need to strengthen the links between the social and human sciences, to adapt a comparative approach to social science research and cultural studies, the importance of inter-agency co-operation, etc. Nevertheless, the lack of clear-cut objectives had been brought out very vividly. In her opinion, that situation followed from the fact that the social sciences and culture were not held in the same high esteem as education and science in most countries.

5.2 A great deal had been said on the subject of priorities within the individual chapters of the programme. In that regard, particularly in the chapter on education, many delegates had referred to the unjustified neglect of several areas. The Programme Commission had invited the Director-General to give special attention to the implementation of the right of education, to the idea of life-long education, to the reinforcement of Unesco's activities in higher education, and to many other aspects. In her view, the great number and variety of proposals was a matter of concern in that it represented a tendency towards using limited resources for too great a range of activities.

5.3 Several speakers, including the Chairman of the Commission, had stressed the fact that the ideas expressed and contained in the report and resolutions could not be regarded as decisions, but as recommendations to the Director-General and the Executive Board. Consequently, the task of the Secretariat and the Board would be to consider the various recommendations very thoroughly, and subsequently to allot them their correct place in the list of priorities.

5.4 She welcomed the proposed innovations regarding the rôle and functions of the Programme Commission in the future and hoped that the time available for the discussion of the future programme at subsequent sessions would be extended as far as possible.

5.5 The draft recommendations submitted all merited careful consideration.

6.1 Mr. FLYNT (United States of America) said that his delegation welcomed the plan proposed by the Executive Board and the Secretariat which would make it possible for a reasonable period of time to be set aside for the discussion of the future programme. However, the proposal had to be considered merely as a beginning and improvements to the system were still possible. He also welcomed the proposals submitted by the delegations of Romania and Belgium in that regard.

6.2 His delegation supported the majority of the draft resolutions proposed. However, it could not accept the Sierra Leone proposal (14 C/DR.133), although it understood and appreciated its underlying motives. However, the fact that the Organization was based on democratic principles had to be borne in mind, and freedom of speech within the Organization safeguarded.

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6.3 His delegation considered that the detailed discussion of individual items of the programme should in future be referred to a budget committee appointed by the Executive Board. The Conference was spending far too much time on budgetary details and not enough on consideration of the future programme and the general philosophy of the Organization.

6.4 In his view, two principles should govern the approach to future programmes, namely, a more vigorous selection of priorities and a more vigorous concentration of available resources, particularly in view of the small amounts available. His delegation was appalled by the dissipation of resources for small projects. In the future only large-scale and important projects should be given priority ratings.

6.5 His delegation was concerned about the general direction that had been taken by the Unesco programme in recent years, namely, that education and science were being considered only in the light of economic development needs. If that trend were to continue, some organizations might well ask whether they were not better equipped to deal with matters related to economic development. Unesco was a unique organization, founded on high ideals. The reason for its existence was that education, science and culture were important in themselves, and Unesco had been founded to promote them on the basis of that concept.

7.1 Mr. THAPAR (India) said that Unesco's budget was a paltry sum in comparison with the huge amounts being spent throughout the world for military purposes. That terrible waste would continue unless men of goodwill could reach agreement on a universally applicable design for living. The sense of frustration expressed by so many delegations would increase if Unesco could not guide them towards a definite objective, which could be conceived as a way of living that would relieve the world of the stresses and strains of life in modern urban societies. Unless a solution could be found, the whole process of development might be regarded as utterly meaningless. If guidance could not be given by an organization devoted to education, science and culture it would be found nowhere.

7.2 Referring to the draft resolution of which his delegation was one of the sponsors (14 C/DR.203), he suggested that as the priorities were different in every region, two projects should be initiated, one in a developed and one in a developing country.

7.3 His delegation supported most of the draft resolutions, but could not accept that put forward by Sierra Leone, in spite of the fact that it was based on the highest motives. It was also against the amendment proposed by the delegation of the Netherlands to delete the recommendations of the Working Party on Evaluation, which were the result of painstaking study.

7.4 In conclusion, he stressed the importance of governments becoming fully committed to the Unesco programme. In that connexion, he appealed to the more affluent countries to provide more assistance to those countries whose need was greatest. The developed countries had to try and understand the points of view of the developing countries, and all countries had to appreciate that the fundamental key to development was the indigenous mobilization of resources. If that fact were not constantly borne in mind, nothing could be achieved.

8.1 И.ХРОУСТ (Чехословакия), отмечая большой интерес и содержательность выступления делегата Индии, говорит, что ощущение оторванности от реальной жизни будет приходить всегда, пока окружающий нас мир, несмотря на все старания делегатов, разрывается присущими ему противоречиями. Хотя делегаты, участвующие в работе Комиссии, и живут в несколько идеальном мире, они не должны ощущать себя "лишними людьми" и отрывать от реальной жизни. Работа комиссии должна стать для них стимулом для дальнейшей повседневной работы.

8.2 Подчеркивая, что делегация Чехословакии активно участвовала в работе по подготовке будущей программы ЮНЕСКО, высказывает следующие замечания и соображения.

8.3 Делегация Чехословакии согласна с предполагаемыми датами подготовки новой программы, поскольку тогда больше государств-членов до конца следующего года смогут передать Генеральному директору свои предложения.

8.4 Оценивая в целом положительно дискуссию по будущей программе, делегация Чехословакии отмечает, что эта дискуссия после документа 14 C/5 принесла, с точки зрения развития программы больше пользы, чем другие мероприятия ЮНЕСКО, имевшие место в течение последних шести месяцев. Вместе с тем, окончательную оценку проделанной работе можно будет

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дать не ранее следующей сессии Генеральной конференции. Подчеркивает, что если заранее собрать и проанализировать предложения государств-членов по будущей программе, пятнадцатая сессия Генеральной конференции без дополнительных затрат времени сможет принять конкретные резолюции по будущей программе.

8.5 Оценивая проект Восток-Запад, И.Хроуст напоминает, что он был составной и значительной частью деятельности Организации в течение примерно 10 лет ее существования. Отмечает, что хотя проект закончен, но его основная проблема осталась. Подчеркивает, что проект колоссального интеллектуального значения должен быть по-настоящему проанализирован, и приветствует тот факт, что оценка проекта Восток-Запад стала, наконец, частью задач рабочей группы. Выражает надежду, что основные как положительные, так и отрицательные результаты данного проекта найдут свое отражение в специальном издании ЮНЕСКО, которое, безусловно, будет иметь большое значение. Говорит о согласии делегации Чехословакии оказать в этом помощь по мере возможности.

8.6 В качестве одной из основных задач Организации И.Хроуст указывает на необходимость более четкого и конкретного развития как международной программы ЮНЕСКО в области книжного дела, так и деятельности в этой области внутри самой Организации. Напоминает, что на предыдущей сессии Генеральной конференции был принят ряд Правил и Положений об издательской деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Эти решения и правила не утратили своего значения и в настоящее время, поэтому их необходимо придерживаться с учетом, конечно, тех новых факторов, о которых говорил в своем выступлении Генеральный директор. Указывает, что весь ход дискуссии на четырнадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции показал, что у Организации имеются большие возможности, вероятно большие, чем у других организаций системы ООН, развивать издательскую деятельность и через нее прямо и непосредственно влиять на мировую общественность, защищая идеи мира и прогресса. Учитывая важность издательской деятельности для ЮНЕСКО в целом, делегация Чехословакии надеется, что Генеральный директор и Исполнительный совет уделят этому вопросу особое внимание.

(8.1) Mr. CHROUST (Czechoslovakia) had found the Indian delegate's remarks extremely interesting; the sense of being cut off from reality would recur as long as the world around, in spite of all the efforts of the delegates, was rent by inherent contradictions. Although the delegates taking part in the Commission's work were living in a somewhat "ideal" world, they should not feel that they were unnecessary figures, cut off from real life. The Commission's work should provide stimulus for them in their day-to-day work in the future.

(8.2) The Czechoslovak delegation had taken an active part in the discussions concerning the preparation of Unesco's future programme and had the following comments and observations to make.

(8.3) The delegation agreed to the proposed dates for the preparation of the new programme, since they would allow more Member States to submit their proposals to the Director-General before the end of the following year.

(8.4) The Czechoslovak delegation thought that, on the whole, the discussion on the future programme had been good and useful - in fact, coming after document 14 C/5, more useful, from the point of view of programme development, than other Unesco measures taken during the preceding six months. However, no final assessment of the work done could be given until the next session of the General Conference. If Member States' suggestions regarding the future programme were collected and analysed well in advance, the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, would be able to adopt specific resolutions on the future programme without wasting any more time.

(8.5) Giving his views on the East-West project, Mr. Chroust said that it had been an important integral part of the Organization's work for nearly 10 years of its existence. Although the project was now completed, the basic problem remained. He emphasized that a project of enormous intellectual importance needed to be properly analysed, and welcomed the fact that the evaluation of the East-West project had finally been entrusted to a working party. He hoped that the main results, both good and bad, of the project would be set forth in a special Unesco publication, which would undoubtedly be of great importance. The Czechoslovak delegation was prepared to give all the help it could in the matter.

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(8.6) One of the main problems facing the Organization was the need for a clearer and more practical development both of Unesco's international programme in connexion with book production and of the Organization's own work in that field. He reminded the Commission that, at the previous session of the General Conference, a number of rules and principles concerning Unesco's publishing activities had been adopted. These decisions and rules had not ceased to be relevant and should therefore still be followed, taking into account, of course, the new factors which the Director-General had mentioned in his speech. The whole course of the discussions at the fourteenth session of the General Conference had shown that the Organization had great opportunities, probably greater than any other organization of the United Nations system, to develop publishing activities and in that way to exert a direct influence on world public opinion, by arguing in favour of the ideas of peace and progress. Considering how important publishing work was for Unesco as a whole, the Czechoslovak delegation hoped that the Director-General and the Executive Board would pay particular attention to that question.

9.1 Mr. WEEDEN (Australia) said he hoped that Unesco's future programme would, above all, comply with the idea expressed in the first preambular paragraph of the Unesco Constitution, and prepare the minds of men for peaceful living. When discussing the programme for the future, rather than merely for the next two years, budgetary limitations appeared less restricting, and it was easy to suggest numerous ways in which such an ideal might be implemented. A disciplined approach was, however, necessary, even when discussing the future, when it was essential to consider long-term implications. Many apparently not too ambitious projects had a "snowball" action leading to commitments far in excess of the amounts allocated during the first few years of their existence. Subsequent possible modifications should be borne in mind and a very clear idea of relative priorities established. He was not disturbed by the fact that the programme contained projects which would never have been contemplated by the Organization's founders. Progress was such that that was inevitable and it indicated that Unesco was alive to the needs and trends of the time.

9.2 As previous speakers had pointed out, the General Conference itself played an important part in Unesco's work by furthering international comprehension and bringing about a greater understanding of certain parts of the draft programme through the first-hand information provided about conditions in other regions and the insight obtained into the needs and aspirations of peoples from different parts of the globe.

9.3 One of the most fruitful discussions had been that concerning the evaluation of the programme. It was to the credit of the Secretariat and Member States that Unesco was mature enough to enable such an impartial discussion of its working methods and ways of improving them to be held. He hoped that the time allocated by the General Conference for such an evaluation would be increased in the future.

9.4 Unesco's success depended not only on its own achievements but on the extent to which it could stimulate external effort in the different countries and regions to carry on its work. Much could be done to stimulate international action towards those ends and such action should be encouraged from the moment when a project was first discussed as part of the future programme.

9.5 With regard to individual draft resolutions, the one submitted by various European nations in document 14 C/DR.79 was worth considering, although his delegation would be reluctant to give very strong support to a proposal concerning a single region, without regard to others where the needs were probably greater. The Indian draft resolution (14 C/DR.130) deserved serious consideration, although he was not convinced that regional conferences would be more effective if they covered different sectors of Unesco's work. While appreciating the problem raised by Sierra Leone (14 C/DR.133), he did not think much time could be saved merely by limiting the length of speeches; to obtain the results desired, the whole form of the Conference would have to be altered, possibly to one in which the achievements would be less. The Scandinavian proposal (14 C/DR.139) had attractive features, although he had the impression from replies to questions given by members of the Secretariat that a reserve of the type suggested could, to a certain extent, be considered to exist in the Participation programme. The Australian delegation would, in any case, hesitate to support a reserve which would be used to finance action which had not been carefully planned in advance, as were all the activities included in the draft programme and budget. The draft resolutions contained in documents 14 C/DR.141 and 14 C/DR.200 also deserved careful study.

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9.6 In conclusion, he said that the main contribution the General Conference could make would be to study its methods of work and the best means of improving them with a view to obtaining the optimum benefit from its discussions of the future programme.

10. Mr. HILLS (Australia) said that, as a scientist, he had taken part in the drafting and approval of the report of Sub-Commission II concerning the future programme of Natural Sciences and their Application to Development (14 C/PRG/7). The programme had been worked out in considerable detail, but he had noticed an important omission in paragraph 23.6(ii)(b)(iii), namely that no mention was made of geology, the study of the planet on which man lived. Since geology was included in the work programme, he hoped that the oversight would have no effect on Unesco's action in that sphere.

11.1 Mr. VRATUSA (Yugoslavia) welcomed the new method of approach in dealing with future programmes. The innovation had inspired a rich variety of constructive ideas, expressed both in the Sub-Commissions and during meetings of the plenary Programme Commission and had enabled all Member States to participate in the building of the programme from the very beginning. Such participation provided the Secretariat with an early insight into the reactions and requirements of Member States and National Commissions and with the opportunity of organizing in advance co-operation with governmental and non-governmental bodies and of contacting scientific, educational and cultural organizations concerning the various projects.

11.2 As his delegation had expressed its views on specific problems and methods during the debate in both Sub-Commissions, at the present juncture he would only refer to what it considered the most important points. Some delegations had stressed the difficulty of programming future work because of financial limitations. The recognition of the need to concentrate on what was most important should therefore be welcomed. He hoped that the recommendations that had been made regarding the search for additional sources of finance would be adopted by the General Conference, so that greater flexibility in the programme could be obtained. Many speakers had also referred to the widened framework of activities of the Organization; it was to be hoped that, in the years to come, such a quantitative increase in the scope of activities would be matched by a corresponding increase in quality.

11.3 It had been decided that priority was to be given to education and the exact and natural sciences, in connexion with which the Sub-Commissions had made helpful suggestions and recommendations. He hoped the Director-General would also find room for corresponding priorities in the fields of the social sciences and culture, a hope shared by many other speakers, as had been evident during discussions in the Sub-Commissions.

11.4 A positive element of the programme which had received general approval was the long-term research envisaged in every field of science. It was encouraging that so many delegates had spoken in favour of complex research and of the need for flexibility in the planning of scientific educational work. The increased attention to be paid to regional planning activities and co-operation was welcome, and concrete suggestions in that respect should be encouraged.

11.5 His delegation strongly supported most of the draft resolutions that had been submitted. It had been particularly pleased at the welcome given to the one concerning international co-operation between European States (14 C/DR.79) of which it was a co-sponsor.

11.6 For some technical reason, his country's name had not been included as a sponsor of the resolution on man and his environment (14 C/DR.203). The Yugoslav National Commission was greatly looking forward to co-operating with other National Commissions and with the Secretariat in a project of the type proposed, especially on certain specific points. For instance, for the last ten years, an annual conference of representatives of Yugoslav universities and research institutions, entitled "University today", had been held in Dubrovnik. When preparing the agenda for those conferences, items relating to Unesco's programme priorities could be included. Another possible area of co-operation might be afforded by the research programme being carried out by the Belgrade Institute of Social Science and other research organizations in the country, concerning all aspects of science, including its financing, organization and the remuneration of scientific research workers. It was hoped that that initiative might lead to greater co-operation with similar institutions in other countries.

11.7 His delegation had been pleased at the reception given to the draft resolution it had submitted (14 C/DR.201) and would be prepared to give its views on priorities to be dealt with by the proposed international conference.

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11.8 He agreed with the remarks of various delegates concerning the Sierra Leone draft resolution (14 C/DR.133). The Commissions and other bodies of the General Conference might be put in a difficult position if the recommendations contained therein were accepted, especially those contained in the first two paragraphs of the operative part.

12.1 M. BEN BACHIR (Maroc) tient à appeler l'attention des membres de la Commission sur une proposition - émanant de pays méditerranéens - qui tend à obtenir que l'Unesco étende son champ d'étude à la civilisation méditerranéenne (14 C/PRG/8, par. 28, et 14 C/DR.48).

12.2 Le bassin méditerranéen se prête particulièrement bien à l'étude du brassage des cultures et de l'interpénétration de multiples civilisations. La délégation marocaine se fait donc un devoir d'appuyer le projet de résolution 14 C/DR.48 et d'insister auprès du Directeur général pour qu'il prenne en considération, dans l'élaboration du programme futur, la proposition qui s'y trouve contenue.

13.1 El Sr. PRIETO MORALES (Cuba) afirma que la Unesco tiene como tarea fundamental la posibilidad de intercambios, de experiencias entre los Estados Miembros en cuanto a la educación, la ciencia y la cultura.

13.2 La actividad concreta de la Unesco en el futuro debe encaminarse hacia la alfabetización de setecientos millones de personas, la escolarización de un número mucho mayor y la enseñanza de las ciencias fundamentales y de su aplicación al desarrollo.

13.3 Reitera el delegado de Cuba su propuesta de que se considere la posibilidad de dedicar un decenio al desarrollo de la enseñanza de la agricultura. Cada día hay más hambre en el mundo y deben desarrollarse técnicas de alto nivel que promuevan la agricultura científica.

13.4 El orador manifiesta su apoyo al proyecto DR.200, de Bélgica y acoge con entusiasmo el proyecto DR.139, pues disminuirá mucho el sentimiento de frustración y acabará con lo que pudiera llamarse la "camisa de fuerza" del límite presupuestario.

13.5 El Sr. Prieto Morales estima interesante el proyecto DR.201, si bien hubiera podido expresarse con más claridad. En cuanto al proyecto de resolución 130, presentado por la India, merece mayor meditación, pues muchas veces son útiles las conferencias regionales de carácter especializado, pero deben ajustarse a las necesidades del momento. En cuanto a lo que se expone en los apartados a) y b) del último párrafo, la Delegación de Cuba lo apoya enteramente.

13.6 Se necesita más tiempo, prosigue el orador, para considerar el programa futuro dentro del calendario de la Conferencia y deben establecerse normas que permitan el estudio más concienzudo de los proyectos futuros, los cuales deberfan presentarse con antelación.

13.7 La Delegación de Cuba ha experimentado un sentimiento de amargor ante la ausencia de una manifestación colectiva de repudio contra el hecho de que el vigésimo aniversario de la Unesco haya sido presidido por el luto de miles de madres vietnamesas. Se ha hablado de principios morales, pero pocos han denunciado el hecho de que, en el mismo momento, un país poderoso está atacando al heroico pueblo del Vietnam.

13.8 José Martí dijo que "la política es el arte de hacer felices a los pueblos"; en ese sentido, el delegado de Cuba cree que la política de la Unesco es toda actividad de ciencia, educación y cultura de las naciones en favor de sus pueblos o de otros pueblos; lejos de faltar a los principios de la Unesco, al pronunciar estas palabras el orador no hace sino elevarla a la altura de sus principios fundamentales.

13.9 Mientras existan injusticias sociales, mientras existan niños con hambre y sin maestros siempre habrá un germen de rebeldía explosiva que se opondrá a la paz.

13.10 El Sr. Prieto Morales concluye reiterando su fe en la Unesco, que ha venido creciendo durante veinte años con dignidad en medio de poderosas fuerzas contrarias.

(13.1) Mr. PRIETO MORALES (Cuba) said that a fundamental task incumbent upon Unesco was to promote exchanges of experience between Member States in the spheres of education, science and culture.

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(13.2) Unesco's future activities should be directed towards making seven hundred million people literate, to sending a much greater number to school, to the teaching of the basic sciences and their application to development.

(13.3) The delegate of Cuba repeated his suggestion that consideration should be given to the possibility of devoting a decade to the development of agricultural education. Hunger was becoming more widespread every day and high-level techniques must be developed for the advancement of scientific agriculture.

(13.4) The speaker supported the Belgian draft resolution DR.200. He enthusiastically welcomed draft resolution DR.139, which would greatly diminish the feeling of frustration and put an end to what might be termed the "strait jacket" of budgetary limitation.

(13.5) Mr. Prieto Morales thought draft resolution DR.201 was interesting, although it could have been expressed more clearly. Draft resolution DR.130, submitted by India, deserved further consideration; specialized regional conferences were often useful, but they had to be adapted to the needs of the moment; the delegation of Cuba wholeheartedly supported sections (a) and (b) in the last paragraph.

(13.6) More time was needed, the speaker continued, to examine the future programme within the time-table of the Conference, and procedures should be established that would allow of a more thorough study of future projects which should be submitted in advance.

(13.7) The Cuban delegation had been distressed by the absence of any collective expression of grief that, at the time when the twentieth anniversary of Unesco was being celebrated, thousands of Viet-Nameese mothers were in mourning. There had been talk of moral principles but few had denounced the fact that, at the same time, a powerful country was attacking the heroic people of Viet-Nam.

(13.8) José Martí had said that "politics is the art of making peoples happy"; the delegate of Cuba believed accordingly that Unesco's policy meant any activity in science, education and culture undertaken by nations for the benefit of their own people or of other peoples; in saying this, the speaker, far from detracting from the principles of Unesco was, in fact, raising the Organization to the loftiness of its fundamental principles.

(13.9) Whilst social injustice continued to exist, while there were still hungry and untaught children in the world, the seeds of explosive rebelliousness would remain, as an obstacle to peace.

(13.10) In conclusion, Mr. Prieto Morales reaffirmed his faith in Unesco, which had gone on growing in dignity for twenty years in the face of powerful opposing forces.

14.1 Mr. HABTE (Ethiopia) expressed appreciation of the high level of discussion in the Commission, especially during the debate on methods of work and the evaluation of the programme. The results of the new approach to the future programme had been encouraging, although any definite comments on its value would be premature.

14.2 With regard to the two Major Projects on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America and on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, which had been in active existence for half the life of the Organization, he thought that the concepts outlined in the documents (14 C/69 and 14 C/70 respectively) that had been circulated and the general lessons that had been learnt but not yet recorded should be communicated to Member States. That was particularly important as the meaning of some of the activities undertaken was only obvious to those deeply involved in them and, if merely referred to during the debate, would be lost on those less directly concerned.

14.3 The proposed phasing in and out of the regional institutes should be carefully examined; it was only sensible that their ten years' experience should not be completely lost to the Organization.

14.4 Certain fundamental points were worthy of mention. The first was the development of human resources, to which the developing countries attached the greatest importance as a key factor in their progress. The second was the reformulation of the structure and content of education

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in most countries. It was impossible to develop human resources without intensifying and expanding the educational programme to meet particular needs, and more effective results would be obtained by one complete reform of the whole system than by several successive minor changes. The needs of rural areas, especially with regard to the scientific branches of education, were often neglected; in developing countries, however, rural areas were of paramount importance and were precisely where the major impact of an educational programme should be felt. The third point, the question of priorities, always gave rise to difficulties because of the varied criteria that could be applied, but if the main emphasis was put on the task to be performed, the priorities would become apparent. They would often cut across the usual departmental boundaries, and it might be found that, although it had been decided that priority should be given to the educational and natural science sectors, the inclusion of other branches was essential. For instance, science and education could not be developed without the use of communications. It would probably also be found that even in the priority sectors, there were certain activities of less importance than activities in sectors to which a lower priority had been allocated.

14.5 He had one suggestion to make which might increase the efficiency of the work of the Conference, namely that it might be an advantage if the number of documents was reduced and great care taken that they be distributed in time for all delegations to prepare their comments upon them before the questions they concerned were to be debated.

14.6 While not agreeing with the content of all the draft resolutions submitted, in general he approved their spirit. He supported the Sierra Leone proposal (14 C/DR.133), not so much because he favoured a reduction in the length of speeches, but because he did not think that the duration of the General Conference should be extended. He felt that it might even be possible to reduce the length of sessions, were the Conference to concentrate on providing general guidance on major concepts and leave the details to be worked out later by technicians. The Scandinavian draft resolution on the harmonization of external aid and co-operation (14 C/DR.141) was of interest. The external resources mentioned should, however, be channelled towards development. The second Scandinavian proposal (14 C/DR.139) concerning the earmarking of a reserve could provide appreciable flexibility in the budget to cover either unforeseen events such as the Italian flood damage or special changes in proposed budgetary allocations judged necessary after discussion in the various Commissions. Many delegates had felt hampered during the debates by the fact that the budget was voted during the first days of the session and only minor changes within sections could subsequently be made. The Indian draft resolution on regional conferences (14 C/DR.130) was a worthwhile long-term recommendation, which was in line with his own contention that there should not be too rigid a demarcation between the various departments. The suggestion contained in the Austrian proposal (14 C/DR.43) was interesting and of importance to developed and developing countries. He agreed, however, that it might be advisable first to establish a pilot project in one region. The Belgian draft resolution (14 C/DR.200) concerned a topic of paramount importance to developing countries. In addition to the proposed co-ordination with the Secretariat, help should be sought from other organizations belonging to the United Nations family, many of which could make substantial financial and material contributions. Finally, his delegation supported the proposal submitted by several European countries (14 C/DR.79) because although it did not concern his own particular region, it complied with the general spirit of cultural co-operation recommended in the programme.

15.1 M. AGBLEMAGNON (Togo) déclare que, pour ce qui est de l'organisation des travaux futurs de la Commission du programme, les suggestions qui figurent dans le rapport du Président de la Commission du programme (14 C/PRG/15) lui paraissent en général constructives. Il souhaite insister sur la nécessité de n'épargner aucun effort, fût-il financier, pour que le travail d'évaluation dont on a mesuré l'importance (14 C/PRG/5) soit effectué au niveau le plus élevé, avec les meilleures garanties d'efficacité. Il y conviendrait donc, croit-il, d'atténuer les réserves qui ont été formulées sur le coût des études d'évaluation par le Groupe de travail intéressé (14 C/PRG/5, section VII, par. 9.f)).

15.2 M. Agblemagnon estime qu'il faudrait, en principe, continuer à appliquer, lors des sessions ultérieures de la Conférence générale, la formule selon laquelle l'étude du Projet de programme et de budget a été, à la présente session, partagée entre deux sous-commissions de la Commission du programme. Cette formule est bonne, même si certaines délégations ont déclaré avoir souffert d'un sentiment de "frustration" (14 C/PRG/15, par. 5). M. Agblemagnon estime d'ailleurs qu'il y aurait lieu de confier à un comité ad hoc le soin d'analyser les raisons extrêmement variées que lesdites délégations ont invoquées pour expliquer ce qui avait créé chez elles ce sentiment.

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15.3 L'économie générale du programme de l'Unesco paraît tout à fait satisfaisante à la délégation togolaise. M. Agblemagnon rappelle qu'il a insisté, devant la Sous-Commission II, sur l'obligation qui incombe à l'Organisation de créer, dans les pays en voie de développement surtout, des "structures d'accueil de la science". Il constate donc avec plaisir que l'Organisation a l'intention de s'occuper activement de ce problème.

15.4 En ce qui concerne le vaste domaine des sciences sociales, les observations de M. Agblemagnon auront tout particulièrement trait à la sociologie, matière qui relève de sa spécialité. Il estime qu'il est indispensable d'améliorer les recherches sociologiques. A cet égard, le Département des sciences sociales devrait, dans son action, s'inspirer de deux grandes idées directrices :

15.5 Il conviendrait, d'une part, de perfectionner sur le plan international les instruments de travail des sociologues, car ces instruments sont encore trop peu nombreux ou insuffisants. C'est ainsi que l'Unesco devrait mettre à jour le répertoire que le Secrétariat a établi et publié en 1963 sur les Africanistes spécialisés dans les sciences sociales ; et elle devrait aussi élaborer d'autres recueils du même genre pour d'autres régions du monde.

15.6 Il conviendrait, d'autre part, d'éviter avec soin à l'avenir les recherches qui risquent de ne pas aboutir ; il faudrait désormais s'attacher à effectuer, dans un esprit interdisciplinaire, des enquêtes dont on aurait au préalable déterminé avec rigueur la méthode et le terrain. Ces enquêtes véritablement scientifiques pourraient servir de modèles et seraient de nature à dissiper la confusion qui règne actuellement dans le domaine des sciences sociales et à ouvrir des perspectives nouvelles dans les pays en voie de développement.

16.1 Mrs. PECSON (Philippines) stressed the importance of the future programme in the life of coming generations, but warned against establishing it in too rigid a manner, without making any allowance for modifications which might become necessary in a rapidly changing world.

16.2 Her delegation agreed with the draft resolutions before the meeting, especially India's proposal concerning the long-term planning of regional conferences (14 C/DR.130). The holding of international intellectual conferences on the promotion of peace had been recommended in the Constitution, and experience had shown such meetings to be of mutual benefit to all participants. The importance of the development of human resources and education for a better life could not be over-emphasized, and her delegation would support any proposal, such as that by Belgium on technical and professional education (14 C/DR.200), which would further that aim. The draft resolution concerning European cultural co-operation (14 C/DR.79) also deserved support, because the European nations could lead the way for less developed countries. While not entirely in agreement with the Sierra Leone proposal (14 C/DR.133) in so far as it contravened the principles of democracy, she considered it a much-needed reminder. Much could still be done by all to avoid repetition during debates and to reduce the number of resolutions submitted. The time-limit for the presentation of draft resolutions should also be strictly enforced.

16.3 She had been proud to be one of the 32 members of the Working Party on Evaluation, and considered its report (14 C/PRG/5) of inestimable value for future Unesco action. Such periodic evaluation had been recommended by a meeting of the Asian National Commissions and by the Bangkok Conference of Ministers of Education, and generally supported by all the preceding speakers. It was therefore difficult to find a valid reason for replacing the word "recommends" in the proposed resolution by the much weaker expression "takes note of", and she would be unable to vote in favour of that change.

16.4 The Philippine delegation welcomed the priorities given to education and science, but believed that as much attention as possible should also be given to the social sciences, culture and communications, because of their constructive rôle in the harmonious development of man, his education for living and his contribution to the life of the community.

16.5 Other speakers had stressed the value of methodology and, in that context, she attached great importance to the establishment of priorities.

16.6 Many of the most deserving countries were deterred from applying for assistance under programmes financed from extra-budgetary sources, because they were unable to afford the counterpart contribution. She wondered if it might not be possible to reduce the amount of such contribution.

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16.7 Preparation for the General Conference could still be improved and more benefit obtained from suggestions by Member States if important documents were received earlier. Earlier receipt of documents would also help governments, enabling them to select delegates specialized in the various subjects to be discussed and hence to participate fully in the work of meetings held simultaneously.

16.8 In conclusion, she emphasized the importance of paying special attention to the needs of national and regional groups, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America, so that they might receive effective assistance in the building of their national and regional programmes.

FOURTEENTH MEETING, 25 November 1966, afternoon

QUATORZIEME SEANCE, 25 novembre 1966, après-midi

DECIMOCUARTA SESION, 25 de noviembre de 1966, por la tarde

ЧЕТЫРНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 25 ноября 1966 г., вторая половина дня

(14 C/PRG/SR.14)

1.1 El Sr. WAGNER DE REYNA (Perú) declara que se encuentran en la actualidad en el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y que en estos momentos se discute en la sesión plenaria de la Conferencia la contribución de la Organización al desarrollo de todas las regiones del mundo. Hay países que consideran que la función de la Unesco es la de promover este desarrollo. El orador está de acuerdo con ello, pero estima que la función de la Unesco va más allá, y que le corresponde a esta Organización dar la importancia debida al espíritu como nervio de este desarrollo, así como promover un humanismo del desarrollo.

1.2 Señala que toda promoción social se basa no sólo en el estudio particular de las culturas nacionales o regionales, sino también en el de la cultura universal. Las culturas tienen una influencia recíproca y esta influencia las beneficia y enriquece. Manifiesta el delegado del Perú que hasta ahora la Unesco se ha preocupado sobre todo de las regiones culturales extraeuropeas, y estima que es necesario estimular igualmente la cultura europea, razón por la que apoya el proyecto de resolución presentado por Austria y otros países (documento 14 C/DR.79), en el que se favorece la cooperación cultural y científica de los estados europeos. Como representante del Perú, se considera perteneciente a la cultura occidental, de la que la cultura de América Latina no es sino una rama.

1.3 A continuación, el Sr. Wagner de Reyna se refiere al documento 14 C/PRG/5 (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo), señalando que apoya dicho informe y que ruega a la Delegación de los Países Bajos que retire su propuesta referente a cambiar en dicho documento la palabra "recomienda" por la expresión "tome nota", ya que estima que este cambio quitaría fuerza moral a la resolución.

(1.1) M. WAGNER DE REYNA (Pérou) fait observer qu'on se trouve actuellement dans la Décennie des Nations Unies pour le développement et que la Conférence générale examine ces jours-ci justement en séance plénière la contribution de l'Organisation au développement des différentes régions du monde. Certains pays estiment qu'il est dans les attributions de l'Unesco de promouvoir ce développement. M. Wagner de Reyna est d'accord, mais il considère que les attributions de l'Unesco vont encore plus loin et qu'il lui appartient de donner la place appropriée aux facteurs spirituels qui doivent commander le progrès et de créer ainsi un véritable humanisme du développement.

(1.2) Il fait observer que tout progrès social repose non seulement sur l'étude particulière des cultures nationales ou régionales, mais aussi sur l'étude de la culture universelle. Les cultures exercent les unes sur les autres une influence mutuelle dont toutes profitent et qui les enrichit toutes. Jusqu'à présent, l'Unesco s'est surtout intéressée aux régions culturelles extérieures à l'Europe, mais M. Wagner de Reyna estime qu'il faut également stimuler la culture européenne ; et c'est pourquoi il appuie le projet de résolution présenté par l'Autriche et par divers autres pays (document 14 C/DR.79), qui tend à favoriser la coopération culturelle et scientifique entre tous les Etats d'Europe. En tant que représentant du Pérou, il considère qu'il relève de la culture occidentale, dont la culture latino-américaine n'est que l'une des branches.

(1.3) M. Wagner de Reyna indique ensuite qu'il approuve le document 14 C/PRG/5 (Rapport du Groupe de travail sur l'évaluation) et il demande à la délégation des Pays-Bas de retirer la proposition selon laquelle le mot "recommande" devrait, dans ce document, être remplacé par les mots "prend note", ce qui à son avis diminuerait la portée morale de la résolution.

2.1 Mr. CONTON (Sierra Leone) observed that most of the references to his delegation's draft resolution (14 C/DR.133) had been favourable, but he wished to reply to those delegates who had spoken against it. The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of the Philippines, had invoked the right to freedom of speech. However, freedom did not mean licence. In some national legislative bodies it was possible, during a debate, to read a chapter from the Bible without being called to order, but if a delegate read, in the Commission, his Education Ministry's annual report, he crossed the line between freedom and licence. In such a case it was the duty of the Chairman to call him to order.

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2.2 The delegate of Italy and the delegate of Czechoslovakia inclined to the view that it would mean giving the Chairman "a blank cheque". To this he replied that under Rules 39 and 48 of the Rules of Procedure chairmen were empowered not only to direct discussions but to control the proceedings. The purpose of the draft resolution in document 14 C/DR.133 was to ensure them of the support of all delegations if they used that power.

2.3 With regard to the view of the Indian and Australian delegations that the reform of Unesco's working methods was a matter of greater urgency than trying to limit the length of speeches, he pointed out that two parties were involved - the Secretariat and the delegations. His draft resolution dealt with the rôle of the latter. Any reforms introduced by the Secretariat would be ineffective without the co-operation of delegations, and until such time as a reform was brought about, irrelevance and repetition could be avoided.

2.4 He thanked those delegations which had at least agreed that the duration of the fifteenth session should not be increased. His draft resolution merely enabled the Commission to record that view, which could then be communicated to the Executive Board.

3.1 Mr. SHEEN (New Zealand), referring to the Sub-Commission's reports on the future programme, said his delegation was most satisfied with that part of the draft resolution in document 14 C/PRG/6, paragraph 29, 3(V)(e), which dealt with "studies and advisory services provided to Member States in the field of technical and vocational education, with special reference to the relation between general and technical education and the adaptation of school curricula to scientific and technological advances, and assistance in developing institutions for technical teacher training". He also welcomed the Belgian draft resolution on technical and vocational education (14 C/DR.200).

3.2 In New Zealand, the belief was held that there was still considerable opportunity for promoting social and economic development by providing individuals with vocational and technical training, which at the same time would improve their lot. What was called the "technician and sub-technician" group was essential to any State wishing to raise the level of its economy, whether that economy was agriculturally or industrially based.

3.3 Many Special Fund projects seemed to be directed towards professional personnel, or at least senior technicians, but the training of those categories would most probably reveal the need for training at the lower level.

3.4 It would be difficult for many developing countries to accept that view. For a long time the traditional approach to education had prevailed. No one wished the traditional values to be lost and, consequently, his delegation strongly favoured the studies to be made on the relationship between general and vocational education. He was convinced that the two types of education were more easily reconciled than was often supposed. Vocational training had an intellectual component, which led to general education.

3.5 Unesco would, he hoped, investigate the availability and the level of technical and vocational education in the States which were seeking aid. That would involve investigating what was being done in the schools as well as in adult education and literacy programmes. New Zealand was very willing to help, within its resources, by providing places for training and by recruiting experts.

3.6 His delegation approved the future cultural programme in general and the Director-General's comments on the future programme for social sciences, human sciences and culture, especially as regards the high priority to be granted to assistance to Member States in cultural matters and the broadening of the programme in respect of the visual arts, music, dancing and the theatre. He believed it important for Unesco to concern itself with the rôle of culture in a leisure civilization and his delegation had requested that New Zealand be considered as one of the countries in which some of the initial projects might be carried out.

3.7 A clearer analysis of the rôle of the public and of the private sector in fostering art and culture was required and his delegation therefore supported the draft resolution in document 14 C/DR.155, submitted by France. Since it was generally recognized that culture should be accessible to everyone, the public sector should take a considerable share in the responsibility.

3.8 There did not seem to have been enough emphasis laid, in the discussion, on the link between cultural and economic development. His delegation believed that educational and cultural development were a prerequisite for industrialization.

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3.9 He had been pleased to note that, in the coming biennium, Unesco would concern itself with the relationship of creative art and technology. With modern manufacturing techniques and industrial design, there was a growing need to bring together specialists in the arts and in the various branches of technology.

4.1 El Sr. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA (Paraguay) apoya los proyectos de resolución que tienen por objeto aumentar la productividad de la fuerza de trabajo merced a una educación técnica y científica adecuada.

4.2 Señala el orador que después de haber oído el informe del Director General sobre el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, resulta inquietante observar cómo las tasas de aumento de la renta de los países en vías de desarrollo y de los países desarrollados evolucionan en sentido inverso, y cómo aumenta la distancia que media entre ambos grupos de países, hecho que viene señalando el GATT desde hace año en sus informes anuales.

4.3 Para resolver este grave problema se ha pensado en la integración como factor del crecimiento económico, así como en el planeamiento. El delegado del Paraguay estima que sólo la educación científica y técnica, y la consiguiente aportación universitaria, integradas en un plan general de desarrollo, podría elevar el nivel de vida de la población.

4.4 Denuncia seguidamente el problema que existe en su país de la emigración de profesionales de formación científica y técnica, y señala que sería necesario incluir en el programa que se va a realizar una campaña o acción para valorizar los estudios científicos. La juventud no se interesa en su país por tal género de estudios, y existe en cambio una plétora de letrados que coincide con la escasez de personal docente. Señala el orador que este hecho es frecuente en algunos países en vías de desarrollo.

(4.1) M. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA (Paraguay) appuie les projets de résolution qui tendent à augmenter la productivité de la main-d'oeuvre grâce à un enseignement scientifique et technique approprié.

(4.2) Après avoir entendu le rapport du Directeur général concernant la Décennie des Nations Unies pour le développement, il trouve inquiétant que les taux d'accroissement des revenus évoluent en sens inverse dans les pays développés et dans les pays en voie de développement et que l'écart entre les deux groupes de pays s'élargit sans cesse, ainsi que le GATT le signale depuis longtemps dans ses rapports annuels.

(4.3) Pour résoudre ce grave problème, on a pensé à l'intégration en tant que facteur de la croissance économique, ainsi qu'à la planification. M. Caballero de Bedoya estime pour sa part que seul l'enseignement scientifique et technique complété par l'apport universitaire et intégré dans un plan général de développement pourrait assurer l'élévation du niveau de vie des populations.

(4.4) Il signale ensuite le problème que pose, dans son propre pays, l'émigration des spécialistes possédant une formation scientifique et technique, et il indique qu'il faudrait ajouter au programme qui va être mis en oeuvre une campagne ou des mesures tendant à valoriser les études scientifiques. La jeunesse de son pays ne s'intéresse pas aux études de ce type et la pléthore des "littéraires" coïncide, au Pérou, avec une sérieuse pénurie de personnel enseignant. Il s'agit là, précise l'orateur, d'un phénomène qu'on observe fréquemment dans les pays en voie de développement.

5.1 M. KANE (Mali) appuie chaleureusement le projet de résolution présenté par la délégation belge sur l'enseignement technique et professionnel (14 C/DR.200). Pour des raisons aisées à comprendre, la formation professionnelle revêt une importance primordiale pour les pays sous-développés qui souffrent d'une cruelle pénurie de cadres.

5.2 Les arguments présentés par le délégué du Sierra Leone à l'appui de son projet de résolution (14 C/DR.133) lui paraissent très pertinents. Il estime qu'il n'est pas souhaitable de prolonger la quinzième session de la Conférence générale. Outre que cela accroîtrait les frais déjà considérables qu'implique l'envoi des délégations nationales, une telle mesure aurait l'inconvénient de priver trop longtemps les nations les moins favorisées de leurs délégués, auxquels incombent souvent, dans leurs pays mêmes, des responsabilités multiples.

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5.3 M. Kane reconnaît que, si l'on ne prolonge pas la durée de la quinzième session, il faudra trouver une procédure qui permette d'abrégé les débats. Sans priver les délégués de leur liberté d'expression, peut-être peut-on leur demander de s'astreindre à une certaine discipline.

5.4 M. Kane a beaucoup apprécié les observations des délégués de l'Ethiopie et des Philippines sur le rôle que la culture, l'information et la science peuvent jouer en faveur de la paix. A une époque où la publicité envahit tout, l'Unesco devrait organiser une véritable propagande pour la défense de la paix et de l'humanisme. Il serait trop triste que Socrate ait eu raison d'affirmer dans le Phédon que l'existence du Bien impliquait en contrepartie et à tout jamais celle du Mal ; trop triste que la bonne volonté des peuples soit impuissante à établir le "règne de la paix". L'humanité aura fait un pas important le jour où les blancs d'Afrique du sud auront compris et accepté le contexte noir dans lequel ils vivent, le jour où le Californien et le Nord-Vietnamien, le nationaliste portugais et le noir du Mozambique se sentiront frères.

5.5 La délégation du Mali appuie le projet de résolution présenté par la Finlande, l'Inde, le Japon, le Mexique, la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie (14 C/DR.203), dont le titre même, "L'homme et son milieu : les bases d'une vie meilleure" est évocateur. L'application d'un tel texte peut apporter beaucoup aux pays sous-développés, et par là-même, à l'humanité tout entière. Le délégué de l'Australie disait à ce propos que la culture devrait surpasser l'éducation. M. Kane estime qu'elle devrait en constituer le prolongement permanent. Il propose d'amender légèrement le paragraphe 6 de ce projet de résolution (14 C/DR.203), en substituant les mots "société moderne" aux mots "société civilisée" à la fin de ce paragraphe.

6.1 La Srta. BONFIL (México) afirma que su delegación concede gran importancia a la evaluación que se ha efectuado de las actividades de la Unesco, e igualmente a la inspección, que debe estar relacionada con ésta. Señala al respecto que ha podido comprobar los beneficios de la inspección en la visita que el Subdirector General, Sr. Adiseshiah, efectuó a su país, y agradece en nombre de su Gobierno el estímulo que para su labor supuso esta visita.

6.2 La oradora destaca la importancia de la evaluación, reconoce las dificultades que presenta dicha tarea, y señala que su delegación ha expuesto ya al respecto algunas ideas ante el Consejo Ejecutivo. Estima que estos trabajos de evaluación deberían continuarse en lo futuro.

6.3 Para terminar, la delegada de México señala que en el párrafo 22 del documento 14 C/PRG/5, la versión española no traduce con fidelidad el sentido de los textos inglés y francés, por lo que ruega que dicho párrafo sea corregido en consecuencia.

(6.1) Mlle BONFIL (Mexique) déclare que sa délégation attache beaucoup d'importance à l'évaluation qui a été faite des activités de l'Unesco, ainsi qu'aux tâches d'inspection qui doivent venir s'y raccorder. Elle indique à ce propos qu'elle a pu apprécier les bienfaits de l'inspection à l'occasion de la visite que le Directeur général adjoint, M. Adiseshiah, a rendue à son pays ; le Gouvernement mexicain est profondément reconnaissant de cette visite, qui lui a apporté, pour son travail, de précieux encouragements.

(6.2) Après avoir souligné l'intérêt du travail d'évaluation et reconnu sa difficulté, Mlle Bonfil rappelle que la délégation mexicaine a déjà exprimé au Conseil exécutif certaines idées sur la question. Elle considère que les travaux d'évaluation devraient se poursuivre à l'avenir.

(6.3) Elle signale en terminant qu'au paragraphe 22 du document 14 C/PRG/5, le texte espagnol ne reflète pas fidèlement le sens des textes français et anglais, et elle demande que ce paragraphe soit donc rectifié.

7.1 M. NGUYEN KHAC KHAM (Viêt-nam) appuie les diverses suggestions qui ont été émises au cours du débat sur l'organisation des travaux de la future Conférence générale. Il approuve notamment le délégué de la France d'avoir souligné l'utilité de déposer des propositions écrites sur le programme futur et estime qu'il serait très utile de consigner ces propositions dans un document analogue à celui qui porte la cote 14 C/5 et de faire traduire ledit document dans toutes les langues officielles. Le délégué de l'Australie a, d'autre part, eu raison de demander que l'on renforce dans le programme de sciences exactes et naturelles la place donnée à la géologie. M. Nguyen Khac Kham approuve aussi les remarques du délégué du Japon concernant le rôle des traductions en tant que facteurs de compréhension internationale.

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7.2 Dans un tout autre ordre d'idées, il évoque l'intervention d'un orateur qui, le matin même, a mis le Viêt-nam en cause. Il juge cette intervention aussi tendancieuse que déplacée, mais il se refuse à y répondre, par respect pour la sérénité des débats et par fidélité à l'esprit de coopération internationale.

7.3 Il se bornera à rappeler que le chef de sa délégation a exposé dans son allocution du 15 novembre comment le Viêt-nam, victime d'une agression étrangère, avait dû faire appel à ses amis du monde libre, pour assurer sa survie et faire triompher la liberté.

8.1 El Sr. DIAZ-CASADO (Venezuela) manifiesta su inquietud respecto al procedimiento que se seguirá en el futuro acerca de determinados temas. Uno de ellos se refiere al establecimiento de programas que conceden prioridad a algunos países.

8.2 Las prioridades están determinadas en distintos niveles y obedecen a distintas concepciones, existiendo prioridades nacionales, regionales y universales, que no siempre se corresponden entre sí. El orador señala que lo que constituye a veces una necesidad prioritaria para algunas regiones, no lo es para otras, y que, si no se toma este hecho en consideración, los procedimientos no resultan por este motivo satisfactorios. Sugiere al respecto que se adopten medidas racionales para la determinación de estas prioridades.

8.3 Por lo que se refiere a los programas de planeamiento y de educación, declara que se deberían realizar investigaciones con el objeto de elaborar los procedimientos más adecuados para llevar a cabo esta tarea con eficacia.

8.4 Señala el orador, en lo relativo a la enseñanza de las ciencias, que en la mayoría de los países en vías de desarrollo los programas son elaborados por el personal docente en esta materia, tarea que no deberían realizar, puesto que no poseen la formación adecuada. Propone, por tanto, que la Unesco fomente la creación de coloquios, seminarios o mesas redondas, en las que las personalidades más destacadas de la esfera científica aporten normas y procedimientos para la elaboración de estos programas.

8.5 Para terminar, el Sr. Díaz-Casado señala que su delegación discrepa con la propuesta de los Países Bajos referente a la modificación de algunas palabras del texto del documento 14 C/PRG/5. En su opinión, este informe tiene gran interés, ya que representa una esperanza para los pueblos a que se refiere, y constituye un claro ejemplo de lo que debería ser la política futura de la Unesco hacia estos países y hacia otros que pudieran más tarde incorporarse.

(8.1) M. DIAZ-CASADO (Venezuela) s'inquiète des méthodes auxquelles on aura recours à l'avenir pour l'accomplissement de certaines tâches et, notamment, pour l'élaboration de programmes impliquant l'attribution de priorités à certains pays.

(8.2) Il fait observer que les priorités sont déterminées à des niveaux variables et peuvent répondre à des conceptions diverses, car il n'y a pas nécessairement coïncidence entre les priorités nationales, régionales et universelles. Tel problème peut avoir un caractère prioritaire dans certaines régions, et pas dans d'autres. C'est là un fait qui, s'il n'est pas pris en considération, empêchera d'obtenir des résultats satisfaisants. M. Diaz-Casado considère donc qu'il conviendrait d'adopter un système rationnel pour la détermination de ces priorités.

(8.3) En ce qui concerne les programmes de planification et d'éducation, il faudrait effectuer des recherches tendant à déterminer les meilleures méthodes à employer pour mener ces programmes à bien.

(8.4) M. Diaz-Casado signale qu'en ce qui concerne l'enseignement des sciences, dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement les programmes d'études sont établis par le personnel enseignant des disciplines correspondantes, ce qui est une erreur parce que ce personnel ne possède pas la formation appropriée. Il souhaiterait donc que l'Unesco encourageât l'organisation de colloques, stages d'études ou tables rondes où les plus éminentes personnalités du monde scientifique pourraient indiquer les normes et méthodes à suivre pour l'élaboration de tels programmes.

(8.5) Il indique enfin que sa délégation est défavorable à la proposition des Pays-Bas tendant à faire apporter certaines modifications au texte du document 14 C/PRG/5. A son

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avis, ce document présente beaucoup d'intérêt, car il offre aux pays auxquels il se réfère des motifs d'espoir, en même temps qu'il indique clairement la politique que l'Unesco devrait pratiquer à l'égard de ces pays et de ceux qui pourraient plus tard se joindre à eux.

9.1 El Sr. PODESTA (Uruguay) declara que su delegación ya expresó esta mañana su aprobación general y su confianza respecto al programa futuro, así como su acuerdo con los diversos puntos que constituyen dicho programa.

9.2 Expresa el orador su deseo, que coincide con el manifestado ya por otras delegaciones, de recalcar la importancia que debe concederse a las ideas de paz, concordia y convivencia en toda educación verdadera. Se ha dicho en esta Conferencia que la idea de la guerra nace en la mente de los hombres, pero también pueden caber en ella las ideas de paz y de coparticipación en los bienes del mundo y de la vida.

9.3 El delegado de Uruguay señala que, puesto que la educación consiste esencialmente en una adecuación inteligente y justiciera de la inteligencia y de los sentimientos del hombre, su Gobierno propugna una vez más esa educación y se adhiere al concepto de "educación para la comprensión internacional", tal como dice el texto del informe contenido en el documento 14 C/PRG/6.

9.4 Declara el Sr. Podestá que en el informe sobre el programa futuro se concede prioridad al planeamiento de la educación y a la formación del personal docente, y que estas actividades deberán realizarse teniendo siempre presentes los mencionados principios de paz y de concordia.

(9.1) M. PODESTA (Uruguay) rappelle que sa délégation a déjà indiqué le matin qu'elle avait confiance dans le programme futur, qu'elle était prête à lui donner son approbation générale et était d'accord sur ses divers points.

(9.2) Il exprime le voeu, déjà exprimé par d'autres délégations, que soit mise plus nettement en lumière l'importance qui doit être donnée, dans toute éducation digne de ce nom, aux idées de paix, d'entente et de concorde. Il a déjà été dit à la Conférence générale que l'idée de guerre naissait dans l'esprit des hommes ; mais on devrait également pouvoir faire naître dans l'esprit des hommes l'aspiration à la paix et à une évolution qui permettrait à chacun de participer aux richesses du monde et de la vie.

(9.3) Etant donné que l'éducation consiste essentiellement en un ajustement intelligent équitable de l'intelligence et des sentiments de l'homme, le Gouvernement uruguayen se déclare encore une fois favorable au concept de "l'éducation pour la compréhension internationale" dont il est fait mention dans le document 14 C/PRG/6.

(9.4) M. Podesta fait observer que les tâches définies comme prioritaires dans le document sur le programme futur sont celles qui ont trait à la planification de l'éducation et à la formation du personnel enseignant ; il estime qu'il faudrait, dans la réalisation de ces tâches, ne jamais perdre de vue les idéaux de paix et de concorde dont il vient de parler.

10.1 At the request of the Chairman, Mr. BARTLETT (Canada) (Rapporteur of the Working Party on Evaluation) presented the draft report of the working party (14 C/PRG/5) and, on its behalf, submitted to the meeting the draft resolution contained in Section VII of the report, which embodied the working party's conclusions and recommendations.

10.2 Speaking especially to the delegates of India and Australia, who were members of the working party, and also to the delegate of Ethiopia, he explained that in paragraph 9 of the draft resolution the object, at the present early stage of evaluation, was to provide "guidelines" rather than principles or directives.

10.3 He informed the Commission that sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) had originally been separate paragraphs, each of which had been unanimously approved by the working party. The Rapporteur had been left the task of grouping them.

10.4 The words "Recommends that" at the beginning of paragraph 9 were not specifically approved by the working party. If delegates preferred "Considers that" or "Takes the view that", he would have no objection.

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10.5 He recalled that the delegate of the Philippines had, at the previous meeting, expressed the view that paragraph 9 should not be reduced in strength. That seemed to have been the consensus in the working party.

10.6 With regard to the wording of paragraph 9, he said that he had deliberately adopted plain language, i.e. "establishing a balance-sheet of a project" (sub-paragraph (c)) rather than "a conceptual framework for the calculations on which a cost-benefit analysis may be made". The same applied to "base lines" in sub-paragraph (d).

10.7 He thanked the delegates of France and Togo for having explained clearly the reasons for their reservations with regard to sub-paragraph (f). However, there had been no feeling in the working party that finance should be limited. The general view had been that value should be required for money, but that people must be prepared to spend what was necessary in order to get value for their money.

10.8 The delegate of Ethiopia had been concerned lest the experience of ten years be lost. In that connexion, the Rapporteur drew attention to paragraph 30(a), in which it was recommended that "in the light of the value of the initial assessment in document 14 C/70, the attempt to appraise the Project should be continued in the new biennium, and the results should be made known in a publication", and also to documents 14 C/69, 14 C/70 and 14 C/26, which made known evaluation experience and which were all available.

10.9 "Phasing in" and "phasing out" had been discussed in the working party. The conclusion was drawn in paragraph 40(b) of the draft resolution that: "Well before the aid of Unesco comes to an end for a Regional Institute, there should be a review, and Unesco should then start talks with the host government to provide for an orderly change of responsibility to the host institution and for the continuation, as far as possible, of the Institute's regional character".

11.1 Mr. BENDER (Netherlands) said that some misunderstanding seemed to have arisen over his delegation's statement at the Commission's twelfth meeting. He wished to emphasize that the Netherlands approach to the question of evaluation was not negative. His delegation was well aware of the great complexity of the subject and had merely wished to make the point that the general principles set forth in document 14 C/PRG/5 should be regarded more as a contribution to the discussion that had just started than as a set of standard rules.

11.2 Without wishing to express any strong feelings on the proposed resolution, he thought that the word "Recommends" could be replaced by "Recommends for favourable consideration". The Rapporteur could perhaps be asked to find a suitable formula. In conclusion, he expressed the view that the document as a whole deserved praise.

12. Mr. ADISESHIAH (Deputy Director-General) made the following concluding statement:

(1) "Summing up his own impressions, the Deputy Director-General stated that as the Commission had decided to use its Summary Records as its report on this subject, he was, on this occasion, relieved of his usual responsibility of attempting to sum up the debate or to provide a synthesis for use by a drafting committee, although he would not be able to avoid the inclusion of some elements of synthesis in conveying to the Commission his impressions.

(2) First, he would like to express to the Commission his thanks and those of the Director-General, the Assistant Directors-General and the Secretariat for this unique experience which had now come to an end. The debate on the future programme which had ranged over two days and four meetings and in which 39 delegations had participated, had been a rich, full and free discussion which had taken place in a relatively relaxed and leisurely manner. It had been wide-ranging and comprehensive and had provided the Executive Board and the Director-General with many important guidelines. The Deputy Director-General also had the privilege of assisting the eight sessions of the Sub-Commissions at which 162 statements were made on the future programme of education, natural sciences, culture and communication.

(3) Secondly, the Commission had time and again returned to the finality of Unesco, to the goal and objective of what all of us are about - whether it be the present action, the programme for the next biennium or the directives for the future. What we are concerned

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with, as every delegate said, is MAN. Man, that unique and incredible being, in all his glory and his shame, his strength and weakness, his richness and poverty, contradiction and harmony. This service of man, and of man in his totality, is Unesco's *raison d'être*. In fact some of the puzzlement about Unesco arises from the fact that of all United Nations agencies, Unesco alone is concerned with the whole of man. It is with this grand finality in view that references were made to the mind of man which is the private preserve of the Unesco programme, the meaning, nature, challenge and dilemma of development in all its myriad facets. In this context, the statement of the Icelandic delegation that all Member States are developing, that of the Netherlands delegation that aid to development must become part of national structures, a call which has been followed by that Government in establishing one more training institute for Asia and Africa, were particularly striking. The Swiss delegate's opening call to the overriding imperative of quality, to man's full, rich and inner life as against the dangers of the machine which threatens the quality of life, had laid the basis for a sparkling dialogue for which the Icelandic statement provided the guidelines for an ultimate synthesis - there need be no ultimate conflict between quality and automation. Running through all this remembrance of our objective, man, his mind, his development and qualitative imperatives, was the call to peace. Man demands peace; it is in his mind that its defences must be constructed; it is quality and development which are its pillars.

(4) Thirdly, the Deputy Director-General had noted a number of general suggestions. The Japanese delegate's shock at the absence of youth in Unesco's Twentieth Anniversary celebrations on 4 November (apart from the fact that youth does not like anniversaries, celebrating the past) was symptomatic of a serious and constant danger that Unesco faces - a gap between words and action, between its doctrine and its realization. This is true not only of the real place of youth in Unesco, but also of the place of women (there was no woman Assistant Director-General and only one Director), of science and its implantation and application, of the plans and concepts for literacy and the small number of experimental projects initiated. Comments had been made on the budget straitjacket within which the Commission works and suggestions that the ceiling should be voted after and not before the Commission decides on the programme. It might well be that the Organization had reached a degree of maturity for this to be practicable. It was certainly a sign of stability and maturity that for the first time in fourteen sessions of the General Conference the present priority accorded to the two sectors of Education and Science was accepted for the future and no recommendation was made by any delegate in the Programme Commission or by any Sub-Commission to give priority status to the other sectors (3 and 4, Culture and Communication). He had also noted, in this connexion, however, that questions had been raised by a number of delegates as regards the sub-priorities within the two overall priorities; the Director-General and the Executive Board would, he was sure, give careful thought to such questions. General agreement had also been expressed that the basis for the future should be first of all a continuation of the programme just approved for the next biennium and that Unesco, despite its operational involvement and enlargement, must remain both by vocation (its response to quality) and by necessity (since its resources - even as enlarged and extended - were a drop in the vast ocean of underdevelopment), essentially a framework, a structure of intergovernmental co-operation, within which Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies can co-operate and act.

(5) Fourthly, his impression, which is somewhat at variance with that of the delegate of Sierra Leone, was that this debate had reflected far more of a dialogue and intercommunication than a series of unrelated speeches. Delegation statements not only had had a certain order but also linked up with, echoed and answered each other. The Deputy Director-General had also noted that in the future programme debates, both in the Sub-Commissions and the Commission, there were close and consequential links established by the delegations between the discussions and conclusions in Plenary on general policy, peace, development and the fight against racism and the specific sectorial and intersectorial questions with which the Commission is particularly concerned.

(6) Fifthly, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that the major event, the discovery and the grand achievement of this General Conference was this - the future programme. The debate on the future programme and the directives and conclusions resulting from it had added a new and positive dimension to the Organization's supreme sovereign legislative body - the General Conference. For this new window which has now been opened, the Commission should be grateful to the Director-General, Mr. René Maheu, who in his Introduction to 14 C/5, in paragraphs 28 to 30, first made the suggestion, to the Executive

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Board which endorsed and developed this suggestion into a recommendation to the current session, and finally to the delegation of France which had formally moved to enlarge the time available for the debate and had provided it with vigorous leadership, through substantive overall proposals.

(7) Where do we stand now on the future programme?

(8) First, three procedures were followed:

(a) The basis for discussion was not any proposals of the Director-General or Executive Board, but draft resolutions and proposals submitted by Member States;

(b) The Deputy Director-General attempted to sum up the debate in each Sub-Commission, acting not as representative of the Director-General, who at this stage has neither the time nor the facility to study and comment on the conclusions, but on behalf of the Sub-Commission itself in an effort to present as faithful a reflection of its own conclusions as his own limitations would allow; and

(c) A Drafting Committee on which the Director-General and the Secretariat were not represented, drew up four reports and resolutions for adoption by the Sub-Commissions.

(9) Second, the results had been remarkable, if it is recalled that this was the first faltering attempt at developing directives on the future programme. The Australian delegation compared these results with those achieved by the Conference in Paris in 1946 and in Mexico in 1947 on the programme legislated for the following year and found the comparison very encouraging. Here again:

(a) Clear directives have been established for the Education and Science sectors; and

(b) No more than broad lines of orientation have been agreed upon for the Culture and Communication sectors.

(10) This is a reflection of the differing state of unity and integration of sectors 3 and 4 as compared with the Education and Science sectors, as the Bureau of the Commission has remarked. But whether it be directives - general and specific or broad orientation, it has been clearly decided by the Conference that these are not decisions but recommendations addressed to the Director-General who has the sole constitutional right to prepare the future programme (for 1969-1970) and to the Executive Board which is the sole body with the constitutional responsibility of submitting that programme to the General Conference.

(11) The Deputy Director-General did not consider it surprising that this first attempt at developing directives on the future programme had produced problems, which were referred to in the debate.

(a) More time is needed, though it must be admitted that the Programme Commission will never have enough time to execute all its tasks to the satisfaction of everyone. In this session the Commission spent 47 sessions on 14 C/5 and 12 sessions on the future programme, a proportion of 75:25. It is possible to increase the time for the future programme, which all desire, to say 35-40%, by reducing the number of sections and sub-sections discussed under each chapter, as was done most successfully with the Culture chapter.

(b) The absence of a clear starting point for the debate has been noted. The most comprehensive suggestion has been that of the Netherlands delegation; many speakers had suggested a document developed by the Director-General on the basis of Member States' suggestions and reviewed and approved by the Executive Board. Still others have suggested a standing committee of the Commission to prepare the debate.

(c) The problem of dispersal or scatteration has also been noted - the flood of DR's of which there were more than two hundred, often arriving too late for proper study

and reflection. The Bureau of the Commission and the Ad Hoc Committee had recommended that the modified Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure should be modified again to require depositing with the Secretariat draft resolutions 72 hours before discussion. This would give delegations 24 hours for the study of each draft resolution. The Hungarian delegate had expressed her dismay at the directives concerning education, in which, in her view, too many sub-projects are to be extended, expanded and given special attention, and which did not conform sufficiently to the Deputy Director-General's summing up at the close of the debate on this sector on which there was complete agreement. But the reports on the future programme which are before the Commission are not the work of the Secretariat but of the Sub-Commission itself and its Drafting Committee. And democracy has a price.

(d) And then of course, there is the familiar friend - frustration. Speaking as the most "unfrustrated man" in the Conference, since he had up to this point listened to 716 speeches since the opening of the General Conference on 25 October and was himself taking the floor for the 19th time, the Deputy Director-General had five general comments on this issue. He was very interested in the replies concerning "frustration" to the questionnaire recorded in the Chairman's report on the future rôle and organization of the Programme Commission (document 14 C/PRG/15) paragraphs 5-6). These replies showed that the Asian, African and Latin American delegations had experienced little or no frustration. The United States delegate had added his name to this group. It had been said that if the questionnaire had been circulated now there would be more universal frustration. The Deputy Director-General agreed and stated that frustration there must be at all times, in all General Conferences. This is the Unesco jargon for what poets more elegantly called divine discontent. Any General Conference in which there was no frustration, in which there was complete satisfaction, could not really be a success, for it could not be true to reality. Another aspect of frustration was what he would call the transferral problem. Up to now the Commission had been frustrated over its discussion and approval of the programme and budget for the next biennium. Now everyone was satisfied with 14 C/5, and frustration had been transferred to the future programme. Footballers will recognize in this, the false pass or the feinting technique. Then there was frustration at the procedural problems to which reference had been made earlier: time, too many DR's, difficult working conditions for the drafting committees, as the Polish delegate emphasized, absence of adequate prior preparation for this debate by the National Commissions before the start of the Conference as repeatedly stressed by the Soviet delegation at every discussion of the future programme in the Commission and Sub-Commissions, together with, as the French delegation had remarked, a confusion compounded by a mass of statements, proposals, counterproposals. Further, there was also the very simple source of frustration, which was a feature of all systems of decisions by majority. When a DR had been lost because it had not received majority approval or because of Secretariat opposition or both, frustration became unavoidable.

(12) Finally, there was the frustration caused by the very substance of the problems the Commission was dealing with. India, the United States, Cuba, Australia, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and others vividly summarized this vital source of frustration. We talk of peace, but live in a world which has not stopped being at war for one day since World War II. We talk of limited resources for education and science and we devote \$150 billion to military expenditures. We talk of development and we see growing underdevelopment. We talk of international understanding but witness daily man's inhumanity to man. In this context, can frustration be escaped?

(13) As regards the question of directives, the Deputy Director-General stated that he had only two wishes for the future: first that such directives should embody both guidelines and specific recommendations; and secondly, that they should remain essentially the will and voice of the supreme legislative body of the Organization - the General Conference - and not that of its executive - whether it be the Executive Board or the Director-General.

(14) Sixthly, the Deputy Director-General turned to the specific issues before the Commission and summarized the action which it might take concerning them:

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(a) As regards the revised time-table for the preparation of the Programme and Budget for the 1969-1970 biennium proposed by the Administrative Commission in its report (14 C/ADM/3), he noted that there was general agreement that the Programme Commission should endorse this proposal. In particular, Hungary and Romania had pointed with satisfaction to the increased time provided in the time-table for Member States to send their proposals and comments on 15 C/5. The possibility open to Member States to use directives of the General Conference in formulating their proposals was also welcomed.

(b) As regards the report of the Working Party on Evaluation, he noted that the Netherlands delegation had withdrawn its amendment to the resolution. Evaluation had today become à la mode: every session of ECOSOC, every meeting of the UNDP Council, Unesco's own Executive Board discussions had repeatedly called for evaluation and emphasized its value and importance. Hence the Director-General needed clear directives on this subject. What did the General Conference mean by evaluation? In the report and resolution before the Commission were clear and unequivocal answers. The Secretariat had followed the working party discussions very carefully and had learned a great deal about evaluation and assessment problems and techniques as governments see them. He also assured the Commission that the Director-General accepted the recommendations and conclusions in the resolution and would use them as directives for the approved programme of evaluation, assessment and inspection in the coming biennium. He did not expect the report to contribute to social science studies on evaluation. For that, the Director-General would call first of all on the competent specialist bodies and groups rather than on the General Conference.

(c) As regards the reports of the Sub-Commission and the Programme Commission on the future programme, he would only say that the Director-General will carry out fully the invitation to him to take these directives into consideration in formulating the programme for 1969-1970. In this context, he associated the Director-General with the general guidelines contained in the eight draft resolutions before the Commission, which he will use as such. In particular:

DR.130 concerning the long-term planning of regional conferences had his complete support.

DR.141 concerning the harmonization of multilateral and bilateral programmes was his active policy.

DR.79 concerning the intensified Unesco programme of co-operation in Europe will be developed on the basis of the programme for Europe approved for 1967-1968.

DR. in 14 C/8, page 4, concerning human resources and manpower development, is a directive both for the next biennium and the future.

DR.203 concerning man and his environment, will undoubtedly influence all parts of the programme; the suggestion for one or two pilot projects will be carefully studied.

DR.200 concerning technical and vocational education was accepted policy, which it was useful to recall.

DR.139 concerning a programme reserve will be carefully studied, in consultation with the Executive Board. There would appear to be need for such a reserve. Of the \$4 million worth of DR's in 14 C/8 (not counting the 250 other DR's), the Director-General was able to accommodate \$500,000, but another \$200,000 to \$300,000 was needed to accommodate good, valid and carefully thought out proposals - thought out after 1 January 1966. The Participation programme which some delegates mentioned in connexion with this possible reserve, is of a different nature and is governed by particular rules and procedures. It would not meet the problem of well-conceived, planned projects proposed by Member States.

DR.201 concerning education and civic work would require considerable thought and reflection.

(d) As regards DR.171 concerning National Commissions, it had already been discussed and approved, in the light of the comments and interpretation of the Deputy Director-General, when Chapter V was discussed. He suggested that DR.133 on the organization of the General Conference, which was the only one of the DR's which had encountered objections from several delegations, should be attached to the Chairman's report on this subject (14 C/PRG/15) which will go to the Board, as a proposal which had been supported by some delegations and opposed by others.

(e) As regards the future rôle and organization of the Programme Commission the Deputy Director-General was impressed with the fact that 107 out of 120 delegations had responded to the questionnaire. He also expressed appreciation and admiration for the substance, the quality and validity of the Chairman's report in 14 C/PRG/15 summarizing these delegations' replies. The Director-General is prepared to provide all the help which the Executive Board may require in carrying out the resolution on organizing the fifteenth session Programme Commission that the Conference will be addressing to it.

(15) The Deputy Director-General stated that under this item, the General Conference had now embarked on the process of long-term planning that had been urged upon the Director-General by previous sessions. In once more thanking the Commission for this historic debate, he wished to rededicate himself and the Secretariat to the final purpose of all these proposals, suggestions and conclusions on the future programme - the Service of Man."

13.1 The CHAIRMAN thanked the Deputy Director-General for his concluding remarks. The debate that had just taken place marked the transition from the previous practices of the Programme Commission to a fresh approach. The Commission had three main rôles: first, a constitutional rôle as the body responsible for scrutinizing the Director-General's proposals and adopting legislation which the Secretariat had to carry out; secondly, an intellectual rôle as a source of ideas for the improvement of Unesco's work; and thirdly, an inspirational rôle covering the transition from thought to action.

13.2 Up to the present time, the Programme Commission had confined itself almost entirely to the first of those rôles. Now it must realize its new responsibilities, not only to serve man through its discussions, but to inspire the Secretariat and the community of Member States, National Commissions and other bodies in their task of executing the programme. In the old days the Commission had been tyrannized by its procedures. At the beginning of the General Conference, the draft programme and budget had confronted it, and by the end of the Conference the same document still remained. In future, emphasis would be placed on quality. The Commission would engage in the infinite pursuit of perfection and would endeavour from now on to serve man and not the work plans, as it had in the past.

13.3 A sign of progress had been the disappearance of some of the jargon previously employed. The Commission had also rid itself of rigid procedures. No time-limit had been imposed on its debates, which had therefore proceeded more freely. Furthermore, a community of approach and outlook had been achieved. That was most valuable and every effort must be made to maintain it. However, as the Deputy Director-General had pointed out, the greatest single change had been the realization of the importance of the future programme. In that respect, the Commission was greatly indebted to the French delegation.

13.4 The new departure constituted a challenge for the Director-General and the Executive Board. The Commission had given certain directives, and in two years' time it would be able to see what had become of them. If they found concrete expression in the new programme, then the Commission's work had been of value. He therefore appealed most urgently to the Director-General to take account in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 of the ideas and suggestions made by the Programme Commission.

13.5 He invited the Commission to proceed to its formal task of noting and approving the reports and resolutions before it.

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Revised time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget (14 C/ADM/3, Part II)

14. The revised time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget (14 C/ADM/3, Part II) was unanimously approved.

Report of the Working Party on Evaluation (14 C/PRG/5)

15. The report of the Working Party on Evaluation (14 C/PRG/5) was noted and the resolution (14 C/PRG/5, Part VII) was unanimously approved.

Reports on the Future Programme for Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of document 14 C/5, Part II (14 C/PRG/6, 7, 8 and 9)

16. The reports on the future programme (14 C/PRG/6, 7, 8 and 9) were noted.

Resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Programme Commission (14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1)

17. M. GORI (Italie) estime qu'à l'avant-dernier alinéa du document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1, il faudrait mentionner les propositions consignées dans les comptes rendus analytiques des séances des sous-commissions, car les questions soulevées dans ces organes n'ont pas toutes été abordées par la Commission elle-même.

18. Mr. ADISESHIAH (Deputy Director-General) thought that the point raised by the delegate of Italy would be covered if the words "together with their summary records" were added to the end of operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4(b) of document 14 C/PRG/13.

19. It was so agreed.

20. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the following draft resolutions, which had commanded general support, should be annexed to the resolution contained in document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1: draft resolutions 130, 141, 79, 14 C/8, page 4 (Romania), 203, 139, 200 and 201.

21. It was so decided.

22. M. LIPATTI (Roumanie) se demande pourquoi le texte figurant au paragraphe 4 (b) du document 14 C/PRG/13 se présente sous la forme d'une résolution de la Conférence générale, tandis que le texte proposé dans le document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1 est conçu comme une résolution de la Commission du programme. Il serait préférable, semble-t-il, que les deux textes se présentent comme des résolutions de la Conférence générale.

23. M. THOMAS (France) constate qu'aux termes du projet de résolution figurant au paragraphe 4 (b) du document 14 C/PRG/13, le Directeur général et le Conseil exécutif sont invités "à prendre en considération ... les rapports et recommandations de la Commission du programme et de ses sous-commissions", tandis qu'aux termes du projet de résolution proposé dans le document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1, le Directeur général et le Conseil exécutif sont invités "à prendre en considération ... les propositions ... formulées oralement et par écrit au sein de la Commission du programme et consignées dans les comptes rendus analytiques des séances de la Commission en date des 25 et 26 novembre". Il ne s'explique pas la raison de cette différence.

24.1 Mr. ADISESHIAH (Deputy Director-General) pointed out that the General Committee had considered the problem of the procedure to be followed for establishing directives on the future programme. It noted that both Sub-Commissions had approached the future programme from the point of view of a specialist that the future budget was an unknown quantity, that the plenary would adopt three connected resolutions (on the general debate, on Unesco's contribution to peace and on the Development Decade) and that the directives to the Director-General and the Executive Board were not decisions but recommendations.

24.2 The Bureau of the Programme Commission, after considering the same problem, had come to the conclusion that the reports and resolutions of the Sub-Commissions should be addressed to the Programme Commission and not to the General Conference. Consequently the Programme Commission's report to the General Conference would consist of a resolution for adoption by the

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Conference (14 C/PRG/13, paragraph 4(b), as amended by Italy), followed by the various reports in five annexes, which the Conference would note.

25. El Sr. MONTERO (Cuba) declara que en el documento 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1 el texto español no le parece muy preciso. Se habla en él de "la superposición de la enseñanza de las ciencias entre los sectores de Educación y de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales". Sugiere el Sr. Montero que se sustituya el término "superposición" por otro que refleje más claramente la distinción entre las actividades de la enseñanza de las ciencias en el departamento de Educación y en el departamento de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales.

(25) M. MONTERO (Cuba) indique que, dans la version espagnole du document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1, le texte de l'alinéa 1 du dispositif ne lui paraît pas très clair. Il suggère que le mot "superposición" y soit remplacé par un mot qui indiquerait plus nettement qu'il s'agit d'un chevauchement de l'enseignement des sciences entre le secteur de l'éducation et le secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles.

26. The CHAIRMAN, answering questions by Mr. WEEDEN (Australia), said that the resolution on evaluation and appraisal contained in Part VII of document 14 C/PRG/5 would be voted upon by the General Conference in plenary meeting. The five annexes referred to by the Deputy Director-General would be listed in paragraph 2 of the resolution contained in document 14 C/PRG/13.

27. Mr. ADISESHIAH (Deputy Director-General), replying to Mr. GORI (Italy), said that an effort would be made to improve the procedure for submitting reports to the General Conference in the future.

28. The resolution contained in document 14 C/PRG/13 Corr. 1, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

Resolution contained in paragraph 4(b) of document 14 C/PRG/13, as amended by the delegate of Italy

29. The resolution contained in paragraph 4(b) of document 14 C/PRG/13, as amended, was unanimously approved.

Report by the Chairman of the Programme Commission (14 C/PRG/15 and Corr. 1)

30. The report by the Chairman (14 C/PRG/15) was noted and the resolution contained in document 14 C/PRG/15 Corr. 1, with draft resolution 133 annexed thereto, was unanimously approved.

Note by the Director-General (14 C/PRG/14)

31. The note by the Director-General was unanimously approved.

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF CUBA

32.1 El Sr. MONTERO (Cuba) declara que aun cuando no se ha mencionado el nombre de su delegación, se ha aludido a ella diciendo que había formulado afirmaciones inexactas o incluso tendenciosas sobre la guerra que vive el pueblo de Vietnam.

32.2 Señala luego que todos conocen la posición de su país a ese respecto, la cual es muy clara y no admite equívoco. El mundo entero sabe quiénes son los agresores imperialistas contra un pueblo que lucha heroicamente por su independencia, y sabe también quiénes contribuyen a impedirla.

32.3 El orador afirma que no hay inexactitud o efectismo tendencioso en lo expresado por su delegación esa mañana, sino que se trata simplemente de una verdad que se pretende ocultar, e invita a la Conferencia a leer dicho discurso.

DECLARATION DU DELEGUE DE CUBA

32.1 M. S. MONTERO (Cuba) déclare que, si sa délégation n'a pas été nommément citée, on y a cependant fait allusion en prétendant qu'elle avait formulé des affirmations inexactes et même tendancieuses sur la guerre que subit le peuple vietnamien.

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32.2 Il ajoute que personne n'ignore la position de son pays sur cette question, position fort nette et qui ne saurait prêter à équivoque. Le monde entier connaît l'identité des agresseurs impérialistes d'un peuple qui lutte avec héroïsme pour son indépendance, de même qu'il connaît ceux qui contribuent à faire obstacle à cette indépendance.

32.3 M. Montero affirme qu'il n'y a dans la déclaration faite par sa délégation le matin même nulle inexactitude ou recherche tendancieuse de l'effet, mais simplement l'expression d'une vérité que l'on cherche à dissimuler, et il invite la Conférence à prendre connaissance de cette déclaration.

Annexes

APPENDIX VIII / APPENDICE VIII / APENDICE VIII / ДОБАВЛЕНИЕ VIII

DEFINITION OF REGIONS

Extracts from summary records of
the Programme Commission

DEFINICION DE REGIONES

Pasajes de las actas resumidas
de la Comisión del Programa

DEFINITION DES REGIONS

Extraits des comptes rendus analytiques
de la Commission du programme

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РАЙОНОВ

Выдержки из кратких отчетов
Комиссии по программе

FIFTEENTH MEETING, 26 November 1966, morning

QUINZIEME SEANCE, 26 novembre 1966, matin

DECIMOQUINTA SESION, 26 de noviembre de 1966, por la mañana

ПЯТНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 26 ноября 1966 г., утро

(14 C/PRG/SR. 15)

Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional
activities (14 C/8, 14 C/63, 14 C/PRG/2, Part V)

22. The SECRETARY called attention to the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee (14 C/PRG/2, Part V) concerning the second proposal by India on relations between regions (14 C/8, Chapter 5 - General), namely that the proposal be discussed by the Programme Commission in plenary meeting at the time when it considered the definition of regions.

23.1 Le DIRECTEUR GENERAL rappelle que c'est à la suite de la résolution 4.1, adoptée par le Conseil exécutif à sa 72e session, que la Conférence générale est amenée à réexaminer la résolution 13 C/5.91 qui définit les régions en vue des activités régionales pour lesquelles la représentativité des Etats constitue un élément important. Il est en effet indispensable au Directeur général d'avoir une liste à jour des pays à inviter aux réunions régionales de la catégorie II, c'est-à-dire aux réunions intergouvernementales à caractère représentatif qui ne sont pas des conférences internationales d'Etats. A cet égard, il convient de noter que, depuis la treizième session de la Conférence générale, trois nouveaux Etats sont devenus membres de l'Unesco.

23.2 Le projet de résolution présenté par l'Inde (14 C/8, p. 71, deuxième projet) concernant la coopération interrégionale, le Directeur général souhaiterait que son examen soit différé jusqu'au moment où la liste des pays appartenant aux différentes régions aura été arrêtée.

24. After an exchange of views, in which Mr. FOMIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. AVIDOR (Israel) and Mr. FRANKEL (United States of America) participated, the Commission agreed that speakers would take the floor in the order in which they were listed and would be free to combine, if they so wished, their general remarks in connexion with document 14 C/63 with specific comments concerning the composition of regions.

25.1 Mr. AVIDOR (Israel) said that he had not taken the floor to present the case for Israel's incorporation in the Asian region, since he considered that the basic facts of geography rendered additional argument superfluous. Indeed, to dwell further on the matter would be as time-wasting as to present at length the case for France being a member of the European region. Moreover, Israel had in the past taken part in Unesco's activities in the Asian region; it hoped to continue to do so in the future.

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25.2 The purpose of his intervention was to argue that, despite the Director-General's comments, the problem of defining regions was very far from simple. It was a problem which had faced the Organization for a long time, and yet Unesco had still failed to subject it to a detailed study in depth. In the speaker's opinion the time was, indeed, right for such a study.

25.3 Three main issues were involved. The first concerned the uneasy manner in which some States were considered to belong to more than one region, whilst others were not attached to any region. The second was that regional activities were increasing very rapidly. The third was that the unsatisfactory situation with regard to the definition of regions found equally unsatisfactory reflection in the present composition of the Executive Board.

25.4 All those issues made a careful study of the matter imperative. If further proof of the necessity for such a study were required, delegates might turn to the documents of the Organization. Citing as examples documents 14 C/63 and 14 C/NOM/2, the speaker pointed out that not only did the nomenclature of regions vary; their composition also varied, and to an astonishing degree. The December issue of the Courier provided a further example of inconsistency.

25.5 It was for those and other reasons that the Israel delegation proposed that the Programme Commission recommend to the General Conference that the Executive Board and the Director-General be invited to make a fresh and more exhaustive study of the whole issue of the definition of regions, and prepare suitable and comprehensive recommendations on the matter for the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

26.1 Mr. GURBACHAN SINGH (India) formally proposed that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be considered as a member of the Asian region for the purposes of Unesco's regional activities.

26.2 In the opinion of the Indian delegation, the case for such a procedure was self-evident. Geography showed that the greater part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics belonged to the land mass of Asia; as far as India was concerned, the cultural and historical ties of the past had been reinforced by the economic and cultural relations of the present in bringing the two States close together. Moreover, the Indian delegation felt that adoption of its proposal would contribute very greatly to the successful execution of Unesco's regional activities.

27.1 Mr. McINNES (Canada) said that the issue was both of general and particular interest to his delegation. Canada did not find itself in any regional grouping for the purposes of Unesco's regional activities. As far as invitations to regional conferences were concerned, it did not automatically receive an invitation to a conference being held in any region. If Canada was invited, it was by an "act of grace" rather than by right.

27.2 In expressing the hope that Canada might enter a region, he did not wish, of course, to abandon the hope that it might receive invitations to Unesco conferences and manifestations in other regions. He merely felt that Canada's present peripheral position was anomalous, as was that of other countries which found themselves in a sort of limbo. It was to be hoped that during the forthcoming biennium ways and means might be found of solving their problem.

28.1 El Sr. Mc INNES (Canadá), hablando ahora en español, dice que en este problema de los grupos regionales, su país se encuentra en el vacío, ya que no pertenece a ninguno de ellos. Canadá podría pedir a los países vecinos que lo invitaran a participar en las reuniones regionales, y algunas veces sucede que efectivamente recibe ese tipo de invitaciones.

28.2 Recuerda el orador que su país fue invitado, por ejemplo, a la Conferencia sobre Educación y Desarrollo Económico y Social en América Latina, de Santiago de Chile, que fue convocada por la Unesco, la Organización de Estados Americanos y la Comisión Económica para América Latina. Canadá también asistió a la Conferencia sobre la Aplicación de la Ciencia y la Tecnología al Desarrollo de América Latina, aunque sólo en calidad de observador. Este tipo de concurrencia sólo tiene un carácter ad hoc.

28.3 No obstante, el Canadá integra una parte de esa región, y por consiguiente es en cierto modo una anomalía que se vea obligado a pedir que lo inviten a las reuniones regionales. Confió el Sr. Mc Innes que la Conferencia General invite al Director General a que en los próximos dos años estudie este problema para encontrar el modo de introducir, en consulta con los países interesados, las modificaciones que sean aconsejables a fin de solucionar esta cuestión.

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(28.1) Mr. McINNES (Canada), speaking this time in Spanish, said that, in the matter of regional groupings, his country was in a vacuum since it did not belong to any group. Canada could request neighbouring countries to invite it to take part in regional meetings, and sometimes in fact it did receive that kind of invitation.

(28.2) The speaker recalled that his country had, for instance, been invited to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held at Santiago de Chile, and convened by Unesco, the Organization of American States and the Economic Commission for Latin America. Canada had also been represented at the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Latin America, though only by an observer. That was only an ad hoc kind of participation.

(28.3) Canada nevertheless formed an integral part of the region and it was therefore somewhat anomalous that it had to ask to be invited to regional meetings. Mr. McInnes hoped that the General Conference would ask the Director-General to study that problem in the next two years, with the object of introducing, in consultation with the countries concerned, such changes as might be needed to solve the question.

29.1 Mr. GARDNER DAVIES (Australia) said that his country's position was also anomalous. Australia was also omitted from the regions as listed under resolution 13 C/5.91. Such a state of affairs, in the light of the fact that Unesco's regional affairs were increasing, meant that it would take less and less part in activities of a regional nature.

29.2 Over the past ten years Australia had, however, keenly interested itself in activities in South East Asia, particularly in the field of science. It had attended a number of regional meetings concerned with research and policy, and had even acted as host country to two conferences on science policy in Asia - one of which had been attended by the Director-General. The Director-General had urged the encouragement of the development of science policy through meetings of a regional nature, preferably at the ministerial level, and the Australian delegation could not but applaud that statement. For that reason, it hoped that it might be permitted to take a more active part in such activities.

29.3 Whatever the outcome of the present Australian elections, an historic step would be taken by the new Government in appointing for the first time a Minister for Education and Science. It might well be doubted whether the responsibilities of that post would permit the Minister to liberate himself to attend a regional meeting or conference as an observer.

29.4 As other speakers had pointed out, the problem of defining regions was a complex one, and difficult to resolve. Australia's own interest in the matter might perhaps be satisfied by the creation of an "Asia and Oceania" region analogous to that created for administrative purposes by the Bureau of Relations with Member States. Whatever the solution, however, the speaker hoped that nothing would be done to prevent Australia's continued co-operation with neighbours with whom it had much in common, and with whom it would have much more in common in the future.

30.1 Mr. SHEEN (New Zealand) welcomed the remarks of the previous speaker, since they also applied to his own country. New Zealand, which was not attached to any region under resolution 13 C/5.91, retained strong cultural ties with Europe, whilst its closest neighbours were Asian. If distance and the high cost of transport precluded close association with European activities, New Zealand was happy to participate in activities in Asia, and sometimes received invitations to regional conferences or National Commissions as well as to other manifestations to which it tried to make a positive contribution. The activities of the East-West Major Project had stimulated a far greater awareness in New Zealand of the countries and peoples of Asia, and stronger links had been established with a number of South East Asian countries through bilateral arrangements under the Colombo Plan.

30.2 For all those reasons, New Zealand had in the past sought and obtained an assurance from the Director-General that full consideration would be given to its interests in that region. It hoped that it would continue to receive that assurance and that its interest in Unesco's programme activities in Asia would always be borne in mind.

31.1 M. MILEV (Bulgarie) fait observer que, comme l'Inde l'a signalé dans son projet de résolution (14 C/8, p. 71, deuxième projet), les limites entre les "régions" sont assez artificielles.

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Pour définir les "régions" on ne s'est pas, en effet, uniquement fondé sur des critères géographiques. M. Milev constate notamment que, telle qu'elle est définie dans le document 14 C/63 Annexe, la région "Asie" ne comprend pas l'URSS, qui a cependant les deux tiers de son territoire en Asie. La délégation bulgare appuie donc la proposition du représentant de l'Inde tendant à faire inclure l'URSS dans la région "Asie".

31.2 A propos du projet de résolution de l'Inde (14 C/8, page 71, deuxième projet), M. Milev fait observer que, si les échanges entre régions doivent être intensifiés, il ne faut pas non plus oublier l'importance des relations entre sous-régions, et il signale en passant que des relations se sont déjà nouées entre les pays balkaniques et les pays nordiques.

32.1 Le DIRECTEUR GENERAL fait remarquer que la liste figurant en annexe au document 14 C/63 reproduit le texte de la résolution adoptée par la Conférence générale à sa treizième session.

32.2 Il indique, d'autre part, que le tableau auquel le délégué d'Israël a fait allusion a été établi par l'Union internationale des organismes officiels de tourisme, et non pas par l'Unesco. Le Courrier n'est d'ailleurs pas une publication officielle de l'Unesco.

33.1 M. CHARIFI (Iran) appuie la proposition de l'Inde tendant à faire inclure l'URSS dans la région "Asie". Indépendamment des raisons géographiques qui ont déjà été exposées par diverses délégations, il existe des raisons culturelles pour considérer l'URSS comme un pays asiatique. En effet, les républiques d'Asie centrale qui en font partie se trouvent situées dans une zone qui a été le berceau des civilisations les plus anciennes et les plus riches du monde. L'URSS a en outre mené à bien de nombreux travaux tendant à faire largement connaître tous les aspects de la civilisation asiatique.

33.2 M. Charifi ajoute que l'Union soviétique a déjà, sur l'invitation du Conseil exécutif, pris part à des réunions de Ministres de l'éducation des pays asiatiques. Rien n'empêcherait d'ailleurs que l'URSS fût considérée comme appartenant simultanément à deux régions, puisque c'est déjà le cas d'autres pays, comme ceux qui figurent à la fois sous la rubrique "Etats arabes" et sous la rubrique "Afrique".

34. Ш.ЦЭГМИД (Монгольская Народная Республика), поддерживая предложение Индии о включении СССР в район Азии, говорит, что большая часть территории СССР находится в Азии и имеет общие границы со многими государствами Азии, с которыми СССР поддерживает тесные связи, имеющие исторические корни, и игнорировать все это нельзя. Включение СССР в азиатский район способствовало бы лучшему представительству и успеху мероприятий, которые будут проводиться в этом районе.

(34) Mr. TSEVEGMID (Mongolian People's Republic), seconding the Indian proposal that the USSR be included in the Asian region, said that the greater part of the territory of the Soviet Union was in Asia; it had common frontiers with many Asian States and maintained close relations, rooted far back in history, with them. Those facts could not be ignored. The inclusion of the USSR in the Asian region would be conducive to better representation and promote the success of measures taken in that region.

35.1 Mr. Sanan SUMITRA (Thailand) said that his delegation fully supported the proposal by the delegate of Israel. The question of regions was a complex one, and should be subjected to careful consideration in the light of all relevant criteria.

35.2 Noting the Indian proposal that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be included in the Asian region for the purpose of Unesco projects involving regional participation, the Thai delegation was of the opinion that if there were to be an addition to the Asian family, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America would be welcome newcomers. Their inclusion was justified by their active participation in ECAFE. Moreover, those three countries participated directly in a number of regional bodies in Asia which were not directly related to the United Nations, for example, the Colombo Plan and the South East Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat. They were actively engaged in extensive development aid in important areas of human endeavour, where their participation was disinterested. The East-West Centre for Culture Interchange at Hawaii and the various aid missions and voluntary services operated by those countries in parts of Asia bore eloquent testimony to that fact. For that reason, the Thai delegation proposed that Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America be included in the Asia region for the purpose of activities conducted by Unesco at the regional level.

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36.1 Mr. FRANKEL (United States of America) observed that the complexity of the issue was becoming more and more evident. He expressed the view that Unesco itself had for a number of years been operating on vague, obscure and - it would appear - mutually inconsistent and contradictory promises.

36.2 It was, of course, essential to decide what was meant by a region. Criteria for definition were varied: they could be geographical, linguistic, cultural or economic. They could also concern mutual acceptability or co-operative activity. It was essential that Unesco recognize the multiplicity of possible criteria and act accordingly - either by adopting a principle of maximum flexibility in which account would be taken of as many criteria as possible, or by adopting limited criteria and responding to them mechanically in order to avoid argument and disagreement.

36.3 The speaker felt that it would be difficult at the present time to choose between those alternatives. The matter called for the most careful consideration. Moreover, he did not think that the situation was improved by a tendency to adopt one after the other a series of ad hoc decisions. Such a tendency would be perpetuated if the specific proposals of the delegates of India and Thailand were adopted. In the speaker's opinion, a far more constructive attitude to the problem was embodied in the proposal by the delegate of Israel, which he formally supported. The entire matter should be studied in due and deliberate form.

36.4 If, however, the Commission thought otherwise, and rejected that proposal, the United States of America would be happy to be considered for membership of the Asian region for the purposes of Unesco's regional activities. Nevertheless, that country was not at present concerned in seeking to become a member of any region. It was far more interested in contributing to a general, reasoned and philosophical solution of the whole problem of regional definition.

37.1 M. LOPES (Congo Brazzaville) considère que le problème de la définition des "régions" est fort complexe, puisque le découpage ne se fait pas seulement selon des critères géographiques, mais aussi selon des critères culturels, économiques et autres. Quoi qu'il en soit, M. Lopes se voit dans l'obligation d'affirmer clairement que le Portugal ne doit pas être porté sur la liste des pays d'Europe, où son nom n'a encore jamais figuré.

37.2 M. Lopes constate, d'autre part, en se reportant à cette même liste, que l'on a inscrit, parmi les pays africains, le Swaziland, qui n'est ni Membre associé de l'Organisation, ni observateur à l'Unesco. Toute délégation du Swaziland à une réunion régionale ne serait jamais, fait-il observer, que l'émanation d'une minorité non représentative. En conséquence, le Congo Brazzaville ne pourrait pas voter pour un projet de résolution relatif à la définition des "régions" si le Swaziland continuait à figurer sur la liste des pays d'Afrique.

37.3 En ce qui concerne l'inclusion de l'URSS dans la région asiatique, M. Lopes indique qu'il n'y voit en principe aucun inconvénient ; en l'absence d'instructions précises de son Gouvernement, il devra cependant s'abstenir lors du vote.

38. M. THOMAS (France) considère que la proposition de l'Inde tendant à faire inclure l'URSS dans la région asiatique se justifie pleinement du point de vue géographique. Si on se place à ce même point de vue géographique, il n'est pas non plus difficile de répartir les trois Etats énumérés au paragraphe 5 du document 14 C/63 dans les régions auxquelles ils se rattachent naturellement. Mais M. Thomas reconnaît que cette répartition pose, à d'autres égards, de graves problèmes qui auraient besoin d'être étudiés de très près. Enfin, M. Thomas appuie le projet de résolution de la délégation de l'Inde concernant la coopération entre les Etats appartenant à des régions différentes (14 C/8, p. 71, deuxième projet).

39.1 El Sr. MARTIN HERRERO (España) estima que el problema que se plantea es complejo y admite varias soluciones, todas las cuales tienen por supuesto sus ventajas y desventajas. El principio geográfico tiene notorios inconvenientes, pero por lo menos se sabe en qué consiste.

39.2 Como el delegado de Estados Unidos aludió a varios casos de países que podrían estar comprendidos en más de una región, señala el orador que ésa es también la situación de España. Por un lado, forma parte de Europa, pero también es contigua a Africa y tiene lazos culturales con países árabes. De otro lado, está estrechamente ligada con numeros países americanos, que hablan su lengua, y con los cuales ha integrado una comunidad histórica.

39.3 Apoya lo expresado por los delegados de Israel, Tailandia y Estados Unidos, en el sentido de que el problema no sea resuelto ahora sino que sea estudiado con la atención que merece.

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39.4 Para el caso de que se acordara aplicar un principio de mayor amplitud que el meramente geográfico, estima el orador que entonces debería aplicarse en toda su extensión, dándose cabida en cada región a todos los países que tengan una pretensión plausible que formular.

39.5 Aprueba el criterio sustentado por el delegado de Francia y observa que el problema que se plantea es la extensión de los derechos como Estado Miembro. Mientras exista el principio geográfico, éste no admite violencias, de modo que deben figurar en la región todos los países que pertenecen a ella.

(39.1) Mr. MARTIN HERRERO (Spain) thought that the problem was complicated and admitted of various solutions, all of which, naturally, had their advantages and their drawbacks. The geographical principle, despite certain obvious disadvantages, was at least clear.

(39.2) The United States delegate had referred to various cases of countries which could be included in more than one region, and the speaker pointed out that such was the case with Spain. On the one hand, it was part of Europe but was also contiguous to Africa and had cultural links with the Arab countries. On the other hand, it was closely linked with several countries of the American continent which spoke its language and with which it formed a community based on a shared history.

(39.3) He supported what had been said by the delegates of Israel, Thailand and the United States to the effect that the problem could not be solved unless it was studied with all the attention it deserved.

(39.4) The speaker thought that, were an agreement to be reached to apply a broader principle than the purely geographical one, then it should be applied in its broadest sense, making it possible for each region to accommodate all countries which had a reasonable claim for inclusion.

(39.5) He supported the criterion advanced by the delegate of France and remarked that the problem involved was the extension of Member States' rights. As long as the geographical principle held, it must be applied consistently, so that each region must include all the countries belonging to it.

40.1 Mr. ARCHIBONG (Nigeria) said that his government had given careful consideration to the problem, and recognized the great difficulty of arriving at a foolproof solution. Moreover, it had concluded that it was generally undesirable for a country to be attached to more than one region. Should practical reasons make it important for a country to belong to two regions, it was to be hoped that the necessary steps would be taken to avoid excessive administrative problems resulting from that situation. One solution might be for such countries to be considered as members of one region, and associate members of the other.

40.2 The Nigerian delegation supported the proposal by the delegate of Israel that the question be referred to the Executive Board and the Director-General for a detailed study in depth with a view to obtaining criteria by which the problem might be solved on a rational basis. It did not believe that a process of bargaining or persuasion in the conference room could lead to a satisfactory solution.

41.1 А.А.ФОМИН (СССР) обращает внимание на то, что, как он уже указывал, следовало бы не проводить дискуссии по каким-то общим вопросам, а обсуждать только внесенные конкретные предложения. Здесь, однако, дискуссия приняла направление, которое не соответствует задачам Комиссии и выходит за рамки вопроса, стоящего перед ней. Как известно, на тринадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции единственными критериями для распределения стран по районам должны быть связанные между собой географический и культурный принципы. Именно, исходя из этого принципа, было составлено распределение стран по районам в этой резолюции.

41.2 На данном заседании делегация Индии, поддержанная рядом других делегаций - Ирана, Монголии, Болгарии, Франции и других, которых советская делегация благодарит, внесла предложение о включении СССР в район Азии. Оно уже было достаточно обосновано и соответствует указанному решению тринадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции. Известно, что значительная часть территории СССР находится в Азии. Советский Союз имеет тесные дружественные, экономические, культурные и иные связи со странами Азии, строя свои отношения с ними на основе взаимного уважения и равноправного сотрудничества. И какие бы решения по обсуждаемому вопросу ни приняла ЮНЕСКО, эти связи будут крепнуть и развиваться.

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41.3 К сожалению, продолжает А.А.Фомин, ряд делегаций сделали здесь попытки отвлечь внимание Комиссии от обсуждения предложения Индии и фактически помешать законному включению СССР в район Азии, запутать и расширить весь этот вопрос, внести в его обсуждение сугубо политический подход. Именно в этом плане можно рассматривать, например, выступление представителя Таиланда, который откровенно поставил вопрос: если будет принят СССР, то должны быть приняты и США. При этом не считаются с тем, что США географически никак не относятся к районам Азии, и нет никаких других аргументов в защиту этого предложения. Если и можно говорить о присутствии США в Азии, то прежде всего оно имеется во Вьетнаме, где ведется война с применением бомб и газов. Оно выражается также и в военных базах США на территориях ряда стран Азии. Советская делегация готова обсуждать и вопрос о так называемом "присутствии" США в Азии и другие поднятые здесь вопросы, но они не входят в задачи Комиссии, перед которой поставлена узкая и четко определенная задача.

41.4 Нельзя пройти и мимо выступления израильского делегата, который поднял вопросы, не имеющие никакого отношения к обсуждаемой проблеме.

41.5 Резюмируя, А.А.Фомин говорит, что поскольку имеется формальное предложение Индии о включении СССР в район Азии, это предложение необходимо проголосовать и не расширять обсуждаемый вопрос. Что касается других предложений, не основывающихся на резолюции тринадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции, то их следует изучать отдельно, но Комиссия не уполномочена на это.

(41.1) Mr. FOMIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that, as he had already stated, the discussions should not be allowed to range over general questions but should be concentrated on the specific proposals which had been submitted. The current discussion had taken a turn which was not in accordance with the Commission's terms of reference and went beyond the question it had to consider. The only criteria recognized in the resolution adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the definition of regions had been geographical and cultural affinities. It was on the basis of such affinities that the definition of regions had been formulated in that resolution.

(41.2) At the current meeting, the Indian delegation, supported by a number of other delegations - Iran, Mongolia, Bulgaria, France and others, whom the Soviet delegation thanked - had proposed the inclusion of the USSR in the Asian region. There were sufficient grounds for such a proposal, which would be in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Conference at its thirteenth session. A considerable part of the territory of the USSR was in Asia and the Soviet Union had close friendly, economic, cultural and other ties with Asian countries, its relations with which were based on mutual respect and co-operation on a footing of equality. Whatever decision Unesco might reach on the question under consideration, those relations would go on developing and becoming stronger.

(41.3) Unfortunately, a number of delegations had attempted to distract the Commission's attention from the discussion of the Indian proposal and in fact to prevent the perfectly well justified inclusion of the USSR in the Asian region, to confuse and enlarge the whole issue, and to introduce a political note into the discussion thereof. The speech by the representative of Thailand, for instance, was to be viewed in that light; he had plainly made the point that if the USSR were accepted then the U.S.A. should also be accepted. That contention took no account of the fact that the U.S.A. had no geographical connexion with the Asian regions, and no other arguments could be advanced in defence of the proposal. If the United States of America could be said to be present in Asia, it was primarily in Viet-Nam, where a war employing bombs and gas was being waged. There were also the United States military bases on the territories of several Asian countries. The Soviet delegation was ready to discuss both the question of the so-called United States "presence" in Asia and the other questions which had been raised, but they were not within the Commission's terms of reference, which were quite narrow and clearly defined.

(41.4) Nor was it possible to pass over the speech by the Israeli delegate, who had raised questions that had no bearing on the problem under discussion.

(41.5) Summing up, Mr. Fomin said that, since India had submitted a formal proposal for the inclusion of the USSR in the Asian region, that proposal should be put to the vote and discussion should be confined to the question in hand. The other proposals, which were not based on the resolution of the thirteenth session of the General Conference, should be studied separately, but the Commission was not empowered to consider them.

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42.1 Raising a point of order, Mr. FRANKEL (United States of America) said he wished to comment on the remarks of the previous speaker.

42.2 He was delighted that the previous speaker had echoed his, Mr. Frankel's remarks earlier in the Conference, that political questions should not be introduced into the deliberations of the affairs of Unesco. He feared, however, that what the speaker had said was in contradiction with the principle he proclaimed. Moreover, though the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had maintained that the question before the Commission was a simple one, the duration of his intervention indicated the contrary.

42.3 The issue was, clearly, explosive. Efforts had been made throughout the Conference to avoid such issues and to concentrate on a constructive examination of Unesco's affairs. Mr. Frankel urged the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acknowledge that the matter was delicate and complex.

42.4 The United States delegation, recognizing that fact, had supported the Israeli proposal for further study. It did not, the speaker repeated, believe that ad hoc decisions to include one or another State in a given region constituted solutions to the problem. If the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics maintained that it would be greatly inconvenienced by such a procedure, arrangements might be made - as in the past - for that country to be authorized to take part in regional activities in Asia pending the proposed study. The United States delegation, which had not raised the issue, would not seek parity of treatment at the present time. It merely wished to urge that since the matter was delicate and complex, it should be approached and studied with the greatest care and deliberation.

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SIXTEENTH MEETING, 26 November 1966, afternoon
SEIZIEME SEANCE, 26 novembre 1966, après-midi
DECIMOSEXTA SESION, 26 de noviembre de 1966, por la tarde (14 C/PRG/SR.16)
ШЕСТНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 26 ноября 1966 г., вторая половина дня

1.1 Mr. LUND (Sweden) said that all members of the Commission agreed that the problem was a very complicated one. However, it did present several clear-cut issues involving no difficulties at all, some of which he wished to point out.

1.2 Firstly, the position of Portugal was clear; he would not repeat his country's opinion on the subject, since it had already been stated by the Swedish member of the Executive Board.

1.3 Secondly, concerning the Indian proposal to include the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Asian region as well as in the European region (14 C/PRG/DR.6), it was clear that the USSR, geographically speaking, belonged both to Europe and Asia.

1.4 His delegation would support the proposal to refer the matter to the Executive Board; but that could not change the geographical facts and his delegation would, therefore, also support the Indian proposal.

2.1 Mr. CHANG (China) said that his delegation strongly supported the proposal made by the delegate of Thailand and would welcome the participation of Australia, Israel, New Zealand and the United States of America in Asian regional activities. The last three countries were esteemed friends of long standing to the Asian countries of the Pacific area.

2.2 It was, however, important to review the definition of Unesco's regions, and he therefore supported the proposal that the matter be referred to the Executive Board.

3. M. INOUE (Japon) pense qu'étant donné le nombre et l'importance des critères et des conséquences à considérer, il serait plus sage d'inviter le Conseil exécutif à effectuer une étude approfondie de la question. Il appuie donc la proposition du représentant d'Israël.

4.1 El Sr. GANCEDO (Argentina) manifiesta en primer lugar que si bien es evidente que la actual clasificación no satisface a todo el mundo, no existe unanimidad en cuanto al criterio que se debe seguir para clasificar a los países por regiones.

4.2 Por otra parte, algunas delegaciones no tienen instrucciones concretas de sus gobiernos y por ello habrán de abstenerse en la votación, si ésta se efectúa.

4.3 Además, sigue diciendo el orador, existe la cuestión de la admisión de nuevos miembros y su integración en las regiones ya existentes. Esto plantea también ciertos problemas.

4.4 Por último, el Sr. Gancedo señala que ante una situación tan confusa su delegación apoya totalmente la propuesta de Israel de remitirse al Consejo Ejecutivo para que estudie con detenimiento el problema de la definición de las regiones con miras a la ejecución de las actividades de carácter regional.

(4.1) M. GANCEDO (Argentine) fait d'abord observer que, s'il est évident que la classification actuelle ne satisfait pas tout le monde, il ne peut pas y avoir d'unanimité quant au critère à adopter pour classer les pays par régions.

(4.2) D'autre part, certaines délégations n'ont pas reçu d'instructions précises de leur gouvernement et devront par conséquent s'abstenir s'il est procédé à un vote.

(4.3) D'ailleurs, ce problème est appelé à se poser lors de l'admission de chaque nouveau membre, qu'il faudra bien ranger dans telle ou telle des régions préalablement délimitées.

(4.4) Devant une situation aussi confuse, M. Gancedo appuie chaleureusement la proposition d'Israël tendant à obtenir qu'on s'en remette au Conseil exécutif du soin d'étudier de près le problème de la définition des régions en vue de l'exécution des activités de caractère régional.

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5.1 Mrs. PECSON (Philippines) stated that her delegation endorsed the view expressed by the Nigerian delegate at the previous meeting: it seemed impossible for a Member State to belong to two or more of Unesco's regions without very serious difficulties being caused.

5.2 Her delegation supported the proposal of the delegate of Thailand to include Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America in the Asian region, without prejudice to further study by the Executive Board and to interim decisions by the Board; it was clear from the debate that such further study was necessary before a final decision was taken.

6.1 Mr. RENAULT (Brazil) strongly supported the Israel proposal. The arguments of the delegates of Israel and of the United States of America had been logical and convincing.

6.2 New criteria had to be defined and the difficult and complex matter of regions clarified before a decision could be taken; it would be dangerous to try to settle the matter by a vote at the end of the current debate.

7.1 El Sr. CARRILLO FLORES (México) indica que para la clasificación parecería a primera vista suficiente un criterio geométrico-geográfico. Desgraciadamente existen países que llevan el mismo nombre y están divididos y otros, dentro de una misma zona geográfica, que son totalmente diferentes desde el punto de vista de la cultura o de la educación.

7.2 En cuanto a México, no cabe duda que pertenece a América del Norte y, sin embargo, está íntimamente vinculado con la América Latina. En efecto, se trata de un país en vías de desarrollo, a diferencia de Estados Unidos y Canadá, cuya lengua es la misma que la de una mayoría de países de América Latina.

7.3 Si a esto se añade que las delegaciones no pueden votar sin consultar a sus gobiernos, el Sr. Carrillo Flores estima que un problema tan complejo debe ser examinado con todo detenimiento por el Consejo Ejecutivo.

(7.1) M. CARRILLO FLORES (Mexique) fait observer qu'un critère géométrico-géographique pourrait à première vue paraître suffisant pour la classification. Malheureusement, il y a des pays qui portent le même nom mais sont divisés et d'autres qui, bien qu'appartenant à une même zone géographique, diffèrent totalement par la culture ou l'éducation.

(7.2) En ce qui concerne le Mexique, il appartient géographiquement à l'Amérique du nord et il est cependant intimement lié à l'Amérique latine. En effet, à l'inverse des Etats-Unis et du Canada, il est considéré comme un pays en voie de développement et il a la même langue que la plupart des pays d'Amérique latine.

(7.3) Etant donné, d'autre part, que les délégations ne peuvent pas voter sans consulter leur gouvernement, M. Carrillo Flores considère qu'un problème aussi complexe devrait être examiné à loisir par le Conseil exécutif.

8. М.А.МИНКОВИЧ (БССР) заявляет, что обсуждаемый вопрос (о включении СССР в азиатский район) очень важный, он не такой сложный для разрешения как об этом говорили здесь некоторые делегаты. М.А.Минкович отмечает, что следует учитывать замечания делегатов многих стран, высказавших предложения о том, что нахождение СССР в азиатском районе принесет пользу. М.А.Минкович отмечает, что свыше 100 миллионов человек Советского Союза проживают в Азии. У советских людей много общего с народами других азиатских стран в области культуры, искусства и в ряде других вопросов. М.А.Минкович говорит, что если этот вопрос ставился в зависимости от присоединения Соединенных Штатов к азиатскому району, то США не имеют территории в данном районе и представитель США ничего не сказал в защиту оставаться в этом районе. Делегация БССР считает, отмечает М.А.Минкович, что предложения делегаций передать этот вопрос для обсуждения в другие инстанции ставят целью не решить, запутать его. При доброжелательном отношении уважаемых делегатов можно успешно решить этот вопрос и закончить дискуссию. Что касается других вопросов, отмечает М.А.Минкович, то их можно было рассмотреть отдельно.

(8.) M. MINKOVITCH (RSS de Biélorussie) juge que la question examinée (celle de l'inclusion de l'URSS dans la région d'Asie) est très importante, mais pas aussi difficile à trancher que l'ont dit certains délégués. Il convient de noter les remarques des nombreuses

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délégations qui ont souligné l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à inclure l'URSS dans la région d'Asie. M. Minkovitch fait observer que plus de 100 millions de citoyens de l'URSS résident en Asie et que, dans les domaines comme ceux de la culture et de l'art, il y a beaucoup de points communs entre les peuples soviétiques et ceux des autres pays d'Asie. Dans la mesure où il a été question de faire également figurer les Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans la région d'Asie, il tient à souligner que les Etats-Unis n'ont pas de territoire en Asie et que le délégué des Etats-Unis n'a fourni aucun argument pour justifier le maintien de la présence américaine dans cette région. La délégation de la RSS de Biélorussie estime que si la question était, comme l'ont proposé différentes délégations, renvoyée à d'autres instances, cela ne ferait que compliquer le problème au lieu de le résoudre. Une attitude compréhensive des honorables délégués devrait permettre de régler cette question et de mettre fin au débat. Pour ce qui est des autres questions, elles devraient pouvoir être examinées séparément.

9.1 Mr. CONTON (Sierra Leone) observed that two questions were involved: firstly, whether the General Conference should take a decision on the matter at its current session or whether it should refer it to the Executive Board; and, secondly, what basis should be used in determining the region to which a Member State belonged.

9.2 The list of matters referred by the various organs of the Conference to the Executive Board was already unnecessarily long; and the longer it was, the less time the Board would have for its major task of preparing the draft programme and budget for the succeeding biennium. It was true that some of the questions involved could only be decided upon by the Board; but, in other cases, enough facts were available and reference to the Board merely represented an easy way out.

9.3 For those reasons, his delegation was opposed to the Israel proposal, particularly since Asia was, for the time being, under-represented on the Board. The possible bases for a decision were geography, history, ties of friendship and culture; the most suitable and uncontroversial would seem to be geography. His delegation therefore supported the Indian proposal.

9.4 As to the proposal of the delegate of Thailand, Australia and New Zealand could be regarded as part of the Asian region if they so desired; but to include the United States of America in that region would be incompatible with the geographical situation and his delegation could not support that part of the proposal.

10. M. ZAHARAN (Yémen) déclare que sa délégation appuie la proposition de l'Inde, qui est la seule proposition précise fondée sur des considérations logiques.

11. Mr. SAMADY (Afghanistan) supported the Indian proposal, which was fully justified because of the geographical and cultural ties between the USSR and Asia.

12. Mr. ALI (Somalia) said that his delegation thought the Indian proposal reasonable and would also support the suggestion made with regard to Australia and New Zealand. One Unesco Member State, the United Arab Republic, already belonged to two regions (Africa and the Arab States). The position of the USSR was very similar and that of Australia and New Zealand was comparable.

13.1 Mr. SINGH (India), seconded by Mr. SAMADY (Afghanistan), asked for his delegation's draft resolution to be put to the vote. The other proposals could be deferred, since they were unrelated to that draft resolution.

13.2 The Indian proposal was simple and sought only to give recognition to undeniable geographical facts. Two-thirds of the territory of the USSR was in Asia; it should therefore belong to the Asian region.

14. Mr. AVIDOR (Israel) pointed out that his own proposal was the furthest removed from the original proposal and should therefore be taken first. If it were adopted the Executive Board would deal with all the matters referred to in document 14 C/63 and take decisions in the interval before the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

15. Mr. WADE (United States of America) agreed that the Israel proposal should have precedence, since it had been submitted first.

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16.1 The CHAIRMAN observed that the Commission's task was to review the list drawn up by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. Two sets of questions had arisen in the debate: those concerning the criteria to be established and those concerning specific countries.

16.2 The matter was not political; it had to do with Unesco's programme. The Director-General needed a list enumerating the Member States in each region; that list could either be the one agreed upon at the thirteenth session of the General Conference or an amended version.

16.3 He requested the delegate of Israel to state his proposal more clearly.

17. Mr. AVIDOR (Israel) read out the text of his proposal, to be drafted on the following lines:

"The General Conference

Invites the Executive Board and the Director-General to study in depth the issue of regions in Unesco related to the activities of the Organization, and their adequate geographical representation on the Executive Board, and to submit an appropriate report to the fifteenth session of the General Conference. During the interim until the fifteenth session of the General Conference, the Director-General will follow the list of countries that participate in regional activities of a representative character of States approved by the thirteenth session of the General Conference, with whatever additions the Executive Board may decide upon."

18. Mr. SINGH (India) repeated his earlier request that his delegation's draft resolution be put to the vote.

19. M. LOPES (Congo Brazzaville) rappelle qu'il n'a pas obtenu les précisions demandées le matin en ce qui concerne le Portugal et le Swaziland.

20.1 Miss GUITON (United Kingdom) agreed with the point made by the delegate of Israel. However, the Executive Board's recommendation, as stated in document 14 C/63, had been that the Conference should review the definition of regions in regard to regional meetings in Category II. Such meetings were intergovernmental, and very few of them were held; they took a long time to prepare and it was therefore quite practical to refer the matter to the Board which would have more time to consider it. The Board was also empowered to make exceptions, as it had already done in the past: the USSR, for instance, had already been admitted with full voting rights to a meeting held in Bangkok, and the United States of America, at the suggestion of several Latin American countries, had taken part in a conference in Latin America.

20.2 The countries not at present on the list of a given region would therefore not be debarred from taking part in the activities of that region, if the Commission came to no decision at the present meeting. The Board should be given the opportunity of examining the matter and of reaching a well-founded decision; that would be far better than a hasty decision made at the present meeting. She therefore suggested that a vote be taken on the Israel proposal.

21. Mr. HAPTE (Ethiopia) pointed out that the matter was not merely one of procedure but also of substance. If it were decided to take a vote on each of the proposals made, the Commission would be voting on certain points for which the criteria had not yet been established. Even the list in document 14 C/63 contained some contradictory items; there was also the additional problem of Portugal. It would be better for the Executive Board to study the matter.

22.1 Mr. TEWFIK (United Arab Republic) thought that the Asian region should not be deprived of the important contribution which the USSR could make to its activities. His delegation therefore supported the Indian proposal.

22.2 As to the other proposals, he suggested that, since it would not be easy for the Board to reach a conclusion, the Commission should discuss them one by one.

23. Mr. OUATTARA (Mali) thought that the Commission was in danger of losing sight of the proposal made by the delegate of the Congo (Brazzaville) concerning Swaziland.

24. The CHAIRMAN replied that that proposal had been noted.

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25. Le DIRECTEUR GENERAL souligne que la Commission est uniquement invitée à réexaminer la résolution 5.91 adoptée par la Conférence générale à sa treizième session, en vue de déterminer les pays qui doivent être invités aux réunions régionales de la catégorie II. La proposition du représentant d'Israël, qui tend à renvoyer au Conseil exécutif l'examen non seulement de cette question, mais de l'ensemble des critères qui doivent s'appliquer à toutes les activités régionales pour lesquelles la représentativité des Etats constitue un élément important, dépasse le cadre de la question dont la Commission est saisie.

26. Mme KAMINSKA (Pologne) estime que, du point de vue de la procédure, il y a une différence très nette entre les propositions formulées : l'une, celle de l'Inde, est très claire puisqu'elle se fonde sur un critère géographique indiscutable. Elle ne nécessite aucune étude supplémentaire et la Commission peut se prononcer sans plus attendre. L'autre question est plus complexe et nécessite une étude plus longue.

27. M. SUYAMA (Japon) considère que la proposition du représentant d'Israël étant une proposition d'ajournement du débat, a priorité sur toute autre, en vertu de l'article 79 c) du Règlement intérieur.

28.1 Mr. SORSA (Finland) remarked that a possible solution would be for the Commission to accept the decision taken at the thirteenth session of the General Conference, so as to provide the Director-General with a directive, whatever decisions might be taken at a later stage.

28.2 In that case no vote would be necessary. Otherwise a vote would have to be taken region by region and country by country so as to amend the definition of each region.

28.3 Many delegates had expressed the desire that the Board should re-examine the matter, even if certain decisions were taken on the list at the present meeting. A vote should therefore be taken on the proposal to refer the question to the Board.

29. Mrs. JOBORU (Hungary) thought it clear that the Indian proposal, which concerned the problem of intergovernmental conferences, was unrelated to the Israel proposal, which was far broader in scope. A separate vote should therefore be taken on the two matters; in fact, some delegates would probably wish to support both proposals.

30.1 El Sr. GANCEDO (Argentina) señala que se han presentado dos propuestas que se excluyen mutuamente: la propuesta de Israel y la de la India. Si se empieza votando sobre una, no tiene ya sentido votar sobre la otra.

30.2 Pese a ello, y por lo que se refiere al orden de votación, el orador estima que la propuesta de Israel se aparta más del proyecto original y fue la primera que se presentó. Considera, por tanto, que la Comisión debe empezar por ocuparse de ella.

(30.1) M. GANCEDO (Argentine) fait observer qu'on est en présence de deux propositions qui s'excluent mutuellement : celle d'Israël et celle de l'Inde. Si l'on vote sur l'une, il sera sans objet de voter sur l'autre.

(30.2) Toutefois, pour ce qui est de l'ordre de mise aux voix, M. Gancedo estime que c'est la proposition d'Israël qui s'écarte le plus du texte original et qui a d'ailleurs été présentée la première. Il considère donc que c'est d'elle que la Commission devrait d'abord s'occuper.

31. Mr. AVIDOR (Israel) pointed out that two separate questions were involved in his proposal; it might therefore be voted upon in two parts.

32. M. DIB (Liban) demande que la proposition du représentant d'Israël soit présentée par écrit.

33. The CHAIRMAN said that the request was justified and that consideration of the matter would therefore be deferred until the draft resolution submitted by Israel could be distributed.

II. Report of the Programme Commission

SEVENTEENTH MEETING, 28 November 1966, morning

DIX-SEPTIEME SEANCE, 28 novembre 1966, matin

DECIMOSEPTIMA SESION, 28 de noviembre de 1966, por la mañana

СЕМНАДЦАТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ, 28 ноября 1966 г., утро

(14 C/PRG/SR.17)

1.1 M. BEBBE (Cameroun) constate que les projets de résolution à l'étude remettent pratiquement en cause, dans leur nature et dans leur valeur même, les critères fondamentaux d'après lesquels la Conférence générale a établi, dans sa résolution 13 C/5.91, les listes de pays appelés à participer aux activités régionales. Dans ces conditions, puisqu'il ne s'agit plus seulement de répondre à la question posée dans le document 14 C/63, mais de revenir sur le fond du problème, M. Bebbé fait état des remarques ci-dessous.

1.2 Premièrement, le statut politique de certains des Etats énumérés dans les listes figurant dans la résolution 13 C/5.91 n'est pas encore définitivement fixé. Ces Etats, tel le Swaziland, ne sembleraient donc pas en mesure de participer aux activités de l'Unesco. Deuxièmement, nul n'ignore la réprobation unanime dont certains Etats font l'objet dans le contexte socio-politique actuel. Il est peut-être prématuré, par conséquent, de les associer aux activités de l'Organisation: il en va ainsi, notamment, du Portugal. Troisièmement, les rapports entre Etats dans certaines régions géographiques peuvent être à l'origine de certaines difficultés: tel le cas auquel fait allusion le paragraphe 4 du document 14 C/63.

1.3 En conséquence, M. Bebbé croit plus prudent de différer l'étude d'un problème aussi complexe. Il propose à la Commission de recommander à la Conférence générale l'adoption du projet de résolution suivant: "le nouvel examen de la résolution 5.91 de la treizième session de la Conférence générale nécessitant la remise en question de la politique intégrale de l'Unesco en matière d'activités régionales pour lesquelles la représentativité des Etats membres constitue un élément important, la Conférence générale demande que cette question soit pour l'instant ajournée et laissée à la réflexion des gouvernements des Etats membres".

2.1 M. KHANI (Syrie) considère que, si le projet de résolution de l'Inde (14 C/PRG/DR.6) est clair et précis, en revanche, le projet de résolution 14 C/PRG/DR.7 est ambigu et vise à alourdir la tâche du Conseil exécutif en lui demandant de se prononcer sur une question épineuse.

2.2 Il est à craindre que le Conseil exécutif et le Directeur général ne se trouvent entraînés dans des conflits politiques et régionaux, s'ils doivent assumer la responsabilité de modifier des listes d'Etats qui sont parvenus à trouver des motifs de s'entendre en vue de l'exécution d'activités régionales. M. Khani croit plus logique de laisser les Etats d'une région donnée libres de leur décision; les organisations régionales lui paraissent les plus qualifiées pour se prononcer sur la participation d'un Etat donné aux activités qui les intéressent. C'est pourquoi il appuie la proposition du délégué du Cameroun.

3. The CHAIRMAN observed that a motion for adjournment of the debate sine die had been made by the delegate of Cameroon and supported by the delegate of Syria. Under the provisions of Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure which governed such motions, one speaker could speak against the motion.

4. Miss GUITON (United Kingdom) asked whether the motion for adjournment or the proposal for adjournment contained in document 14 C/PRG/DR.7 took precedence.

5.1 The CHAIRMAN replied that the proposal by Cameroon took precedence since it was an outright motion, while the draft resolution submitted by Israel in document 14 C/PRG/DR.7 contained further proposals.

5.2 In reply to a question from Mr. Opitz (Federal Republic of Germany), he said that if the motion for adjournment was adopted the other draft resolutions before the Commission would not be put to the vote.

6. The motion was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

7. Mr. AVIDOR (Israel), explaining his vote, said he assumed that the matter of the definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities could still be raised in the Executive Board or in the General Conference.

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8.1 Le DIRECTEUR GENERAL fait observer que la question portée à l'attention de la Conférence générale dans le document 14 C/63, conformément à une résolution adoptée par le Conseil exécutif à sa 72e session, était strictement délimitée : il s'agissait uniquement d'établir les listes des Etats qui seraient invités à participer à des "réunions régionales de la catégorie II".

8.2 Quatre réunions de cette catégorie sont actuellement prévues pour le prochain exercice : en novembre 1967, à Vienne, une conférence des ministres de l'éducation des Etats membres d'Europe ; en décembre 1967, en Asie, une conférence des ministres de l'éducation et des ministres chargés du développement scientifique et de la planification ; en février-mars 1968, en Afrique, une conférence des ministres de l'éducation et des ministres chargés de la planification scientifique ; enfin, une conférence européenne intergouvernementale destinée à favoriser la coopération en matière de biologie moléculaire, qui fera suite à la réunion d'experts que doit organiser le gouvernement suisse et à laquelle l'Unesco se fera représenter par un observateur. Il faudra donc décider quels pays seront invités à participer à ces réunions, sur la base des listes qui figurent dans la résolution 13 C/5.91 et qu'il conviendra de compléter pour tenir compte de l'admission des trois nouveaux Etats membres mentionnés au paragraphe 5 du document 14 C/63.

8.3 La motion d'ajournement sine die qui vient d'être adoptée signifie que le Directeur général devra demander au Conseil exécutif d'établir les listes des Etats qui devront être invités à chacune des réunions qu'il a mentionnées. En ce qui concerne les deux premières, il devra consulter le Conseil au plus tard à sa session de mai, puisqu'elles doivent avoir lieu en 1967.

9.1 А.А.ФОМИН (СССР) заявляет, что советская делегация считает необходимым кратко объяснить мотивы своего голосования по процедурному предложению делегации Камеруна.

9.2 В своем предыдущем выступлении по этому вопросу, делегация уже обращала внимание Комиссии на то, что некоторые делегации стремятся запутать и расширить обсуждаемый вопрос; внесенные ими предложения противоречат резолюции тринадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции и выходят за рамки вопроса, который стоял перед Комиссией. Об этом убедительно говорил сегодня представитель Камеруна.

9.3 Как и многие другие делегации, советская делегация считает, что единственным предложением, которое может быть обсуждено на данной сессии Комиссией, являлось предложение Индии о включении Советского Союза в район Азии. Оно полностью соответствует духу и букве резолюции тринадцатой сессии Генеральной конференции по вопросу о распределении стран по районам. Как показала дискуссия, фактически, против этого предложения не выступила ни одна делегация. Поскольку ни Пленум Генеральной конференции, ни Программная комиссия не имеют времени для дискуссии по другим затронутым вопросам, советская делегация поддержала предложение делегата Камеруна.

9.4 Одновременно делегация СССР считает своим приятным долгом поблагодарить представителя Индии за внесение им предложения включить СССР в район Азии, а также представителей Ирана, Афганистана, ОАР, Сьерра-Леоне, Франции, Польши, Болгарии, Венгрии, Белорусской ССР, Финляндии, Швеции, Йемена, Сомали, Эфиопии, Ливана за то, что они высказались за включение СССР в район Азии, равно как и другие делегации, которые выразили поддержку этому предложению в той или иной форме.

(9.1) Mr. FOMIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that the Soviet delegation felt it necessary to explain briefly why it had voted as it had on the procedural motion by the delegation of Cameroon.

(9.2) In its previous remarks on the question, the delegation had already pointed out to the Commission that certain delegations were trying to confuse and enlarge the issue; their proposals ran counter to the resolution adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session and went beyond the question before the Commission. The representative of Cameroon had put the arguments on that subject convincingly.

(9.3) Like many other delegations, the Soviet delegation believed that the only proposal which could be discussed at the current session of the Commission was the Indian proposal that the Soviet Union be included in the Asian region. The proposal was fully in accord with the spirit and the letter of the resolution of the thirteenth session of the General Conference on the definition of regions. The discussion had shown that, in fact, not a single delegation was opposed to that proposal. Since neither the General Conference in plenary

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meeting nor the Programme Commission had time to discuss the other questions which had been touched upon, the Soviet delegation had supported the motion by the delegate of Cameroon.

(9.4) At the same time, the USSR delegation felt that it was its agreeable duty to thank the representative of India for his proposal that the USSR be included in the Asian region, the representatives of Iran, Afghanistan, the United Arab Republic, Sierra Leone, France, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Byelorussian SSR, Finland, Sweden, Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia and Lebanon for speaking in favour of the motion, and the other delegations which had expressed support for that proposal in one form or another.

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FIRST REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting the Commission elected by acclamation its Chairman and at its second meeting its Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur. The Officers elected were:

Chairman: H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Suyama (Japan)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Jean Bagniet (Belgium)

Mr. Victor S. Kolbassine (Byelorussian SSR)

Professor Otilia A. de Tejeira (Panama)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Mary Tadesse (Ethiopia)

(2) The Director-General attended meetings of the Commission when his other duties permitted. At all other meetings of the Commission he was represented by Mr. J.E. Fobes, Assistant Director-General for Administration.

(3) Since the summary records of the Administrative Commission give a detailed account of the proceedings, the Commission decided that its reports should describe only those parts of the debate directly related to decisions of the Commission. Members of the Commission who took part in the debate are identified by name and country in the summary record; in the Reports of the Commission the name of a delegation is given only when a member makes a specific proposal upon which the Commission takes a decision or when a member specifically requests that the name of his country be cited in connexion with a statement for inclusion in the Report.

(4) In addition to the documents specifically mentioned in this report under each item of the agenda, the Commission had before it the following documents of general interest: the Reports of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization; Comments by the Executive Board on the Reports of the Director-General (14 C/7); and General evaluation by the Director-General of main developments during 1964 and 1965, and estimate of future prospects (14 C/4).

B. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item 28 - Financial Reports

Item 28.1 - Financial report and statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1964 and report of the External Auditor (14 C/42)

(5) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, speaking on behalf of his delegation and those of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, noted that document 14 C/42 showed a balance due from those three Member States in respect of their contributions for 1963-1964; he emphasized that such balances did not exist and that their contributions had been paid in full. Those delegations did

not accept responsibility for the unpaid contributions of the "group of Chiang Kai-Shek" which had been distributed among Member States. This declaration was supported by the delegate of Romania. The delegate of China expressed regret that certain delegations found it necessary to use language which was not quite compatible with the dignity of Unesco.

(6) After discussing the questions of ex gratia payments, losses on currency exchanges, reduction in receipts from the sale of Unesco coupons, the financial status of the Trust Fund for safeguarding the monuments of Nubia, losses incurred by the catering service, and noting the resolution of the Executive Board (paragraph 1 of document 14 C/42), the Commission recommended by 64 votes to none, with six abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.1.

(7) Explaining his vote in favour of the above resolution, the delegate of Cameroon stated that he nevertheless had reserves as to the need for ex gratia payments for staff members; the Staff Regulations and Rules should provide, in a rational manner, for the legitimate interests of the staff. The representative of the Director-General said that this question would be studied.

Item 28.2 - Financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1965 and report of the External Auditor (14 C/43; 14 C/ADM/2)

(8) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics repeated his statement reported in paragraph 5 above in connexion with document 14 C/ADM/43 and said that for the same reasons he and the delegates of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic would abstain in the vote on that document.

(9) After agreeing that the catering services of the Organization should be placed on as sound a financial basis as possible and hearing of the measures the Director-General was taking to that effect, the Commission recommended, by 48 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.2.

(10) The delegate of Romania, explaining his vote, said that although he had voted in favour he wished to draw the attention of the Commission to the need to assure better administration of the Organization's funds.

Item 28.3 - Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1964 (14 C/44)

(11) The Commission, after taking note of the approval by the Executive Board of the financial report contained in document 14 C/44, decided

unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.3.

Item 28.4 - Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1965 (14 C/45; 14 C/ADM/2)

(12) After noting the action taken by the Executive Board on this report, the Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.4.

Item 28.5 - Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1964 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (14 C/46)

(13) The Commission noted that the Executive Board had approved the report contained in document 14 C/46 and recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.5.

Item 28.6 - Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1965 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (14 C/47; 14 C/ADM/2)

(14) After noting the decision of the Executive Board (document 14 C/ADM/2) regarding this financial report, the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 26.6.

Item 29 - Contributions of Member States

Item 29.1 - Scale of assessment (14 C/48; 14 C/ADM/2)
Modifications to the scale of assessments for 1965-1966 (14 C/48, Part I)

(15) The Commission noted the recommendation of the Executive Board on the scale of assessments for 1965-1966 (14 C/ADM/2) and decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.1.

Scale of assessments for 1967-1968 (14 C/48, Part II)

(16) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that a separate vote be taken on paragraph (2) (iv) of the draft resolution in Part II of document 14 C/48. The delegate of Romania stated that he was against the adoption of that paragraph and suggested that it be either deleted or put to the vote separately. The delegate of Poland proposed that the resolution be amended by deleting the said paragraph.

(17) The Chairman requested the Commission to decide first on the date to be inserted in paragraphs (2) and (3) of the draft resolution in Part II of document 14 C/48. The Commission decided to insert the date of 15 November 1966.

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(18) The Chairman then asked the Commission to vote on the proposal of the delegates of Romania and Poland to delete paragraph (2) (iv) from the draft resolution in Part II of document 14 C/48.

(a) The proposal of the delegates of Romania and Poland was voted on by show of hands and was adopted by 27 votes to 25, with 12 abstentions.

(b) Immediately after the announcement of the results of the vote, the delegate of China, speaking on a point of order, requested a roll-call vote under the provisions of Rule 84, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure.

(c) The delegate of Romania objected to that request, which he considered irreceivable. Since the result of the vote by show of hands had been announced, to take a roll-call vote would amount to contesting a decision made by the Commission. Such a vote could only be taken in accordance with the existing rules.

(d) The delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam, recalling Rule 84, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure, said that he was prepared to support the request of the delegate of China.

(e) The delegate of the United States of America then formally requested a suspension of the meeting for 15 minutes to enable him to obtain clarification about the receivability of the point of order raised by the delegate of China.

(f) The delegate of Poland asked the Legal Adviser if, in his opinion, it was current practice to suspend a meeting in the course of a vote. The Legal Adviser replied that in principle it was not possible to suspend a meeting during a vote, but under the present circumstances there were two different types of vote, so that the suspension, if it were decided, would take place between two votes and not during one of them.

(g) The delegate of Algeria spoke against the suspension and said that by adopting such a procedure the Commission would create an unfortunate precedent; he therefore urged that a decision be taken immediately.

(h) The Chairman put to the vote the proposal of the delegate of the United States of America to suspend the meeting for 15 minutes, after stating that if the suspension were adopted, the Commission would still be in the same position, from a legal point of view, when it reassembled, that is, immediately after a vote by show of hands. The proposal to suspend the meeting was adopted by 30 votes to 28, with 10 abstentions. The Chairman suspended the meeting for 15 minutes.

(i) Upon reconvening, the Chairman invited the Commission to decide on the deletion of paragraph (2) (iv) by roll-call vote, as requested by the delegate of China, supported by the delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

(j) The delegate of Romania considered that, if the Rules of Procedure made it possible to go back upon a decision, they should likewise permit the reopening of the discussion, and he asked for the view of the Legal Adviser. The Legal Adviser considered that this was a case of application of

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Rule 84 of the Rules of Procedure. A vote by show of hands had taken place, and following this vote a request for a roll-call vote had been made and supported. That second vote was legally required and should take place without additional discussion. The Legal Adviser pointed out that the Commission at the time of the suspension of the meeting had admitted this principle, and that it was therefore necessary to proceed, without discussion, to a roll-call vote.

(k) The delegate of the United States of America said that he had understood that, when reconvened, the meeting would proceed to a roll-call vote, and he formally requested that the meeting proceed immediately to such a vote.

(l) The Chairman decided to take a roll-call vote forthwith.

(m) The delegate of Poland, speaking on a point of order, challenged the Chairman's ruling and put the question whether a roll-call vote could take place in accordance with Rule 84, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure, since the request for a roll-call vote had been made after and not before the announcement of the results of the vote by show of hands.

(n) The Chairman put the point of order raised by the delegate of Poland to the Commission which, by 36 votes to 25, with 13 abstentions, approved the decision of the Chairman to proceed immediately, and without discussion, to a roll-call vote.

(o) The Chairman then asked the Commission to vote by roll-call on the deletion of paragraph (2) (iv) of the draft resolution in document 14 C/48, Part II. The Commission decided against deletion of the paragraph by 35 votes to 30, with 15 abstentions and 40 Member States absent.

(19) The Commission then approved the remainder of the resolution in Part II of document 14 C/48 by 64 votes to none, with one abstention.

(20) Finally, the Commission decided, by 39 votes to 6, with 23 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.12.

(21) Several delegates declared that the roll-call vote was a violation of the Rules of Procedure and asked that the General Conference be informed of the precedent that had thus been created.

Item 29.2 - Currency of contributions (14 C/49; 14 C/ADM/2)

(22) The Commission agreed to the change in sub-paragraph (e) of the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/49 which had been suggested by the Executive Board (14 C/ADM/2).

(23) The delegate of Poland proposed that a paragraph be added to the draft resolution in document 14 C/49, inviting the Director-General to study the possibility of a greater use of national currencies, and to submit a report on this subject to the Executive Board. The representative of the Director-General agreed to make such a study and report the results to the Executive Board in view of the importance attached by many Member States to this question.

However, he pointed out that the Organization's ability to use national currencies was limited by the requirements of the programme. Efforts of the Secretariat to explore greater use of various currencies required considerable staff time, sometimes out of proportion to the results obtained. The Commission decided by 67 votes to none, with one abstention, to add the paragraph proposed by the delegate of Poland.

(24) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 27.2.

Item 29.3 - Collection of contributions (14 C/50; 14 C/50 Add.1; 14 C/50 Add.2; 14 C/ADM/2)

(25) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics repeated the statement he had made with regard to item 28.1 of the agenda (cf. paragraph 5 above) which replied also to the decision of the Executive Board reported in document 14 C/ADM/2 under item 29.3.

(26) The representative of the Director-General provided the following information, which brought the statements contained in document 14 C/50 up to date.

(a) The rate of collection of contributions for the current biennium showed a slight improvement over that of previous budgetary periods; the percentage of contributions collected for 1965-1966 was now 91.43%.

(b) The following Member States had paid the balance of their contributions since the publication of document 14 C/50: Honduras, India, Italy, Morocco and the Philippines. Uruguay and Paraguay had paid the balance of their contributions up to and including 1964 and China the balance for 1965.

(c) With regard to paragraph 3 of the document, as noted above, Uruguay and Paraguay had now paid the balance due through 1964, but the Dominican Republic and Haiti were still in arrears in the payment of their contributions. Document 14 C/50 Add.1 contained a letter from the Permanent Delegate of the Dominican Republic explaining the delay in payment and indicating that the amount due would be paid as soon as possible. No communication had been received from the Government of Haiti⁽¹⁾.

(d) The special arrangements made with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, had been concluded satisfactorily.

(27) The delegate of Ghana informed the Commission that the sum of \$44,000 outstanding from the country's voluntary pledge to the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa would be paid as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements had been made.

(1) When this question was considered by the Commission no communication had been received from the Government of Haiti, but at the time of the adoption of its report the Commission was informed that Haiti had made a contribution of part of its arrears.

(28) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reconfirmed the position of his delegation and those of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics as reported in paragraph 5 above, and informed the Commission that his country's contribution for 1966 had been paid earlier than usual in order to ease the cash position of the Organization.

(29) The Commission then decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of document 14 C/50 in the light of the more recent information provided in paragraphs 26 to 28 above.

Item 30 - Working Capital Fund: level and administration of the Fund (14 C/51; 14 C/51 Add.1; 14 C/ADM/2)

(30) The Assistant Director-General for Administration introduced this item by explaining the various demands likely to be made on the Working Capital Fund in 1967-1968 and the reasons why the present level of the Fund would be inadequate to provide the necessary cash resources for the Organization. He also replied to questions of delegates regarding ways to encourage earlier payment of contributions, better planning of expenditures, use of funds provided by other organizations in the United Nations system, and the consequences of full budgeting on the level of the Working Capital Fund.

(31) The Director-General stated that document 14 C/51 indicated the reasons that led him to propose an increase in the level of the Working Capital

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Fund; the present level of \$3,000,000 had remained unchanged since 1947. He then pointed out that the Executive Board had considered this question in detail at three of its sessions and recommended in document 14 C/ADM/2 a level of \$3,800,000 for the Working Capital Fund for 1967-1968 compared to the present level of \$3,000,000. The Director-General was prepared to accept the figure of \$3,800,000 recommended by the Executive Board, which was \$200,000 less than the figure he had originally proposed. He was also prepared, as suggested by the Executive Board, to continue his study of the working capital needs of the Organization in the light of the experience resulting from the more realistic basis upon which the budget estimates for 1967-1968 had been drawn up and in the light of the calls on the Fund found to be necessary during 1967-1968, and to report thereon to the Executive Board, so that a reappraisal of the level of the Working Capital Fund could be submitted, if necessary, to the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

(32) Several delegations felt that although experience in the 1965-1966 budgetary period might have justified an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund, the new methods of budgeting would make such an increase less necessary in the future.

(33) After a full discussion, the Commission decided by 54 votes to none, with 19 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 28.

SECOND REPORT

C. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1967-1968

Item 16 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968

(14 C/5; 14 C/5 Corr.2; 14 C/3; 14 C/4;
14 C/6; 14 C/7; 14 C/34; 14 C/58;
14 C/72)

(34) Before considering separately each part and chapter of the draft programme and budget that had been referred to it, the Commission held a general discussion, the main lines of which are presented below:

(a) It was agreed that the next draft programme and budget document should show percentage increases not only over the "recosted" figures but also, for the main items, over the approved budget for 1967-1968.

(b) It was considered that it would be useful to have more information on the current financial situation of the Organization when the General Conference considered the details of the budget for the next biennium. Such information could include: the latest possible statement on appropriations, obligations and available balances and an estimate of the unused funds, if any, at the end of the budgetary period.

(c) It was noted that "recosting" had been applied not to the expenditures on activities and services actually executed during the 1965-1966 period, as such information would not be available until after the end of 1966, but to the budget as approved by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. Had the "recosting" been on actual expenditures, then the overall increase in the programme for 1967-1968 might prove in practice to be considerably greater than the 7.9% indicated in document 14 C/5. The representative of the Director-General stated that it was not easy to calculate the percentage of real growth but that, in his view, the overall growth in comparison with actual 1965-1966 experience would be only slightly more than the 7.9%. It was also noted that transfers which had been approved by the Executive Board between parts of the budget would slightly increase the percentages given for the overall programme increase in Part II, while lowering those for other parts of the budget.

(d) The Commission discussed the budgetary techniques used in "recosting" and noted that no recosting had been done in the case of subventions to non-governmental organizations, although contracts with those organizations had been assumed to be on the basis of new cost factors. It was stated that the subventions to non-governmental organizations ought to have been recosted, as there appeared to be no reason for treating such organizations in a less favourable way than Unesco itself. The representative of the Director-General explained that

the decision not to recost had been made intentionally by the Director-General, since he considered it desirable to retain the same total amount for subventions approved at the previous session of the General Conference.

(e) Some delegates expressed an interest in being informed of recommendations made by the Programme Commission, as this would provide useful background information for the Commission's own recommendations. They also felt that the Administrative Commission should make at least a general examination of Part II, not only of the figures but also of the methods of work. Other delegates thought that the Administrative Commission should confine itself to an examination of Parts I, III and IV of the budget and that co-ordination with the Programme Commission would not be practical.

(f) Some delegates considered that too great a proportion of the budget was devoted to staff costs at Headquarters and other administrative expenses.

(35) The Commission suggested that the Executive Board keep the above points in mind when it considered the form of the next draft programme and budget, reviewed that programme and budget and made recommendations thereon as well as on the organization of the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

Item 16.1 - Part I - General Policy

Chapter 1 - General Conference

(36) Several delegates stressed the importance of providing even more time at the General Conference for an examination of the Future Programme.

(37) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Chapter 1 of Part I of document 14 C/5 and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$1,217,399.

Chapter 2 - Executive Board

(38) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Chapter 2 of Part I of document 14 C/5 and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$986,660.

Chapter 3 - The Director-General

(39) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Chapter 3 of Part I of document 14 C/5 and approved the budget for the Regular programme of \$283,603.

Budget for Part I - General Policy

(40) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the budget for

Part I of document 14 C/5 for the Regular programme of \$2,487,662.

Item 16.2 - Provision to Member States of Executive Officials (UNESCOPAS) (14 C/5, Section 5.5, paras. 1339-1342)

(41) The Commission examined the draft resolution proposed in paragraph 1339 of Section 5.5 of document 14 C/5, authorizing the Director-General to continue the UNESCOPAS programme under the conditions set forth in resolution 5.71, adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

(42) The Commission heard with satisfaction a statement on this programme by a delegate whose government had experience of UNESCOPAS specialists and considered their services valuable.

(43) The Commission decided, by 64 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plan in paragraphs 1340 to 1342 of Section 5.5 of document 14 C/5 and adopt resolution 5.51.

Item 16.3 - Part III - General Administration

(44) This part of the budget was considered chapter by chapter by the Commission.

Chapter 1 - Executive Office of the Director-General

(45) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$363,556.

Chapter 2 - Legal affairs

(46) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$196,858.

Chapter 3 - Bureau of Relations with Member States

(47) After examining the need for the additional posts which had been proposed after a management study, the Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$937,718.

Chapter 4 - Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes

(48) The Commission considered the effects on the staffing of this Bureau of the closing of the Washington Office and the ratio between General Service and Professional staff.

(49) The Commission then recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this Chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$942,861.

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Chapter 5 - Office of the Assistant Director-General for Administration

(50) After examining the reasons for the increases in staff costs and travel, the Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this Chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$114,206.

Chapter 6 - Bureau of the Budget

(51) The Commission noted that no increase had been proposed in staff despite an increase in workload. Funds for consultants, however, had been increased to enable the Bureau to obtain specialized technical advice on such questions as the use of automatic data processing equipment. The Director-General would consult the Executive Board during 1967-1968 regarding proposals which he might make to the fifteenth session of the General Conference for the replacement of the Organization's punched-card equipment by a computer.

(52) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Chapter 6 and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$659,377.

Chapter 7 - Bureau of the Comptroller

(53) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this Chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$1,127,943.

Chapter 8 - Bureau of Personnel

(54) The Commission examined in detail the activities proposed under Chapter 8 and the staff and budget required to carry them out; it also considered major questions of personnel policy and procedure. The Commission decided that the following observations with regard to this Chapter should figure in its report for the guidance of the Executive Board and the Director-General.

(a) The Commission stressed the difficulties, for both countries receiving and providing experts, caused by delay in appointment. Many candidates had to wait for a long time before being contacted concerning an appointment and were sometimes then not available. The Commission was convinced of the importance of further accelerating and improving the recruitment process.

(b) The representatives of the Director-General pointed out the problems Unesco had encountered in recruiting experts, many of which could be solved only with the active co-operation of Member States. They agreed that continued efforts were required both to speed up the process and to ensure that the best qualified persons were appointed. However, recruitment would always be a relatively slow process, with an average time required of between six months and a year, as long as the various procedures designed to ensure the full participation of

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countries which provided and received experts were respected.

(c) It was agreed that the Director-General would carry out a study in depth to re-examine the problems encountered in recruitment and to seek solutions. This study would cover the following three stages:

- (i) Sufficient time for the submission of candidates by all Member States.
- (ii) The time required for analysis, evaluation and selection of candidates at Headquarters and the need to ensure that several qualified candidates were identified for each post.
- (iii) The time required for evaluation and selection by Member States which were to receive experts.

The results of this study would be reported to the Executive Board.

(d) The importance of the training of staff, both by the in-service method and by study leave, was stressed. Most delegates favoured increased attention to training, which would help new staff members who were often faced with unfamiliar working methods and conditions to assume their full responsibilities more rapidly. Study leave which was designed to permit staff to keep abreast of new developments in their field or to extend their potentialities by providing part of the cost of intensive advanced study was also generally supported by the Commission, although some delegates would have liked more information on experience during the experimental period before increasing this activity. One delegate felt that both study leave and language instruction should be arranged without cost to the Organization. The "probationers" programme was considered to have given good results but care must be taken to ensure that recruitment from non- and under-represented countries was also at grades higher than that of the P-1 probationers.

(e) There was less agreement on the value of the Briefing Centre for International Experts (Bois-du-Rocher). It was decided that the Director-General would re-examine the work of the Briefing Centre and related orientation at Headquarters and report to the Executive Board.

(f) Questions were raised regarding the proposed staff increases and the additional amounts for travel. The increases in staff of five General Service and one Professional posts were almost entirely to strengthen the recruitment division. The increase in the provision for travel was made to permit more recruitment missions to Member States; such additional missions were requested by several delegates.

(g) Details of the number of posts that were abolished or kept vacant during 1965-1966 were requested. Examples were quoted and more detailed information would be made available in subsequent reports of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization.

(h) It was recognized that the Secretariat was not yet able to reply sufficiently rapidly to queries

from staff members away from Headquarters. The volume of this work had been too great for the available staff. Efforts would be made to simplify procedures further so that staff away from Headquarters would receive the information they required on time.

(i) In general, the Commission, while appreciating fully the difficulties inherent in developing and applying an effective personnel policy and recognizing that considerable progress had been made, felt that further efforts were required to ensure that personnel practices met the requirements of the programme.

(55) At the conclusion of its discussion, the Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference take note of Chapter 8, together with paragraph 54 above, and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$1,584,646.

Chapter 9 - Bureau of Conference Services

(56) In response to a question, the representative of the Director-General undertook to try to provide at the next session of the General Conference a work-room with typewriters for delegations which did not have offices at Unesco Headquarters. The Secretariat would be grateful if delegates would inform it of any other requirements that had been found lacking during the current session.

(57) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Chapter 9 and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$410,323.

Chapter 10 - Bureau of General Services

(58) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of this Chapter and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$1,145,841.

(59) Several delegates mentioned the increase in the number of staff in the Secretariat and the budgetary provision for substantial amounts of overtime.

(60) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the budget for Part III - General Administration, for the Regular programme of \$7,483,329.

Item 16.4 - Part IV - Common Services

(61) The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, Mr. Gardner Davies (Australia), drew attention to the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee contained in document 14 C/58, paragraphs 89 to 97, concerning conservation of buildings and plant and relating to paragraphs 1446 and 1461 of document 14 C/5, Part IV. The Commission suggested that, in future, a clearer distinction should be made between funds for conservation and funds to finance work designed to increase efficiency or effect economies.

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Item 17 - Appropriation Resolution for 1967-1968⁽¹⁾ (14 C/5 Corr.2)

(62) The Commission took note of paragraphs 89 to 97 of the Report of the Headquarters Committee (14 C/58).

(63) Some delegates expressed reservations regarding the funds for removal costs (\$23,900 in paragraph 1465 of document 14 C/5 Corr.2), since they were against the construction of additional Headquarters premises.

(64) The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the salaries paid to maintenance personnel were low. Although such personnel was not employed directly by Unesco, they worked at the Organization's Headquarters and efforts should be made to improve their remuneration in 1969-1970. The representative of the Director-General undertook to study the matter.

(65) The Commission decided, by 48 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference take note of Part IV of document 14 C/5 and approve the budget for the Regular programme of \$4,948,747.

Item 16.5 - Part V - Capital expenditure

(66) This item was considered after the Commission had concluded its debate on Headquarters questions, because a decision on the funds provided in Part V of the budget had to be made in the light of decisions on Headquarters construction.

(67) The Assistant Director-General for Administration introduced document 14 C/72, containing a report on the study carried out by the Director-General, at the request of the Executive Board, on the financing and presentation in the budget of capital expenditure. He pointed out that the current trend towards higher interest rates might oblige the Director-General to present revised figures for Part V in 1967-1968.

(68) The Commission decided, by 33 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference take note of Part V of document 14 C/5 and approve the budget figures for the Regular programme of \$4,051,261.

Item 16.6 - Annex I - Documents and Publications Service

(69) The Commission was informed by the Chairman of the recommendation of the Executive Board that it examine the budget of the Documents and Publications Service in the same way as any other administrative bureaux. The Commission briefly discussed procedures for negotiating printing contracts, in particular the practice of using printers in various countries to reduce costs, and noted that although the budget of the Documents and Publications Service was distributed among the various appropriation lines, the Service was centrally administered as a unit.

(70) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of Annex I to document 14 C/5 and the revised budget figures in document 14 C/5 Corr.2.

(71) At this stage, the Commission examined only the text of the Appropriation Resolution and not the figures proposed for each Appropriation Line in the Appropriation Table (Section I.A (a) of the draft Appropriation Resolution). The budgetary figures would be inserted in the Appropriation Table and in Section B (g) and in Section C (h) for presentation to the General Conference in a separate document when the Programme and Administrative Commissions had completed their work.

(72) The Assistant Director-General for Administration drew attention to the simplification and the changes proposed in the Appropriation Resolution for 1967-1968, as compared to the Appropriation Resolution adopted for 1965-1966. These changes concerned transfers between Appropriation Lines, the treatment of certain donations and special contributions and the elimination of the ceiling on expenditure for documents and publications services. With regard to this last point, the Commission, although agreeing to the elimination of the ceiling in the light of the successful experience in maintaining expenditures for documents and publications at an agreed level during 1965-1966, requested the Director-General to maintain the controls he had established during that biennium.

(73) The Commission requested a breakdown of the figure of \$2,734,000 estimated for miscellaneous income (Section C (h) of the draft Appropriation Resolution). The representative of the Director-General provided the following breakdown which was noted by the Commission. It was agreed that the final Appropriation Resolution would provide these details in a footnote.

(a) <u>Miscellaneous Income</u>	\$
Refunds of previous year's expenditures	40,000
Reimbursement of staff services	1,000

(1) When the Commission considered its draft report it was informed by the Assistant Director-General for Administration that the actual withdrawals authorized by the Executive Board from the Working Capital Fund during 1965-1966 (and therefore the figure to be inserted in paragraph B (g) of the draft Appropriation Resolution) amounted to \$1,432,500 instead of \$1,469,500. Also, the figure estimated for Miscellaneous Income in paragraph C (h) of the draft Appropriation Resolution would be adjusted slightly upwards from \$2,734,000 to \$2,738,640 to enable a simpler computation of assessments on Member States. These two adjustments would have the effect of lowering the total assessments of Member States by \$41,640. The amount for assessment on Member States would consequently be \$60,200,000 instead of \$60,241,640, as foreseen in document 14 C/5 Corr.2.

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Service charge from the Coupon Fund	30,000
Other receipts	13,000
Contributions from Associate Members (1967-1968)	36,000
Sub-total	120,000
(b) Contributions of new Member States for 1965-1966	90,000
(c) Contributions from the UNDP to Unesco for administrative and operational service costs of the Technical Assistance programme	2,621,000
(d) Estimated contributions from Member States towards local costs for assistance provided under the Participation programme in 1966-1967	38,000
Total	2,869,000
(e) <u>Less:</u> shortfall of actual receipts below estimates for Miscellaneous Income for 1963-1964	135,000
(f) Grand Total	2,734,000

(74) The Commission also requested information regarding the amount estimated for the reimbursement of withdrawals from the Working Capital Fund during 1965-1966 (Section B (g) of the draft Appropriation Resolution). The representative of the Director-General provided the following information which had constituted the basis for the present estimate and which was noted by the Commission.

	\$
(a) Amount already withdrawn, with the approval of the Executive Board, from the Fund for salary and allowances	1,390,000
(b) Amount already withdrawn, with the approval of the Executive Board, for acceleration of work relative to construction of Fourth Building	42,500
(c) Amount estimated for possible activities concerning peace and security till the end of the biennium	25,000
(d) Amount estimated for meeting salary and allowances adjustments till end of year for General Service staff at Headquarters	12,000
(e) Total	1,469,500

(75) The representative of the Director-General agreed, at the request of the Commission to provide in an appropriate footnote in the final Appropriation Resolution information regarding the breakdown among Appropriation Lines of established posts at Headquarters and in the field.

(76) At the proposal of the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on Section A, paragraphs (d) and (f) of the draft Appropriation Resolution. These paragraphs were adopted by 32 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The remainder of the draft Appropriation Resolution was adopted unanimously. Finally, the Commission approved unanimously the full text of the Appropriation Resolution without the budget figures for the Appropriation Table and for Sections B and C. These figures would be added after the Programme and Administrative Commissions had completed their work, and a separate document submitted to the General Conference.

D. STAFF QUESTIONS

Item 31 - Staff Regulations and Rules (14 C/52)

(77) The Commission discussed several of the changes made by the Director-General in the Staff Rules, in particular changes related to: reimbursement of income tax; collaboration of staff with a government or organization; periodic reports on staff away from Headquarters; salary increments.

(78) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference take note of document 14 C/52.

Item 32 - Geographical Distribution of the Secretariat (14 C/53; 14 C/DR.1; 14 C/DR.118; 14 C/ADM/DR.1; 14 C/ADM/DR.1 rev.1)

(79) In introducing document 14 C/53, the representative of the Director-General stressed the direct relationship between the number of candidates suggested and the number of appointments. He also pointed to the fact that the proportion of resignations among staff from under-represented Member States was a limiting factor on efforts to improve geographical distribution.

(80) Many delegations considered that although some progress had been made, too many Member States and regions were still insufficiently represented in the Secretariat. This restricted the breadth of knowledge and experience which should be brought to bear in the planning and execution of the programme. It was noted that, as a rule, Member States in Africa were particularly under-represented, but that also the numbers of staff members coming from the Eastern European countries, Asian countries and the United States of America, were also inadequate. At the same time, certain countries continued to be markedly over-represented.

(81) The African countries were unanimous in desiring a substantially more equitable representation in the Secretariat. They pointed out also that many staff members from Africa occupied subordinate posts and that their possibilities for promotion appeared limited.

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(82) The Director-General stressed the importance he attached, for the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization, to equitable geographical distribution of staff. He pointed out the value of the regular consultations with the Executive Board regarding appointments of senior posts. Both he and the Executive Board kept in mind the provisions of Article VI (4) of the Constitution which prescribed appointment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence.

(83) It was agreed that Member States who were insufficiently represented on the Secretariat should make a greater effort to ensure that they submitted qualified candidates for vacancies. The Secretariat on its part would ensure that these Member States received vacancy notices in good time.

(84) The Commission felt that candidates from over-represented Member States should be appointed only when it was impossible to find an equally qualified candidate from an under-represented Member State. Also the tendency to staff specific units of the Secretariat with representatives of one language or culture group should be avoided.

(85) The following suggestions were also made during the discussion:

(a) The presentation of tables depicting the geographic distribution of staff might show recapitulations by geographic or cultural regions. This recapitulation could also show the distribution by grade of staff in each region.

(b) It might be useful to re-examine at some point the formula for evaluating the geographical distribution of staff as defined by the General Conference in 1960 at its eleventh session (paragraph 4 of document 14 C/53).

(86) The delegate of Gabon introduced document 14 C/DR.118 submitted by his country and Togo. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented document 14 C/DR.1. Both these draft resolutions were discussed fully and their objective was generally supported by members of the Commission, although some delegates felt that document 14 C/DR.118 would be more effective if it were couched in more general terms.

(87) The delegates of Gabon and Togo, after considering observations by members of the Commission and by the Director-General, agreed to revise their original draft resolution (14 C/DR.118).

(88) At the suggestion of the delegate of Czechoslovakia, the delegates of Gabon, Togo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to merge their draft resolutions into one text, since both resolutions had the same objectives. They then presented together document 14 C/ADM/DR.1.

(89) After further discussion, and in view of observations made by the Director-General, the delegates of Gabon, Togo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a revised version of the joint draft resolution - document 14 C/ADM/DR.1 rev. 1. They had decided to delete certain points of the original draft resolution which had been

considered too specific, although in order to avoid too general a resolution, they had maintained the reference to the insufficiency of the representation of African Member States.

(90) At the request of the delegate of the United Kingdom, paragraphs 5 and 6 of document 14 C/ADM/DR.1 rev. 1 were voted on separately. These paragraphs were adopted by 44 votes to none, with 16 abstentions. The remaining paragraphs of the draft resolution were adopted unanimously.

(91) The Commission then recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 29.

Item 33 - Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff (14 C/54; 14 C/54 Annex; 14 C/54 Corr.1; 14 C/54 Add.; 14 C/54 Add.II; 14 C/DR.104)

(92) The Director-General, in introducing this item, drew the attention of the Commission to the various documents, including document 14 C/54 Annex, which was the report of the Special Panel, of three members of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, established to give advice to Unesco on its survey of the best prevailing rates in Paris. This Special Panel had concluded, and the Director-General agreed, that the most recent study of best prevailing rates showed that the salaries paid by Unesco to its General Service staff were, at certain grades and steps, above the best prevailing rates in the Paris area. The most recent survey of best prevailing rates had been made in accordance with the full application of the guiding principles which had been laid down and recently revised by ICSAB.

(93) Three choices had been considered by the Director-General: he could propose freezing salaries at their present level until outside rates caught up to Unesco salary rates; he could propose to continue the present system of granting a 5% increase to General Service staff when the general quarterly index of hourly rates rose by 5%; or he could propose an intermediate solution which would consist of continuing the system of periodic adjustments but restricting the next three such adjustments to only 2% when the index rose by 5%. He had proposed the last choice which would in time have the effect of gradually bringing Unesco salaries in line with outside rates.

(94) This intermediate proposal was based upon the following considerations: the most conscientious surveys of best prevailing rates could provide only approximate indications for the establishment of salary scales; for psychological and administrative reasons it was not possible to propose the blocking of the salaries of the least well-paid staff while the salaries of Professional staff continued to increase following rises in the cost of living.

(95) Finally, the Director-General drew attention to paragraph 13 of document 14 C/54 where it is suggested that it might be desirable to study the possibility of introducing a more integrated system

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of remuneration. This would have the advantage of avoiding, as many delegates had suggested, the separate discussion of remuneration of one part of the staff at each session of the General Conference.

(96) The Commission authorized the President of the Staff Association to present its comments. In a detailed statement, the President of the Staff Association expressed the objections of the Staff Association to the very principle of surveys on best prevailing rates as the method of determining salaries of the staff in the General Services category; he also expressed the Association's doubts about the reliability of the results obtained during the last survey in Paris, and the conclusions drawn by the ICSAB Panel of Experts. Consequently, he requested the Commission to invite the Director-General to undertake a study of the whole question in order to examine the possibility of a new system of determining salary scales for staff in the General Service category and, pending such a study, to maintain the present system of periodic salary adjustments at the rate of 5%.

(97) The delegate of Yugoslavia, having noted in paragraph 13 of document 14 C/54 the Director-General's reference to a possible study of alternative systems, proposed an amendment in document 14 C/DR.104 to the draft resolution in document 14 C/54. In the course of the debate, at the proposal of the delegate of Belgium and with the agreement of the delegate of Yugoslavia, document 14 C/DR.104 was amended. The Commission thought that the difficulties which resulted from the application of the present system of best prevailing rates made it desirable to examine other possibilities. The question was raised as to how cost-of-living increases might affect the salary index, because that was something which might also complicate the situation.

(98) The Commission believed that three factors should guide its decisions on this matter: financial considerations; social and administrative justice; and psychological considerations. The Commission must protect the financial interests of the Member States but it also must ensure that its recommendations would contribute to the effective execution of the programme.

(99) Certain delegates pointed out that at the last session of the General Conference the Administrative Commission had proposed a salary scale for General Service staff lower than that finally accepted by the General Conference. Had the General Conference followed the advice of its Administrative Commission, the present difficulties might not have arisen.

(100) It was noted that the Director-General was not obliged, under the terms of 13 C/Resolution 27.11, to follow the advice of the Special Panel of ICSAB. He had, however, given its observations very serious consideration and was proposing a solution which would go a long way towards meeting the views of the Special Panel.

(101) Many members of the Commission felt that they could not decide on this issue without

referring the question to their governments. They had been prepared to support the suggestions of the Special Panel of ICSAB but in view of the debate, and in particular of the Director-General's explanations, they now felt that their original position might be modified. Upon the proposal of the delegate of the United Kingdom, the Commission decided unanimously to adjourn its debate on this question to give delegates time to consult their governments.

(102) When this question was discussed again by the Commission, the Director-General explained, in reply to a question, that in making the study proposed by the delegate of Yugoslavia he would consult his United Nations colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and also the ICSAB and would take their advice into consideration. On the other hand, the Director-General did not consider it appropriate to consult organizations outside the United Nations system, although he would see that he was kept informed of their salary practices.

(103) A separate vote having been requested on sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution in paragraph 20 of document 14 C/54, this paragraph was approved by 45 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. The remainder of the draft resolution, plus the last paragraph added at the suggestion of the delegate of Yugoslavia, was approved by 59 votes to none, with one abstention. Finally the Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 30.1, the first four paragraphs of which were taken from document 14 C/54 Part I, paragraph 20, and the fifth paragraph from document 14 C/DR.104 as amended by the Commission.

(104) The Commission then turned to Part II of document 14 C/54 and document 14 C/54 Add.II, regarding salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff in the Professional category and above.

(105) The draft resolution contained in paragraph 2 of document 14 C/54 Add.II was presented by the Assistant Director-General for Administration. The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt this text, which became resolution 30.2.

Item 35 - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General (14 C/56)

(106) The Commission noted that the main changes reported in document 14 C/56 were that pensions were henceforth based upon the full gross salary and that they would reflect, to some degree, increases in the cost of living. As regards the future, there was a good possibility that the system of associate participation would be eliminated and it would therefore be necessary to place all staff members on a full pension basis to secure adequate coverage.

(107) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 31.1.

Item 36 - Unesco Staff Pension Committee; election of Member States for 1967-1968 (14 C/57)

(108) At the proposal of the delegate of Belgium, the Commission recommended unanimously that the Member States which were alternate members of the Unesco Staff Pension Committee should be appointed as members for 1967-1968. Those States were: Romania, Switzerland and Thailand.

(109) Four Member States were proposed for the three posts of alternate members of the Unesco Staff Pension Committee: Chile, Libya and the United Kingdom were proposed by the delegate of Belgium, and Cuba was proposed by the delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Chairman decided, in accordance with Rule 87, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure, that an election should take place by secret ballot. The results of this election were as follows:

Number of Member States entitled to vote at the session.....	118
Number absent	44
Abstentions	2
Invalid ballot papers	3
Votes recorded	69
Number of votes constituting the majority required for election	36
Names of candidates and number of votes obtained by each of them in descending order:	
Libya	69
Chile	60
United Kingdom	59
Cuba	20

(110) The Commission then decided by 37 votes to none, with one abstention, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 31.2

Item 44 - Salary of the Director-General (14 C/65)

(111) This item was introduced by the Chairman of the Finance and Administrative Commission of the Executive Board.

(112) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 31.3.

E. HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS

Items 37, 38, 39, 40 - Headquarters Questions (14 C/58 14 C/59; 14 C/60; 14 C/60 Add.I; 14 C/60 Add.II; 14 C/61; 14 C/61 Add.; 14 C/62)

(113) The Commission examined the Report of the Headquarters Committee (14 C/58) and the related reports prepared by the Director-General. The Headquarters Committee had met six times during 1965-1966 in order to go on discharging its duties. Its report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gardner Davies, who pointed

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to the relationship between that report and the Director-General's four reports (14 C/59, 14 C/60 and Add.I and Add.II; 14 C/61 and Add.; 14 C/62). He summarized the conclusions reached by the Headquarters Committee. The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, thanked the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee for the clear and thorough manner in which he had presented the Committee's report.

Section I - Short-term solution

(114) The Commission noted with satisfaction that, thanks to the accelerated construction of offices in the Patio Building (Fourth Building), the Director-General had been able to save a large part of the additional sum allocated by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. This resulted in a saving of \$92,500.

(115) Minor amendments to paragraphs 4 and 6 of the draft resolution in Annex I to document 14 C/58 were accepted by the Commission. The Commission then decided, by 28 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 32.

Section II - Medium-term solution (first stage)
Construction of the Patio Building
(Fourth Building)

(116) The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Patio Building (Fourth Building) had been completed and brought into service within the specified time and budgetary limits approved by the General Conference. They were confident that the Director-General would settle, in the Organization's best interests, the claim submitted by a group of contractors concerning the earthwork and main structure of the Patio Building (Fourth Building).

(117) The Commission decided, by 30 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.1.

Section III - Medium-term solution (second stage)
Construction and financing of the new
(Fifth) Building

(118) The Chairman welcomed Mr. Paul Delouvrier, Préfet de la Région parisienne, who, on behalf of the French Government, provided Member States with additional information on the site of the Fifth Building and the methods of financing its construction.

(119) The delegate of France informed the Commission that the French Government had succeeded in making available to the Organization, in addition to the site already offered, two new adjacent parcels, thus bringing the Garibaldi-Miollis site to a total area of 9,000 square metres. The first parcel was already released and the second should be released by the end of April 1967.

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(120) Commenting on these statements and remarks by various delegates, the Director-General pointed out that the appropriate time for the Organization to begin construction without any increase in expenses, would be the beginning of the month of February. It was therefore essential that the exact date of release of the second parcel should be known by the first fortnight of January. The Director-General emphasized that if the second parcel were not placed at the disposal of the Organization by the end of April 1967, he could not assume responsibility for delays that might result and he would consult the Headquarters Committee. The delegate of France assured the Commission that the competent authorities would make every effort to make known, as soon as possible, the date by which this parcel could be freed. The Director-General also said that the building permit had been granted on 26 September 1966, and the problems concerning the reservations mentioned in the building permit had been solved.

(121) Speaking of the methods of financing the construction, the Director-General reminded the Commission that at its thirteenth session, the General Conference, in Section IV of its resolution 13 C/31.1, had decided to appeal to Member States and request them to study the possibility of granting Unesco the necessary facilities in the form of a medium-term loan, interest-free or at a low rate of interest. In response to that appeal, the Government of Saudi Arabia had proposed to pay to the Organization six years of contributions in advance, whilst Iran and Thailand had proposed a one-year advance, but no other answer had been received by the Secretariat.

(122) In accordance with the instructions of the General Conference in its above-mentioned resolution, the Director-General had requested the French Government services, at the same time, to indicate the conditions under which it could grant the loans necessary to finance the construction. At its fiftieth session, the Headquarters Committee had noted that the French Government regretted its inability to grant an interest-free loan, but that it was nevertheless prepared to consider, without any commitment, the possibility of granting a loan at a moderate rate of interest. The delegate of France informed the Commission that he was not yet in a position to make proposals in this respect but that his government would continue to pursue negotiations with the Director-General. He also pointed out that the expenses for the acquisition of the Garibaldi-Miollis site, paid by the French Government, amounted to 25 million francs instead of the 7 million foreseen.

(123) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that his Government was opposed to any increase in administrative expenses and therefore was opposed in principle to the construction of the new (fifth) building and to the long-term solution, which meant implicitly an increase in staff and administrative expenses.

(124) The Commission then considered draft resolution C of document 14 C/58 Annex I together with amendments to that resolution suggested in document 14 C/60 Add. II. The Commission decided by 41 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.2 with the suggested amendments.

Section IV - Long-term solution

(125) Examining the prospects for a long-term solution of the problem of Headquarters premises, the Commission heard a statement by Mr. Delouvrier, Préfet de la Région parisienne, on "Paris de l'an 2,000". He made the proposal that the Organization's Headquarters be transferred 30 kms. from Paris, to the immediate vicinity of Trappes. Another possibility would consist of seeking a site in a section of the 15th arrondissement as part of a plan for the renovation of that area. He emphasized, however, that time would be required to make the necessary land available. But he confirmed that the French Government was determined to respect the freedom of choice of the Organization and to continue the studies undertaken while taking account of preferences expressed by the General Conference. The Préfet de la Région parisienne pointed out that only the reinstallation of the Organization's Headquarters on a sufficiently large plot of land would enable Unesco to build in an imaginative and daring style.

(126) The Chairman thanked Mr. Delouvrier for his highly interesting remarks.

(127) The Director-General referred to the decisions adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session with a view to meeting the Organization's long-term needs for premises (14 C/61 Annex II). He emphasized the long association between Unesco and Paris which had already a history and which was justified on cultural as well as practical grounds. Stressing the reasons in favour of maintaining the Headquarters in Paris, he pointed out the advantages of reconstructing the building in the heart of the capital and, if possible, on the banks of the Seine.

(128) Many delegates were opposed to the transfer of Headquarters outside Paris. Two delegates suggested that, in such a case, the Organization might as well be transferred to another metropolis. Another delegate pointed out that the development of the Organization's programme could result, sooner or later, in a greater decentralization of the Secretariat and that this could have an effect on the dimensions of the long-term solution.

(129) Other delegates wondered whether, after a period of accelerated growth, the rate of increase in staff at Headquarters would not slow down after 1972.

(130) The Commission endorsed the Director-General's views on the need to maintain the Headquarters of the Organization in Paris.

(131) The Commission decided, by 54 votes to 4, with one abstention, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 35.

Section V - Offices of the Permanent Delegations

(132) The Commission noted the measures already taken by the Director-General, in agreement with the Headquarters Committee, to allocate an additional 510 m² of office space to permanent delegations upon completion of the Patio Building (Fourth Building). The Commission noted also that in addition 550m² would be allocated to the permanent delegations upon completion of the Fifth Building.

(133) The Commission recommended unanimously that resolution 36 be adopted by the General Conference.

Section VI - Conservation of buildings and plant

(134) The Commission had examined this section when considering Part IV of the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 "Common Services", and had taken note of it at that time. There was no draft resolution on this section.

Section VII - Second stage of medium-term solution - renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises

(135) The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee and the representative of the Director-General having introduced this section, the Chairman of the Commission drew the attention of the Commission to the requirement, in conformity with Rule 81, paragraph 2(j) of the Rules of Procedure, of a two-third's majority for the vote on paragraph 7 (c), 8 and 9 of resolution F in Annex I to document 14 C/58. Those paragraphs entailed "authorization to contract a loan the payment of which could necessitate the inclusion of appropriations in the budget for several financial periods".

(136) The Commission recognized the exceptional character of this category of work and agreed that similar work in the future should be included in the budget of one biennium.

(137) The Commission, by 37 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, approved the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee on the execution of the works listed in paragraph 103 of the Report of the Headquarters Committee and recommended that resolution 34 be approved by the General Conference.

Section VIII - Reports by the Director-General and future of the Headquarters Committee

(138) The Commission took note of paragraphs 109 and 110 of document 14 C/58 regarding Reports of the Director-General to the Headquarters Committee and took note also of the Reports that had been prepared by the Director-General in 1965-1966

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(14 C/59; 14 C/60 and Add.I and Add.II; 14 C/61 and Add; 14 C/62).

(139) Three delegates suggested that due to the probable duration of Headquarters premises operations, the existence of the Headquarters Committee be extended for a longer period than two years. Other delegates considered that it was within the competence of each session of the General Conference to renew the mandate and the composition of any of its organs.

(140) The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, took the opportunity to thank the Headquarters Committee and the Director-General for the excellent way in which the work had been carried out in 1965-1966.

(141) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 37.

F. OTHER QUESTIONS

Item 16.2 - Draft resolution presented by Cuba on "Experimental \$200,000 Fund" (14 C/8; 14 C/8 Corr.1; 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7)

(142) Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission had recommended for approval by the General Conference a resolution based on a proposal submitted by Cuba regarding an "experimental \$200,000 fund"; the text of the resolution was contained in document 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7. The General Committee had referred this resolution to the Administrative Commission.

(143) The draft resolution was presented by the delegate of Cuba, who said that he accepted the text which was reproduced in document 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7.

(144) The representative of the Director-General explained how, from an administrative point of view, the Secretariat would carry out this resolution if it were approved by the General Conference. He pointed out that, under this resolution, the Director-General would be responsible for an additional authorization, over and beyond existing arrangements under the Unesco Coupon Scheme. In applying the resolution the Secretariat would: give first priority for the use of this authorization to Member States not at present receiving coupons under existing arrangements; ensure that no one country received an undue amount of coupons; endeavour to arrange for coupons to be used in reasonable amounts for all four of the types of purchases mentioned in the resolution. Those general guidelines would be made known to Member States when they were invited to submit requests for use of the special authorization. The Director-General would report periodically to the Executive Board on the use of the authorization, and if problems arose, seek the advice of the Executive Board.

(145) The representative of the Director-General went on to point out that, under the resolution, two separate studies would be made: one would be an analysis of the results of the experiment,

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including the possibility of providing funds in the budget of 1969-1970 to compensate the Public Liaison Fund for non-convertible currencies received and held by it under the special authorization and to include funds to continue the scheme; the other would bear on the general conditions governing the establishment of a revolving fund which would be independent of the Unesco Coupon Scheme.

(146) In reply to questions, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that there were now 48 countries participating in the Unesco Coupon Scheme, but that some of those did so for administrative convenience and not because of currency difficulties.

(147) Several delegates, in emphasizing the experimental character of the Cuban proposal, expressed the view that it was administratively sound and might assist in meeting a real need of many of the Member States of Unesco. The delegate of Cuba said that the explanations of the representative of the Director-General concerning the way in which the Secretariat would carry out the resolution, if it were adopted, were satisfactory.

(148) Other delegates feared that the application of the resolution would result in the Organization's owing amounts of non-convertible currencies which it could not use. This could result in a charge on the Regular budget of the Organization, as was implied in paragraph 4 of document 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7. These delegates also asked, with regard to paragraph 1 of document 14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7, how long a period was implied by the phrase "even though the Organization may not be able to use these (non-convertible currencies) immediately". They would have preferred Unesco to accept only such currencies as could be used during the budgetary period in which they were received or during a period of three years, either for Unesco's Regular programme or in co-operation with other Organizations in the United Nations system including the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(149) The representative of the Director-General interpreted the above-mentioned phrase as meaning during the 1967-1968 biennium. This was confirmed by paragraph 4 of the resolution. Thus, by the end of 1968, there would be in the Public Liaison Fund up to \$200,000 in currencies not readily usable. One result of this might be a lessening of the Organization's ability, if the study called for in paragraph 4 of the resolution did not suggest other alternatives for disposition of such currencies, to accept contributions of Member States to the Regular budget in non-convertible currencies.

(150) Some delegates expressed sympathy with the difficulties faced by countries having non-convertible currencies, but felt that the underlying problem was so great as to warrant a prolonged study in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies before Unesco embarked on an experiment of which the outcome was bound to

be uncertain. While recognizing the difficulties, other delegates emphasized the limited nature of the experiment and expressed their conviction that the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, would be able to take a decision on the continuation of the scheme in the light of the results of the experiment and the studies called for in the resolution.

(151) The delegate of France, while agreeing in principle with the proposal, moved that paragraph 1 of the resolution (14 C/PRG/S-C.II/7) be amended by substituting for the phrase after the words "years 1967-1968" the following: "in exchange for national currencies which, in the opinion of the Secretariat, the Organization could convert into usable currencies within a period of three years; the Director-General should report on this question to the Executive Board". Other delegates did not agree with the limit of three years. The Commission took no position on the proposal of the delegate of France, which would amount to revising the resolution already approved by Sub-Commission II of the Programme Commission; the delegate of Poland pointed out that this proposal would in fact cancel the effect of the Cuban resolution.

Item 21.2 - Draft amendment to Article II, 5 of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations (procedure for inclusion in category A) (14 C/33)

(152) Document 14 C/33 set forth the reasons that had led the Director-General to recommend that he should no longer be responsible for proposing to the Executive Board the international non-governmental organizations to be placed in category A. The General Conference in one case and the Executive Board in another had requested the Director-General to present proposals that he would not have made on his own initiative.

(153) Several delegates felt that the responsibility of the Director-General for proposing organizations for admission to category A should be reinforced rather than weakened and regretted that the Executive Board did not always take sufficient account of the Director-General's recommendations. These delegates thought that only the Director-General was in a position to determine initially whether a non-governmental organization had the required competence in a field of action of Unesco and whether it could make a major contribution to Unesco's work. Member States could have various reasons for wanting a specific organization placed in category A but the Director-General could play an impartial rôle. They urged the Director-General to withdraw his proposal.

(154) The Director-General explained that his proposal in no way meant that he intended to avoid his responsibilities. He was determined to carry out the instructions of the General Conference; but he had encountered difficulties in the question under consideration. Therefore, in the interests of realism and honesty he had brought the question

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before the General Conference. Whatever decision the Conference reached, the discussion of the matter would have the merit of clarifying the situation.

(155) In order to maintain the present responsibility of the Director-General, but also to recognize that the General Conference could take the initiative in this matter, the delegate of Cameroon proposed the addition of the phrase "or at the request of the General Conference" after the phrase "on the Director-General's proposal" in the existing text of Article II.5 of the Directives (second paragraph of document 14 C/33).

(156) Other delegations, while supporting the proposal of the Director-General, wished him to continue to provide the Executive Board with background information on each organization considered for admission to category A, together with his own views on the desirability of admitting each organization. To this end the delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam proposed the addition of the phrase "after consultation with the Director-General" to follow the words "Executive Board" in the revised text of Article II.5 of the Directives (penultimate paragraph of document 14 C/33). The Director-General accepted this amendment on the understanding that it called only for consultation and not initiative on his part.

(157) The Commission decided to consider first the modification to the Directives proposed by the Director-General together with the amendment of the delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam. The adoption of this proposal would imply the rejection of the proposal of the delegate of Cameroon.

(158) The Commission decided, by 31 votes to 22, with 13 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the Director-General's proposal contained in resolution 18, as amended by the delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Item 23 - Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco - Report by the Executive Board (14 C/35)

(159) The General Committee had referred the following two parts of document 14 C/35 to the Administrative Commission for its consideration: paragraph 7.A (ii) - time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget; paragraph 7.B (vii) - long-term planning. Those two questions had also been referred to the Programme Commission.

(160) The Chairman of the Executive Board introduced document 14 C/35 and replied to questions from delegates.

Time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget

(161) The Director-General informed the Commission that owing to recent changes announced in

the dates of major public events in Paris which would result in releasing hotel space, it would be possible to advance the opening date of the fifteenth session of the General Conference by two weeks. That would have a twofold advantage: the weather conditions would be better, and the Secretariat would have more time to complete work which had to be done between the closing of the session and the end of the year. The advancing of the opening date of the fifteenth session would entail changes in dates in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the time-table. The Commission approved those changes in dates.

(162) The Commission agreed that the new time-table represented a marked improvement, in that the process of preparing the programme and budget would be simplified and more time could be devoted by the Executive Board and the Secretariat to the execution of the current programme. The Commission stressed the importance of strict observance on the part of the Secretariat of the dates in the time-table, especially the date of 31 March 1968 for the circulation of the draft programme and budget (15 C/5).

(163) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 14.

Long-term planning

(164) After hearing an introductory statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Commission noted that the Board had invited the Director-General to study the possibility of presenting long-term plans for Unesco's activities. The Commission was in agreement with that initiative.

(165) A suggestion was made that long-term plans should deal also with the periodicity of the General Conference; it would be less costly and more productive to hold major sessions of the General Conference less frequently than at present and to have in the interval between them less comprehensive sessions, of much shorter duration which would concentrate on modifications that had become necessary in previously approved resolutions, and on unforeseen new activities.

(166) With regard to the plans for the organization of future sessions of the General Conference, the Commission requested that the Executive Board give full attention to the considerations of the Director-General contained in paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 of his Introduction to document 14 C/5.

(167) The Commission considered that it would be most useful for the Executive Board to examine the rôle of the Administrative Commission and its relationship with the Programme Commission and to this end recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 15.3.

THIRD REPORT

Item 43 - Use of Arabic as a working language (14 C/67; 14 C/ADM/DR.2; 14 C/ADM/DR.3; 14 C/ADM/DR.3; rev.; 14 C/ADM/DR.4; 14 C/ADM/DR.3 rev.2 and Add.)

(168) The draft resolution proposed by the delegations of Kuwait and Sudan for the use of Arabic as a working language of Unesco (14 C/67) was presented by the delegates of those two Member States. The Commission heard also a statement by the permanent delegate of the League of Arab States.

(169) The delegates of Kuwait and Sudan explained that their proposal was not made as a matter of prestige but rather to enable Arabic-speaking Member States to make a more fruitful contribution to the work of Unesco and enable Unesco to be better known in those countries.

(170) Many delegates from all parts of the world pointed out that large numbers of people in Asia and Africa used Arabic and they stressed its suitability as a medium for the diffusion of Unesco's aims and principles. Some delegates recalled that the General Conference, at its eleventh session, had decided that Arabic should have further recognition and use in the Organization; they felt that the time had come to enlarge the scope of that limited resolution (resolution 8.4) by making Arabic a fifth working language. They pointed out that this would mark the first use as a working language by Unesco of a language from a developing region. Other delegates spoke of the cultural contribution of Arabic and its importance in the history of mankind. The development of teaching in Arabic in primary and secondary schools, and the normalization of Arabic scientific terminology for teaching in universities were also stressed. The Arabic language was adjusted to the technical and industrial needs of contemporary civilization.

(171) Commenting on the original proposal, the Director-General thanked the delegates of Sudan and Kuwait for the realistic and practical views upon which they had based their proposal. There were no insurmountable difficulties for the use of the Arabic language from the technical point of view; the experience of the International Labour Office confirmed this and Unesco itself had already used Arabic extensively both in publications edited in Arabic, such as the *Courier* and the *Chronicle*, and for interpretation in the regional meetings sponsored by the Organization in the Arabic-speaking Member States. However, in view of the extra personnel who would be needed, the shortage of space in the present Headquarters building created a problem. The absence of any budgetary provision in the budget which was being considered by the General Conference presented another problem with respect to the financing from the Regular budget for 1967-1968 of Arabic as a working language

of the General Conference and the Executive Board.

(172) The Commission listened with interest to the arguments of those speakers who wished to see Arabic more widely used in the execution of the programme. All delegates were in sympathy with the reasons behind the proposal, and they shared the desire of the sponsors that Unesco's work should be as widely understood and applied as practicable in the Arabic-speaking Member States. A few delegates hoped that the Commission could decide upon gradual development of Arabic in executing the programme; knowledge about Unesco and its programme could thus be disseminated in countries where no language other than Arabic was generally spoken.

(173) Stating that a proposal to increase the number of working languages deserved most careful consideration, the delegate of the United States of America proposed to the Commission a draft resolution (14 C/ADM/DR.2) requesting the Director-General to undertake a thorough study of the administrative and financial implications of increasing the number of working languages used by the General Conference and the Executive Board and requesting the Executive Board, on the basis of that study, to submit such recommendations as it might consider appropriate to the General Conference.

(174) In the light of the debate, a new draft resolution (14 C/ADM/DR.3) was submitted to the Commission by thirteen Arab Member States: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen. It proposed simultaneous interpretation from and into Arabic during the plenary sessions of the General Conference and meetings of the Administrative and Programme Commissions, and the translation into Arabic of the most important documents of the General Conference. Necessary measures to give effect to this decision should be taken as from the fifteenth session of the General Conference, using such extra-budgetary resources as could be obtained for the purpose, on the understanding that the implementation of this decision must have no implications in the Programme and Budget for 1967-1968. Measures would be taken thereafter to ensure that Arabic would progressively acquire the same status as the four other working languages.

(175) The delegate of the United States of America proposed in another amendment (14 C/DR.150) that the use of Arabic at regional conferences held in Arabic-speaking countries be extended as far as might be practicable, and that increased attention be given to the translation into Arabic of the main Unesco publications and documents. The Director-General should further consider what extension of the use of Arabic in the execution of the programme

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might be feasible in the biennium 1969-1970. Two paragraphs, 10 and 11, recalled the main point stressed in the previous amendment (14 C/ADM/DR.2) to the effect that the Director-General should undertake a study of the administrative and financial implications of increasing the present number of working languages.

(176) The delegate of Spain suggested a private meeting between the delegates of the United States of America and the 13 co-sponsors of the resolution in order to reach an understanding regarding this proposal. The two draft resolutions submitted by the United States delegation (14 C/ADM/DR.2 and 14 C/DR.150) were withdrawn after that delegation had met with delegates of the 13 Arab Member States who had presented the draft resolution in document 14 C/ADM/DR.3. The delegate of the United States of America stated with satisfaction that this private meeting had resulted in a full and frank exchange of views which had enabled him to support a revised draft resolution presented by the 13 Arab Member States (14 C/ADM/DR.3 rev.). He also stated that his support at this time of that resolution represented an acceptance of the idea that the measures necessary gradually to give Arabic equal status with the other working languages should be studied. Naturally, since this was a study, his Government's position with regard to long-term proposals remained open and would depend on the results of the contemplated study, and particularly on its financial implications and its impact on Unesco programmes.

(177) In the ensuing discussion of document 14 C/ADM/DR.3 rev., certain clarifications on the meaning and scope of the various paragraphs were given by the authors of the resolution in response to questions from delegates. The Director-General drew the authors' attention to paragraph 8 which invited him to study the measures necessary to give Arabic progressively the same status as the four working languages, but gave him no indication of the provision which should be foreseen in the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970. At the fifteenth session of the General Conference, simultaneous interpretation from and into Arabic would be introduced, as well as translation of the main documents, both financed from extra-budgetary sources. In addition, the Conference would be presented with an objective report on the advantages and inconveniences of a progressive use of the system. But there was no indication as to the way of financing the same services at the following session, should the General Conference decide to maintain or to extend them. The lack of instructions would prevent him from financing the use of Arabic in 1969-1970 unless the Executive Board formulated precise proposals.

(178) The delegates of the United Kingdom and France, while stressing the close and long-standing ties between their countries and the Arab countries, and recognizing the importance of the Arabic language, stated that they could not approve the draft resolution because of the long-term costs of the

proposal, the lack of prior administrative studies and the effect of the acceptance of a fifth working language on the other organizations of the United Nations system. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany reserved the position of his delegation with regard to the use of Arabic as a working language; that position would depend upon the study to be made by the Director-General.

(179) Document 14 C/ADM/DR.3 rev.2 and Add. presented the revised text proposed by the co-authors of the draft resolution for the use of the Arabic language, together with amendments submitted by the delegates of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(180) The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerned the funds necessary to provide the same services (simultaneous interpretation and translation of the most important documents) for the sixteenth session of the General Conference as for the fifteenth. It stated that these funds should be foreseen "as far as possible by effecting economies in administrative expenses". The co-authors accepted this amendment and it was incorporated in the final version of the draft resolution.

(181) The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, while freely acknowledging the importance of Arabic, his delegation felt that, before the question was considered further, a full study should be made of the financial implications, and of the effect on other United Nations agencies, of the acceptance by Unesco of a fifth working language. After some discussion, he withdrew three of the four amendments he had proposed, but requested the vote of the Commission on the one which invited the Director-General "to study in consultation, as appropriate, with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the heads of the other Specialized Agencies through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the measures necessary to give Arabic progressively the same status as the four other languages defined as working languages by the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and decisions of the Executive Board, with due regard to the effect on the rate of growth of Unesco programmes and the further increase in the percentage of administrative costs. Several delegates expressed the opinion that it was evident that the Director-General was authorized to enter into any consultations he thought necessary and that, therefore, mention of such consultations was not required in the resolution. The Commission rejected this amendment by 31 votes to 22, with 18 abstentions. The Director-General informed the Commission that such consultations were usual in the United Nations system; on this same matter the International Labour Organisation had consulted the Specialized Agencies, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. His intentions were to respect this rule as he had always done.

(182) The Commission had also before it an amendment proposed by the delegate of the Federal

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Republic of Germany to the effect that the study of the necessary measures to give Arabic progressively the same status as the four other languages defined as working languages be limited not only to Arabic but extended to "other equally important languages". The delegate of the United Arab Republic pointed out that it was very difficult to establish criteria for judging the relative importance of languages. The Commission did not approve the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany (11 votes in favour, 40 against and 18 abstentions).

(183) Finally, the Commission, by 50 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions, recommended, on the basis of document 14 C/ADM/DR.3 rev.2, that the General Conference adopt resolution 17.

Item 16.3 - Draft resolution on the application to Unesco of recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (14 C/DR.135; 14 C/88. In addition, copies of the second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies - document A/6343 - were distributed to the Commission)

(184) The delegate of Canada presented document 14 C/DR.135. He stressed the importance for all the United Nations organizations of the recommendations contained in the second report of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee. He called particular attention to the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations on programme planning and evaluation, and also to the related recommendations of the Administrative Commission on long-term planning. The delegate of Canada then proposed several drafting changes to document 14 C/DR.135, which were accepted by the co-sponsors. The delegate of the United States of America, speaking as a co-sponsor of draft resolution 14 C/DR.135,

emphasized the importance of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee which called for greater efficiency, planning and co-ordination.

(185) The Director-General, in presenting document 14 C/88, informed the Commission that he supported the draft resolution in document 14 C/DR.135, and said that he would give full and careful consideration to the application of those recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee which concerned Unesco. He stressed the importance of full collective consultation among the United Nations organizations regarding many of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; such consultation was foreseen in resolution A/Res/2150, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session. To permit time for this consultation, which should not be improvised, the Commission agreed, at the suggestion of the Director-General, to modify paragraph 3 of document 14 C/DR.135; the Director-General would report fully on his review and on those consultations to the Executive Board in 1967, if possible at the Spring session. In any event, the Board would have an opportunity to discuss the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee at that session.

(186) The delegate of the Ukraine proposed the addition of the following words to paragraph 4 of document 14 C/DR.135: "and in particular to take into account these recommendations when the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 is being considered". This addition was accepted by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

(187) The attention of the Commission was drawn by two delegates to parts of document A/6343, including paragraph 15 regarding the concern of the Ad Hoc Committee about uncontrolled expansion and growth of activities in Chapter VII regarding programme planning and evaluation.

(188) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 19 with the amendments mentioned above.

IV Reports of the Legal Committee

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FIRST REPORT

Item 24.1 - Draft amendment to Rule 47.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (number of Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission) (14 C/36)

(1) The Legal Committee held its first meeting on 26 October 1966. It proceeded to elect its officers, as follows:

Chairman: Mrs. Edel Saunte (Denmark)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Juvenal Hernández (Chile)

Rapporteur: Mr. Branimir Jankovic (Yugoslavia)⁽¹⁾

(2) The Legal Committee considered the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/36, dealing with an amendment to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference which would result in increasing to five the number of Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission.

(3) The Committee noted that the Executive

Board, at its 71st session, had recommended such an increase; it considered that the draft resolution reproduced in document 14 C/36 would make it possible to give effect, in a suitable way, to this recommendation of the Executive Board.

(4) The Legal Committee therefore recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/36. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference, and becomes resolution 21.2.

(5) The Committee authorized its Rapporteur to present an oral report of the General Conference on this item of the agenda.

SECOND REPORT

Item 24.2 - Draft amendments to Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (amendments to the draft programme) (14 C/37)

(6) In the course of its second meeting, held on 27 October 1966, the Legal Committee proceeded to examine document 14 C/37, containing the recommendations of the Executive Board concerning modifications to be made to Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(7) The Committee noted that the recommendations were aimed, firstly, at the adoption of a new presentation of the provisions of Rule 78, and, secondly, at the introduction of modifications in the paragraphs of that Rule which referred to amendments to the draft programme, so as to permit, even after the seventh working day of the session, the submission of proposals not involving the undertaking of new activities or an increase in expenditure.

(8) The Committee unanimously agreed that the proposed presentation, which would mean rearranging the nine paragraphs of the present Rule 78 to constitute three separate rules, the first concerned with draft resolutions and amendments in general, the second with amendments to the draft programme and the third with proposals concerning the budget ceiling, was desirable and recommended its adoption.

(9) The Committee noted that the working of paragraph 1 of Rule 78 in the English version of the draft resolution, set forth in the Annex to document 14 C/37, did not accord with that of the French, Spanish and Russian versions. Since this discrepancy was due to a typing error, it was stated that a corrigendum to document 14 C/37 would be prepared and distributed to the General Conference.

(10) The Committee likewise noted that the terminology employed in the various paragraphs of Rules 78, 78 A and 78 B, as set forth in the draft resolution annexed to document 14 C/37, was not entirely uniform. It nevertheless considered that this lack of uniformity was merely a matter of form and involved no divergency in the meaning to be attached to those various provisions.

(11) In view of the importance of ensuring that the proposed modifications should take effect as soon as possible, the Committee deemed it inappropriate to propose to the General Conference any purely terminological changes in the wording of the draft resolution.

(12) The Committee took the view, also, that the new clause (Rule 78 A, paragraph 3), which provided that proposed amendments not involving the undertaking of new activities or an increase in budgetary expenditure could be submitted before the closure of the debate on the section of the draft programme to which they related, would introduce a greater measure of flexibility in the work of the Programme Commission, and that an alteration of that kind to the present rules would be desirable.

(13) The Committee accordingly recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution

(1) Note: As Mr. Jankovic was obliged to leave the Conference, the Legal Committee, at its 17th meeting, on 18 November 1966, elected Mrs. Ljubica Stanimirovic (Yugoslavia) Rapporteur.

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as set forth in the Annex to document 14 C/37, with the correction contained in document 14 C/37 Corr. in respect of the English text. This draft resolution,

with the correction to the English text, was adopted by the General Conference, and becomes resolution 21.3.

THIRD REPORT

Item 27 - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: amendments to the Agreement between Italy and Unesco (14 C/41)

(14) At its second meeting, held on 27 October 1966, the Legal Committee examined document 14 C/41, in which the Director-General submitted for the approval of the General Conference an amendment to the Agreement concluded on 27 April 1957 between the Italian Government and Unesco, governing the establishment and legal status of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property on Italian territory, and the co-operation of this institution with competent Italian institutions and authorities.

(15) The Committee noted that this amendment, which was designed to ensure that the Director and Assistant Director of the Centre, provided that they

were not of Italian nationality, should be accorded the same treatment by the Italian Government, for the duration of their stay in Italy, as was enjoyed by members of diplomatic missions to the Italian Republic, had been the subject of an exchange of letters dated 7 January 1963, and that this exchange of letters had been submitted to the Italian Parliament, which had approved it on 19 May 1965.

(16) The text of the Agreement of 27 April 1957 having been submitted to the General Conference at its ninth session, the General Conference was now called upon to approve the exchange of letters amending this Agreement. The Legal Committee therefore recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 25.

Item 24.3 - Draft amendment to Rule 10 A (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (working documents) and Article 3.6 of the Financial Regulations (budget) (14 C/38)

(17) The Legal Committee examined the draft resolutions contained in Annexes I and II of document 14 C/38 relating to the above-mentioned item of the agenda. It recalled, in this connexion, that at the twelfth session of the General Conference, it had had to examine divergences between certain regulations and the constitutional provisions that defined the respective rôles of the Director-General, the Executive Board and the General Conference with regard to the draft budget and the budgetary estimates accompanying it. It had then expressed the opinion that Rule 10 A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference might possibly be clarified in the light of the relevant constitutional provisions.

(18) The Committee's view of the question was that the amendment proposed in the draft resolution contained in Annex I of document 14 C/38, designed to introduce into paragraph 2 of Rule 10 A of the Rules of Procedure the terms employed in the relevant provisions of the Constitution, was

itself incomplete and that it should be completed so as to bring the texts into greater harmony. It therefore decided upon the text of the modified draft amendment, which was adopted by the General Conference, and becomes resolution 21.1.

(19) The Committee was of the opinion that Article 3.6 of the Financial Regulations should also be amended as indicated in document 14 C/38, both to bring it into harmony with the constitutional provisions and to take account of established practice in respect of the transmission to Member States and Associate Members of the draft programme and budget estimates, on the one hand, and of the recommendations that the Executive Board might have deemed it desirable to make on the other.

(20) The Committee considered that the text proposed in Annex II to document 14 C/38 would enable this twofold objective to be achieved, and it therefore recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 22.

FOURTH REPORT

Item 25 - General classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco: draft regulations (14 C/39)

(21) The Committee devoted five meetings, from 29 October to 5 November 1966, to the study of the draft regulations comprising the Annex to document 14 C/39.

(22) This draft had been prepared by the Director-General in implementation of resolution 15.1 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the recommendation of the Legal Committee. The Committee had in fact expressed the opinion at that session that the "Summary Table of a General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings Convened by Unesco", adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session and amended at its thirteenth session, did not lend itself to the formulation of legal regulations and that it would be wise to consider redrafting its provisions in the usual form assumed by Rules of Procedure and adopted for other Unesco regulations.

(23) The General Conference had pointed out in its resolution 15.1 that the draft regulations should be prepared on the basis of the existing Summary Table and in the light of the experience gained by Unesco in applying this Table. Consequently, the Committee reviewed the whole of the provisions of the draft regulations, taking into account the explanations given by the Director-General in document 14 C/39 and supplementary information provided by the Secretariat during the meetings as regards the amendments proposed by the Director-General.

(24) Those amendments, which are described in paragraphs 10 and 11 of document 14 C/39, met with the unanimous approval of the Committee, which therefore approved their inclusion in the draft regulations which it was submitting to the General Conference for adoption. Some members of the Committee, although approving the amendments proposed by the Director-General, expressed regret that these proposals did not extend to other provisions of the draft regulations mentioned below.

(25) The Legal Committee was unable in its own debates to take into account the results of the examination by the Programme Commission of item 16.2 of the agenda relating to the execution of the programme as regards methods of convening, organizing and conducting intergovernmental conferences and meetings (Category II). It therefore decided to adjourn consideration of Rule 6 of the draft regulations until it had had the opportunity to take note of the conclusions which the Programme Commission might arrive at after the examination of this question, and to submit to the General Conference in a separate report its recommendations on Rule 6 of the draft regulations⁽¹⁾.

(26) Examination of the draft regulations, which took the form of a general debate followed by a discussion of the draft, rule by rule, raised a number of general questions which the Committee considered should be mentioned in this report.

Participation of Associate Members and of territories in international conferences of States and other intergovernmental meetings (Categories I and II)

(27) Some members of the Committee considered that the provisions of the draft regulations concerning participation of Associate Members or of territories in international conferences of States (Category I) (Rules 10.1 (b) and (c) and 12.2 in particular), or in other intergovernmental meetings (Category III) (Rule 22.2) were too restrictive and that the right of attending Associate Members and territories to vote at such meetings should be stipulated. On the other hand, most members thought that owing to the wide range of meetings and their diversity of purpose, it was preferable to keep to the present provisions, under which the body responsible for invitations to meetings, namely the General Conference or the Executive Board, determined in each case the extent of the participation of attending Associate Members and territories and, in particular, decided whether those Associate Members or territories would have the right to vote at the meeting. The Legal Committee noted, on this point, that the practice hitherto followed was to allow Associate Members to vote at meetings in those categories.

Participation of international non-governmental organizations in meetings convened by Unesco

(28) The Committee noted that under the terms of Rule 5.2 (c) of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States and of Rule 5.1 (c) of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, adopted by the General Conference at its seventh session, only non-governmental organizations having "consultative status" or "consultative arrangements" with Unesco could be invited to the meetings covered by these Rules of Procedure and which come under Categories I and III of the proposed draft regulations. The Committee noted that this wording no longer corresponded exactly to that found in the Directives as they were now drawn up and thought it should be amended. The Committee noted that the term "consultative status" or "consultative arrangements" found in the 1952 Rules of (1) cf. Seventh Report.

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Procedure and in the corresponding provisions of the existing Summary Table had been dropped in the draft regulations; it considered, however, that the suggested wording was not sufficiently precise in the guidance it gave on invitations to non-governmental organizations and came to the conclusion that the "Directives" should be specifically referred to in the draft regulations.

(29) The Committee also noted that for other categories of meetings not governed by the 1952 Rules of Procedure, the existing Summary Table as well as the draft regulations submitted to it contained provisions (Rules 20.5 (c), 40.8 (c) and 49.5 (c) of the draft regulations) enabling invitations to be extended to non-governmental organizations not covered by the Directives. After careful examination and prolonged discussion, the Committee concluded that this situation was inappropriate, and it accordingly proposed that the same rules be applied, with regard to the participation of international non-governmental organizations, to all meetings in Categories I, II, III, IV and V. It therefore added to the sections of the draft regulations concerning meetings of these categories appropriate provisions specifying that "international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations", could be invited to such meetings.

(30) With regard to meetings in Category VI (expert committees), VII (symposia) and VIII (seminars, training and refresher courses), which, under the terms of the draft regulations, would in future be considered as private meetings, the Committee concurred with the Director-General's proposals set out in paragraph 11 of document 14 C/39, and proposed no amendments of substance in the corresponding provisions of the draft regulations. In the course of the discussion concerning these sections, one member of the Committee raised the question whether the term "meetings", which was used for all the categories governed by the Draft Regulations, was appropriate when applied to seminars, training and refresher courses. The Legal Adviser replied that the term was a generic one covering all the activities to which the Draft Regulations applied, and that it was sanctioned by custom in Unesco. At some future date, however, it might be considered whether it was advisable to formulate for activities of the type of seminars, training and refresher courses a special set of regulations which would be distinct from those under consideration for "meetings" of other categories.

(31) In making the recommendations contained in paragraphs 28 and 29 above, the majority of the members of the Committee took the view that the Committee's adoption of the draft rules relating to them (Rules 10.4 (c), 20.5 (c), 30.4 (c), 40.8 (c) and 49.5 (c)), was not intended to restrict the freedom which the Executive Board enjoyed under the existing provisions of the Summary Table, and to which the Board had had recourse on several occasions, to invite to intergovernmental meetings

(Category II) non-governmental organizations which, while not being international organizations within the meaning of the Directives, were nevertheless international by virtue of their purpose and the scope of their activities and, more particularly, benevolent foundations whose activities were by their object related to those of Unesco. The same was true of the Director-General's freedom to issue invitations to meetings of a non-representative character. A vote was taken in the Committee on this point and this interpretation of the meaning to be given to the revised provisions which the Committee recommended for adoption was approved by 9 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

Terms of reference and composition of meetings of a representative character

(32) Some discussion occurred in the provisions contained in the Summary Table and repeated in the draft regulations specifying that meetings in Category I (international conferences of States) (Rules 14.2 and 15.2), Category II (other meetings of an intergovernmental character) (Rules 24.2 and 25.2), and Category III (non-governmental conferences) (Rules 34.2 and 35.2), though entitled to adopt their definitive agenda and Rules of Procedure, might not, however, change their terms of reference nor their composition, as determined by the organ convening the meeting.

(33) Certain members pointed out that those provisions were of a restrictive nature and ought to be changed so as to allow those meetings, and in particular, meetings attended by representatives of States or governments, freedom to change, if they so desired, their terms of reference and to welcome States not invited by the organ that had convened the meeting, or to exclude, if need be, a State invited by that organ.

(34) Other members of the Committee observed that those provisions had been the subject of an express decision of the General Conference taken at its twelfth session after detailed discussion, and that, as experience had proved their usefulness, it was advisable to maintain them.

(35) The Committee took two votes on the question. A proposal put forward by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and seconded by the delegate of Czechoslovakia, for the deletion of the second sentence in paragraph 2 of Rule 14, concerning the agenda of international conferences of State, was rejected by 9 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. A similar proposal, also put forward by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and seconded by the delegate of Czechoslovakia, for the deletion of the second sentence in paragraph 2 of Rule 15 concerning the Rules of Procedure of this same category of conferences, was rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

(36) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that he maintained his position with regard to Rules 24, 25, 34 and 35 of Sections II and III corresponding to Rules 14 and 15 of Section I, without, however, requesting that they be put to the vote.

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Designation of participants in meetings of a non-representative character

(37) The Committee noted that both the Summary Table and the draft regulations drawn up by the Director-General provided that, for the designation of participants in meetings of a non-representative character, the Director-General could hold consultations or could ask the government authorities of Member States, or National Commissions, to submit to him the names of one or more persons who might appropriately attend those meetings in a personal capacity. (Rules 40.3, 58.3, 67.3 and 76.2). Two members of the Committee made reservations on this subject: one hoped that the Director-General would hold consultations whenever a Member State wished to be consulted; the other thought that the Director-General should be bound by the proposals made to him when he asked the national authorities to submit names. The Committee considered that the consultation procedure should leave the Director-General final responsibility for the choice and designation of participants. It thought, however, that the wording proposed for the relevant Rules should be amended and the last sentence was deleted.

Other provisions

(38) Apart from the main questions referred to above, the Committee carefully examined the wording of the provisions of the draft regulations and the terminology used. In this connexion, it made a number of changes which were incorporated in the text of the draft regulations that it was submitting for approval by the General Conference.

(39) In particular, it changed the wording of Rule 2, defining meetings of a representative character, so as to bring out more clearly the fact that the principal participants in Category I and Category

II meetings were the States themselves or governments. Two members of the Committee expressed doubts concerning the tenor of this rule both in its original form and in its revised form, because meetings bringing together organizations and, in particular, non-governmental organizations could not, in their view, be considered as representative on the same ground as could meetings of States or governments.

(40) The Committee also considered it desirable to change the order of the last two categories so as to take account of their relative importance, and it therefore recommended that seminars, training and refresher courses should constitute Category VII and that symposia should constitute Category VIII.

(41) The Committee also thought it desirable to add a new provision concerning the official name of the meetings referred to in the regulations, and it therefore recommended the adoption of Rule 6 A. To assist the General Conference in its work, the Committee did not wish to change the numbering of the rules in the draft, on the understanding, however, that when the regulations were reproduced in their final form the rules would be re-numbered in such a way as to take account of any additions and alterations that might have been made.

(42) At the conclusion of the Committee's discussions on the draft regulations, the delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of Czechoslovakia expressed their reservations regarding the draft regulations as a whole and stated that they could not declare themselves in favour of their adoption.

Conclusion

(43) The Committee recommended to the General Conference the adoption of resolution 23.

FIFTH REPORT

Item 26 - Revision of the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning (14 C/40; 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/6)

(44) The Legal Committee devoted its fifteenth meeting and part of its sixteenth meeting on 17 November 1966 to studying the proposed amendments to the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning.

(45) The Committee dealt, in particular, with document 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/6, referring to the work and decisions of Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission relating to this question as well as to the decision of the General Committee to refer this question directly and immediately to the Legal Committee.

(46) The Committee found that the terms of reference of the Committee as regards item 26 of the

Agenda consisted, in the words of the decisions of Sub-Commission I of the Programme Commission, in drafting "the definitive text for submission to the Plenary Conference".

(47) Consequently the Committee, having heard the explanations given by the Secretariat on various aspects of the question, examined the draft resolution contained in the annex to document 14 C/PRG/S-C.I/6.

(48) Some members of the Committee raised questions as to whether the drafting proposed for paragraph 3 of Article IV (Functions of the Governing Board) adequately reflected the concern expressed in the Sub-Commission of the Programme

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Commission to safeguard ample intellectual autonomy for the Institute. One member asked the Legal Adviser to give an opinion on this point. Mr. Saba recalled the statements made by the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General in the Sub-Commission and added that while, on the one hand, the proposed revised text would, as regards the administration of the Institute and authority over its personnel, have the effect of defining the exclusive competence of the Director-General, on the other hand the Governing Board would, as regards the establishment and execution of the programme, have ample intellectual autonomy.

(49) The Committee noted certain omissions of detail due to material errors and made a number of formal corrections in the various versions of this draft. In particular, it amended the draft resolution so as to make it plain that the text proposed for paragraph 3 of Article V of the Statutes (Executive Committee) referred only to the first sentence of that paragraph and that consequently the second sentence would remain unchanged in the Statutes.

(50) The Legal Committee transmitted to the General Conference the text of resolution 24 in accordance with the version prepared by the Committee itself.

SIXTH REPORT

Item 22 - Communication from the Portuguese Government to the Director-General dated 30 June 1965 (14 C/34)

(51) In the course of ten meetings held between 8 and 22 November 1966, the Legal Committee examined the above-mentioned agenda item in accordance with the decision adopted by the General Conference at its fourth plenary meeting concerning the Executive Board's recommendation (document 14 C/2, paragraph 11 (e)) which was taken up by the General Committee of the General Conference (first meeting).

(52) Owing to the length of the discussions, the present report, apart from summarizing the decisions adopted by the Committee, cannot provide the General Conference with more than a brief outline of the essential points raised during the debates. The summary records of the Committee's discussions on this item of the agenda are given in documents 14 C/LEG/SR.9 to 15 and 18 to 20.

Committee's terms of reference

(53) The Committee noted that the General Conference, when entrusting the Legal Committee with the study of this question, had not specifically indicated the Committee's terms of reference on this item. Some members of the Committee therefore wondered whether it would not be appropriate to request the General Conference or its General Committee to indicate the particular points on which the Committee was asked to rule. Other members of the Committee felt that the Committee's terms of reference derived from the terms of 71 EX/Decisions 5.4, by which the Executive Board decided to refer to the General Conference "the request of the Government of Portugal for the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice to be sought on the issue of the validity" of decision 70 EX/14 concerning Portugal, "for consideration at its fourteenth session in accordance with the principles and practices established within the United Nations system", and that it was therefore

incumbent on the Legal Committee, in the absence of any indication by the General Conference, to consider this item of the agenda in whatever way seemed to it to be most appropriate.

(54) During the initial discussion of this question, reference was made more specifically to the following provisions:

Rule 32, paragraph (b) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, which stipulated that "the Committee shall consider: ... (b) any legal question which may be referred to it by the General Conference or any of its organs"; Rule 33, paragraph 1 of the said Rules of Procedure which provided that "The Legal Committee may be consulted on any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution and of the Regulations"; Rule 33, paragraph 3 of the said Rules of Procedure which provided that the Committee "may decide ... to recommend to the General Conference that any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion";

Article 65, paragraph 1 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice which provided that "The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request".

(55) The Committee noted that, while these various provisions meant that the Organization could, if it saw fit, seek an advisory opinion from the Court, no provision in the Court's Statute entitled a State to submit such a request itself. The Committee further considered that, since this choice was left to the Organization, it was for the Organization, if necessary, to decide what legal questions should be submitted to the International Court of

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Justice, without being in any way bound in this matter by the wording of the questions proposed by a Member State.

(56) At the end of this initial discussion, the Legal Committee decided to proceed with the examination of this item of the agenda under the following headings and in the order indicated: (a) Was the Executive Board decision 70 EX/14 itself in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution? (b) Was it desirable for the General Conference to request an opinion from the International Court of Justice on this question? (c) What form should such request for an advisory opinion take? At a subsequent stage, the Committee decided also to consider the legal aspects of paragraph 4 of decision 70 EX/14 adopted by the Executive Board, which invited the Director-General "to carry out, with the authorization of the Portuguese Government... a study in situ of the present state of education in African territories under Portuguese administration, from the point of view of the aims and general objectives of Unesco as defined in its Constitution and in the relevant resolutions of the General Conference..."

Is the decision given in paragraph 5 of resolution 70 EX/14 adopted by the Executive Board itself in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?

(57) The above-mentioned decision of the Executive Board read as follows:

"The Executive Board,

1. Having examined Item 14 of its agenda concerning the consequences of Portugal's becoming a Member of Unesco,
2. Recalling the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) and its implications with respect to the African territories under Portuguese administration,
3. Recalling, further, that the General Conference at its thirteenth session adopted resolution 1.116 with the spirit of safeguarding the International Conference on Public Education jointly convened by the International Bureau of Education and Unesco in Geneva, from incidents similar to those which took place during the XXVIIIth Conference on Public Education,
4. Invites the Director-General to carry out, with the authorization of the Portuguese Government, and with the aid either of qualified officials of the Secretariat or of appropriate eminent personalities, a study in situ of the present state of education in African territories under Portuguese administration, from the point of view of the aims and general objectives of Unesco as defined in its Constitution and in the relevant resolutions of the General Conference, and to report thereon to the Board at its 71st session.
5. Requests the Director-General not to give effect, pending the results of this study and their

examination by the Board, to any invitations to Portugal by virtue of decisions of the General Conference or of the Executive Board,

6. Asks the Director-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Government of Portugal with a request that all the necessary facilities be granted within the territories concerned for the carrying out of the study mentioned in paragraph 4 above."

(58) Most members of the Committee argued that the validity of the Executive Board's decision mentioned in paragraph 5 of that resolution could not be questioned and that it was in full accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, particularly, with those of its Article V.B.5 (b) which ran as follows:

"(b) The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference. In accordance with the decisions of the General Conference and having regard to circumstances arising between two ordinary sessions, the Executive Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective and rational execution of the programme by the Director-General."

(59) Many members recalled that resolution 13 C/1.116 of the General Conference, which related to invitations to sessions of the International Conference on Public Education and to which decision 70 EX/14 of the Executive Board referred, had been adopted "in order to avoid in future the difficulties which characterized the XXVIIIth Conference" and, in its spirit, to secure the specific exclusion of Portugal, and that it should be interpreted accordingly. Thus, Portugal's admission to Unesco, after the adoption of resolution 13 C/1.116, constituted a new circumstance which obliged the Executive Board to take decision 70 EX/14 in order to ensure the effective and rational execution of the programme.

(60) Certain members considered that it should be admitted that Unesco possessed, by virtue of its Constitution, all the powers necessary for the carrying out of its mission, even if those powers were not expressly mentioned in the Constitution.

(61) Other members pointed out that no provision of the Constitution empowered the Executive Board to take decisions the effect of which was to suspend a Member State from the exercise of some of its rights and that the two cases of suspension provided for by the Constitution in Article II, paragraph 4 (Member States of Unesco suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations) and in Article IV, paragraph 8 (b) (non-participation in votes of the General Conference in the event of arrears in the payment of contributions) were obviously not applicable. But some members counter-argued that Article II, paragraph 4 and Article IV, paragraph 8 (b) were not exhaustive and did not in any way limit the application of Article V.B.5 (b).

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(62) One member of the Committee argued that even a wide interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution could not justify the view that, apart from the cases expressly provided for by the Constitution, the rights and prerogatives of a Member State could be limited or suspended for a more or less lengthy period by a decision of the Executive Board. Although it might be regretted that certain infringements of the Constitution could not at present be punished, a solution must be sought through recourse to express procedures and, possibly, through amendments to the Constitution, as had been the case with other organizations.

(63) Some members thought that the Executive Board's decision was not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, while others declared that the matter was at least open to doubt. One member also pointed out that decision 70 EX/14 contained no reference to Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution and said that it did not seem to him to have been in any way proved that that decision related to the execution of the programme.

(64) Referring to resolution 13 C/1.116 of the General Conference, one member of the Committee held that, although that resolution had undoubtedly been adopted with the intention to exclude Portugal from sessions of the International Conference on Public Education at a time when that State was not a member of Unesco, it nevertheless recognized the right of that State to be invited to those sessions as soon as it became a member of Unesco and that it should be considered that the Executive Board, when taking decision 70 EX/14, had not acted in accordance with Article V.B.5 (b), which provided that the Board must act "under the authority of the General Conference" and "in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference".

(65) Some members also cited, in support of the Executive Board's decision, the provisions of the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) and its implications with respect to the African territories under Portuguese administration, to which the Executive Board referred expressly in decision 70 EX/14, and the provisions of other resolutions adopted by various United Nations organs condemning the colonialist policy of Portugal and inviting the Specialized Agencies, and Unesco in particular, to refrain from giving assistance to that country. They indicated that, in that respect, the Executive Board, in adopting decision 70 EX/14, had merely acted upon those different declarations and resolutions. They pointed out that decision 70 EX/14 indisputably concerned relations between the United Nations and Unesco. It was remarked, on the other hand, that in any case the decisions and resolutions in question could not be interpreted as obliging Unesco to adopt, at the very utmost, measures of such a nature that they would be without any legal basis in the Constitution and some of which, moreover, would go beyond the measures envisaged in

in the text itself of those declarations and resolutions.

(66) One member of the Committee pointed out that some of the resolutions cited in support of the Board's decision had been adopted subsequently to that decision, and that in any case the declarations and resolutions in question could not change Unesco's constitutional situation, since the application of Article II (4) of the Constitution was dependent upon a decision of the United Nations Organization - which itself could only be taken within the framework of Article 5 of the Charter - as well as upon a request addressed to Unesco by that Organization.

(67) At the conclusion of the debate on this first aspect of the question, the Committee heard, at his request, the delegate of Portugal. The latter stated that the aim of paragraph 5 of decision 70 EX/14 of the Executive Board was not merely to make it impossible for Portugal to be represented at the International Conference on Public Education, but also to prevent it from participating in the World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy held in Teheran and the Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of Teachers. That decision could not be in conformity with resolution 13 C/1.116, unless it was held that the aim of that resolution was to deprive Portugal of the normal exercise of its rights as a Member State and to put it in a kind of "quarantine" that was more or less the equivalent of expulsion. Interpreted in that way - and nobody had so far suggested such an interpretation - resolution 13 C/1.116 would be contrary to the Constitution. Moreover, Portugal had consented to the carrying out of a "study *in situ*" provided that it was "not intended to be a discriminatory measure against Portugal". It had already consented to the conduct of studies by other Specialized Agencies and those organizations had enjoyed the fullest freedom of action. Since the admission of Portugal to Unesco had raised no political problem, political considerations could not be invoked to deprive it of the rights normally recognized as belonging to all Member States. The representative of Portugal states in conclusion that he regarded the Executive Board's decision as illegal and contrary not only to the spirit but also to the letter of the Constitution.

(68) In the course of the debate the delegate of Argentina had submitted a draft text (document 14 C/LEG/DR.2) to serve as conclusions of the debate on this first point and to be included subsequently in a draft resolution dealing with all the points examined by the Committee. That draft text was worded as follows:

"The resolution of the Executive Board (70 EX/Dec.14) was adopted under the powers given it by Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco, for the purpose of safeguarding the effective and rational execution of the programme."

The above text was, however, withdrawn provisionally by its sponsor and the Committee then decided, by 11 votes to 9, to go on to consider the second point without taking a vote on the first.

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Should the General Conference ask the International Court of Justice to give an opinion on this question?

(69) Several members of the Committee stated that they could hardly give an opinion on this second question without knowing what the Committee's answer would be to the first. Some thought that it would have been better to put the questions in the reverse order, whereas others thought that the situation would be clearer if the Committee had decided by a vote on whether the Executive Board's decision was consistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

(70) During the discussion which nevertheless opened on this second question, one member recalled that it was firstly a matter for the General Conference, Unesco's sovereign body, to give a decision on the interpretation of its Constitution, and that that interpretation was as much a political choice as a legal one. An opinion given by the International Court of Justice would not altogether settle the question, for the General Conference would ultimately have to examine that opinion and take the necessary decisions.

(71) Other members of the Committee pointed out that Article XIV of the Constitution stated in paragraph 2 that any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of the Constitution "shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its Rules of Procedure", and that Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure showed that asking for an advisory opinion was the correct procedure in this case.

(72) Although the wording of paragraph 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution was not altogether satisfactory and could perhaps be improved, the Committee felt that, while this provision indicated the course to adopt in solving questions concerning the interpretation of the Constitution, it empowered the Organization but did not oblige it to appeal to the International Court of Justice.

(73) Some members, however, took the view that, since the communication of the Portuguese Government raised questions affecting the interpretation of the Constitution, recourse should be had to the procedure indicated in Article XIV of the Constitution supplemented by Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure. In this connexion, one member of the Committee recalled that the International Court of Justice had all the necessary powers to express its opinion on matters of this kind and, in particular, to pick out the legal elements of the questions referred to it. Moreover, in so far as the powers of an organ of Unesco were involved, it would be better to call in a body from outside Unesco and to put the question in a neutral and objective manner.

(74) Other members of the Committee, however, considered that, since the Legal Committee was qualified to give an opinion to the General Conference on the interpretation of the Constitution, there was no need to recommend the General Conference to apply to the International Court of Justice.

What should be the form of the request for an advisory opinion?

(75) Members of the Committee expressed reservations concerning the study of this question by the Committee before a decision had been made regarding the previous question of the expediency of a request for an advisory opinion, for any discussion on the form of a question would prejudice the decision that had to be taken on the substance, and they pointed out that it would be difficult for them to participate in the debate on this third point. The Committee accordingly decided not to close the discussion on the question of expediency, and to continue to discuss this while at the same time examining the possible framing of the question to be put to the Court.

(76) Some members thought that the only question that could be put to the Court was whether the decision 70 EX/14 of the Executive Board was or was not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, and one member proposed a draft to this effect. This proposal was subsequently presented in writing (document 14 C/LEG/DR.3).

(77) Another member of the Committee, while expressing reservations as to the principle of framing questions for reference to the Court, pointed out that their formulation would necessarily involve relations between Unesco and the United Nations Organization, both because of the reference made in decision 70 EX/14 to the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the reference made in decision 71 EX/5.4 to "the principles and practices established within the United Nations system". Now, under Article X, paragraph 2 of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, the General Assembly authorized Unesco "to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization of the United Nations or other Specialized Agencies". Any request for an opinion such as that which might be contemplated in the present case, he concluded, would exceed the limits of the General Assembly's authorization, and the General Conference would not therefore have the right to put such a question.

Legal aspects of paragraph 4 of decision 70 EX/14 concerning the study *in situ*

(78) Some members wondered whether the Committee should examine this aspect of the question, since it was not clear whether it was before the Committee. Some members pointed out that, since Portugal did not propose that this aspect of the question should be referred to the Court, there was no doubt as to the legality of the Executive Board's decision and therefore no need for the Committee to examine it. Another member, however, pointed out that the study *in situ* constituted one of the

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decisions taken by the Executive Board in its decision 70 EX/14 and that the latter presented legal aspects which the Committee could and should examine. By 13 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions, the Committee decided to examine the legal aspects of the Executive Board's decision.

(79) A member of the Committee put two questions which the representative of Portugal might be asked to answer:

- (a) Did the Government of Portugal interpret the term "non-discrimination" as necessarily stipulating that studies should be carried out in the complainant countries?
- (b) Did the Government of Portugal consider as alternative or complementary courses of action the two procedures it had requested in its two communications, namely, on the one hand, reference of the question to the International Court of Justice and, on the other, a non-discriminatory study *in situ*?

(80) In answer to the first of these questions, the Portuguese delegate stated that by a "non-discriminatory" measure Portugal meant a study which would not imply that its rights as a Member State were suspended until the Executive Board had given a decision on the results of this study, and that he did not understand why such a study was and should be limited to Portugal's overseas territories only. As to the second question, he stated that, if decision 70 EX/14 were withdrawn, there would be no need to consult the Court. Provided Portugal's rights were recognized in their entirety, his Government would not object to the study being carried out, and would be grateful to Unesco for any recommendations concerning the improvement of teaching conditions in its territories. But it could not agree to this study being carried out for the purpose of applying political sanctions against Portugal.

(81) After the Portuguese representative had spoken, several members of the Committee felt that he had evaded answering the questions put to him and that it would be useless to have further examination of the issue.

Draft resolutions

(82) At the end of the debate on the question as a whole, the Legal Committee had before it the written proposals listed below:

- 14 C/LEG/DR.2 submitted by the delegate of Argentina.
- 14 C/LEG/DR.3 submitted by the delegate of Spain.
- 14 C/LEG/DR.4 submitted by the delegate of Tanzania.
- 14 C/LEG/DR.5 submitted by the delegate of the United Arab Republic
- 14 C/LEG/DR.6 submitted by the delegate of India.
- 14 C/LEG/DR.7 submitted by the delegate of Chile.

Later a proposal was also submitted by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and distributed in document 14 C/LEG/DR.8.

(83) The delegate of Argentina said that the text he had proposed in document 14 C/LEG/DR.2 did

not in itself constitute a draft resolution and that it had been submitted, at an earlier stage in the debate, as a text for incorporation in a broader draft resolution. As this intention was no longer consistent with the procedure subsequently adopted by the Committee, he considered that he should not ask for his text to be put to the vote, since its substance seemed to be contained in the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Chile (document 14 C/LEG/DR.7). The Chairman accordingly decided that this text would not be put to the vote.

(84) The delegate of Spain having withdrawn his draft resolution (document 14 C/LEG/DR.3), which had been incorporated in the draft resolution 14 C/LEG/DR.7 submitted by the delegate of Chile, the Committee decided, after a brief debate on the method to be followed in examining and voting on the four drafts still before it, to proceed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Rule 93 (Assembly) and Rule 132 (Committees), which provided that "if two or more proposals relate to the same question, the General Assembly (or the Committee) shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The General Assembly (or the Committee) may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal".

(85) After hearing the sponsors of the draft resolutions, the Committee decided to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Tanzania (document 14 C/LEG/DR.4), which, after correction of the French and Spanish texts, read as follows:

"Item 1

The Legal Committee, after examining the legality of the resolution of the Executive Board (70 EX/Decisions 14) - being one of the issues arising from the Communication from the Portuguese Government to the Director-General, dated 30 June 1965 - decided that the Executive Board adopted the above-mentioned resolution under the powers given it by Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco, for the purpose of safeguarding the effective and rational execution of the programme."

(86) The question having been asked whether, in expressing an opinion on this proposal, the Legal Committee considered it was acting under Rule 32 (b) of the Rules of Procedure, the Chairman decided that the Committee could take a decision only under Rule 33, paragraphs 1 and 2, and that accordingly, the draft resolution referred to above required a two-thirds majority of the members of the Committee for its adoption. This decision was appealed against and the question was asked whether the Chairman had the necessary powers under Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure to take such a decision and, if so, in so far as this last question involved an interpretation of the Rules of Procedure it too ought not to be decided by a two-thirds majority.

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(87) The appeal against the Chairman's decision regarding the majority required for the adoption of draft resolution 14 C/LEG/DR.4 was put to the vote and the Chairman's decision was maintained by 12 votes to 9.

(88) The Committee then voted on the draft resolution contained in document 14 C/LEG/DR.4. At the request of two delegations, voting took place by roll-call. The draft resolution was rejected by 12 votes to 8, with one abstention.

For: Chad, Czechoslovakia, India, Senegal, Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstained: Philippines.

(89) The delegates of Argentina, Chile and Peru said that their votes against the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Tanzania did not imply that they disagreed with its substance, and that they would have been able to support the proposal if it had formed part of a general resolution providing for recourse to the advisory opinion procedure. It was only because the draft did not contain a clause providing for such recourse that they had been obliged to vote against it.

(90) The Committee then proceeded to consider the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of the United Arab Republic, which, after amendment by the author, read as follows:

"The Legal Committee, having discussed all the legal aspects of the request of the Government of Portugal addressed to the Director-General on 30 June 1965, has decided that its report shall reflect all points of view expressed, so that the General Conference may be properly informed in whatever decision it may deem fit to take in plenary meeting.

It should be noted that:

With regard to the compatibility of the Executive Board decision (70 EX/Decisions/14) with the Unesco Constitution,

- (a) the following delegations considered that such compatibility exists:
- (b) the following delegations considered that such compatibility does not exist:
- (c) the following delegations expressed doubts regarding this compatibility:
- (d) certain delegations expressed no opinion on the subject, namely:".

(91) Some members of the Committee declared that they could not quite understand the meaning of this proposal, which did not appear to them to constitute a draft resolution in the usual sense of the term, and they wondered whether the Committee could pass an opinion on an incomplete text and how the text would be completed; some of them added that the vote which had been taken on draft resolution 14 C/LEG/DR.4 made the adoption of such a text useless, whilst others pointed out that their view could not be determined by the terms employed

in the draft resolution and did not fall into any of the categories indicated.

(92) After the author of the amendment had explained that the aim of his proposal had been to present the General Conference with the most complete picture possible of the different points of view expressed and that the voting on draft resolution 14 C/LEG/DR.4 had not brought out all the shades of opinion expressed, the Committee went on to a brief debate on procedure in the course of which it was explained *inter alia* that, if the proposal were adopted, it would be for the Committee itself to complete the text. Put to the vote, the proposal quoted in paragraph 90 above was rejected by 13 votes to 8.

(93) After an exchange of views on procedure, the Committee next went on to examine the draft resolution submitted by the Indian delegate. The delegate of Senegal then expressed the wish to accept responsibility for and to submit as his own resolution the text appearing in document 14 C/LEG/DR.2, and quoted in paragraph 68 above, which the delegate of Argentina had previously submitted and then withdrawn. The Committee having entered into a procedural debate as to whether this resolution was admissible and at what point it could be discussed, the delegate of India suggested, by way of compromise, that the text taken up again by Senegal (the text previously submitted by Argentina) be submitted as an amendment to his own resolution. The draft resolution of the delegate of India read as follows:

"The Legal Committee has examined the Executive Board resolution submitting to the General Conference the communication from the Government of Portugal requesting that an opinion be sought from the International Court of Justice.

The Committee decided that the resolution of the Executive Board (70 EX/Decisions/14) was adopted under the powers given it by Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco, for the purpose of safeguarding the effective and rational execution of the programme.

As divergent views were expressed during discussion of the legal aspects of the matter, the Committee has decided to include a detailed record of that discussion in its report in order to inform the General Conference, while leaving it to reach a final decision on the request of the Government of Portugal."

(94) A division having been called for, the Committee decided, after further debate on the procedure to be followed, to vote on each paragraph in turn. The first paragraph was adopted unanimously. At the request of two members of the Committee, the vote on the second paragraph was taken by roll-call after the Chairman had explained that adoption of this paragraph required a two-thirds majority. The second paragraph was voted on in this way and was rejected by 12 votes to 8, with one abstention.

For: Chad, Czechoslovakia, India, Senegal, Tan-

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zania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstained: Philippines.

The third paragraph was also rejected by 12 votes to 8, with one abstention. The remainder of the proposal (paragraph 1) was then put to the vote and adopted by 6 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

(95) Several members of the Committee explained that they had not taken part in the last vote or had abstained, because the proposal after the amputation of the last two paragraphs, had become void of meaning. The delegates of Argentina, Chile and Spain stated that they had voted against the second paragraph of the proposal, not because they disagreed with its substance, but because it only formed one part of a whole which ought also to include a clause envisaging the possibility of a request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

(96) The Committee then went on to discuss the texts contained in documents 14 C/LEG/DR.7 and 8. Document 14 C/LEG/DR.7, submitted by the delegation of Chile, read, after correction of the English and Spanish texts, as follows:

"The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 1.116 adopted by it at its thirteenth session,

Recalling decisions 70 EX/14 and 71 EX/5.4 of the Executive Board,

Considering that decision 70 EX/14 of the Executive Board was adopted pursuant to Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco for the purpose of safeguarding the effective and rational execution of the programme,

Noting the Rules of Procedure for the Calling of International Conferences of States and the Summary Table of a General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings Convened by Unesco,

Having regard to the relevant provisions of the Constitution of Unesco, of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Decides to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the following questions of law:

Does the Constitution of Unesco and in particular Article V thereof give the power to withhold from a Member State, by virtue of decisions of the General Conference or Executive Board, any invitations to meetings convened by Unesco under Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure for the Calling of International Conferences of States and the Summary Table of a General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings convened by Unesco, other than as provided for in Article II of the Constitution; in particular, is the Executive Board's

decision 70 EX/14 in accordance with the Constitution of Unesco?

Requests the Director-General to take the necessary steps accordingly."

(97) Document 14 C/LEG/DR.8, submitted by the delegation of the USSR, read, after correction of the French and Spanish texts, as follows:

1. Transfer the third paragraph to the operative part of the resolution, re-wording it as follows:

"Decides that decision 70 EX/14 of the Executive Board was adopted pursuant to a series of resolutions of United Nations bodies and in conformity with Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco for the purpose of safeguarding the effective and rational execution of the programme".

2. Delete the last two paragraphs of the draft resolution.

(98) After a debate on the question whether document 14 C/LEG/DR.8 constituted a draft amendment or a separate proposal, the Committee decided first to take a vote on document 14 C/LEG/DR.8. The two parts of this document were voted upon separately, the Chairman having decided that the adoption of the first part would require a two-thirds majority under Rule 33, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure. The first part was rejected by 13 votes to 7. The second part was then put to the vote and was also rejected by 13 votes to 7.

(99) After this last vote, the delegates of the following eight Member States declared that they were unable to take part in the discussions and voting on document 14 C/LEG/DR.7 and withdrew from the Conference Room for the period of that discussion: Chad, Czechoslovakia, India, Senegal, Tanzania, USSR, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

(100) The delegate of Senegal stated that, as the Committee was divided into two groups for purely political reasons, he saw no point in taking any further part in the work of the Committee on this item of the agenda. The delegate of the United Arab Republic added that the legal arguments put forward in support of the proposal to the effect that the Committee recognized the validity of the Executive Board's decision had not been seriously studied or refuted and that consequently he would take no further part in the Committee's discussions on document 14 C/LEG/DR.7. The delegate of Chad also expressed his disappointment at the serious turn which the debates of the Committee had taken and indicated that in consequence of the Committee's latest decisions he would withdraw. The delegate of Tanzania said he had hoped that the Committee would find a solution to the legal problem before it that would take account of facts and realities. As the Committee was veering towards a purely theoretical solution which took no account of these realities and as the Court could not resolve the practical problem facing Unesco, he could not participate in such a decision. The delegate of Yugoslavia said that she fully shared the view expressed in the previous speaker's state-

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ments. The resolution that the Committee was about to adopt would amount to a disavowal of the Executive Board with which she could not be associated. She said that she would take no further part in the discussions on this item. The delegates of Czechoslovakia and of the USSR also announced that they would not take part in the remainder of the discussion on this item of the agenda and more particularly of document 14 C/LEG/DR.7. They declared that any decision by the Committee on the point would be illegal because it would run counter to Article X, paragraph 2 of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, as had been urged at an earlier stage of the debate.

(101) The delegate of India stated that the Committee had reached a serious situation because of the attitude of the majority, which was contradictory and hostile to any compromise. This majority, which included Executive Board Members who had approved and sponsored the Board's decision had preferred to repudiate the Executive Board rather than cause pain to a State whose attitude was reprobated by the majority of the members of the United Nations family of organizations. This majority was now proposing a draft resolution which consisted in ignoring the series of decisions taken by the United Nations on Portugal, casting doubt upon the legality of the actions of the Executive Board and depriving the General Conference of its sovereign power of decision. This majority had made its choice between the need to enforce the prin-

ciples proclaimed by Unesco and the disintegration of the Organization which any support given to the colonialist and racist policy of Portugal under the guise of legal arguments would inevitably entail.

(102) The delegate of India said in conclusion that it was difficult for the former colonial and subjugated countries to accept such a choice due to a compromise of any kind whatsoever and to stand by unconcerned during the preparation and voting of a recommendation which would decide in favour of Portugal against the United Nations and Unesco.

(103) The Committee having decided to take a vote on the draft resolution in document 14 C/LEG/DR.7, the question arose as to what would be the required majority for the adoption of the third paragraph of the preamble. The Chairman having decided that this paragraph did not constitute an interpretation by the Legal Committee of Article V.B.5 (b) of the Constitution and that consequently a two-thirds majority would not be required, the draft resolution was put to the vote as a whole and was adopted unanimously. The Legal Committee accordingly recommended to the General Conference that the draft resolution appearing in paragraph 96(1) be adopted.

(1) Note: This draft resolution, however, was not considered in plenary meeting by the General Conference which, on the other hand, adopted resolution 20.

SEVENTH REPORT

Item 25 - General classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco (draft regulations) (14 C/39) (continued)

(104) The Legal Committee had already submitted to the General Conference a report⁽¹⁾ on the whole of the draft regulations submitted to it for examination, with the exception of Rule 6, the study of which it had decided to postpone till a later date.

(105) At its meeting on Thursday, 24 November, the Committee made a brief examination of this Rule and decided to recommend to the General Conference its adoption as it appears in resolution 23. (1) cf. Fourth Report.

V Report of the Reports Committee

Introduction

(1) In accordance with resolutions 35.1 and 40 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session and with resolution 0.32⁽¹⁾ adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session relating to the terms of reference and the composition of the Reports Committee, the Committee convened at the Headquarters of Unesco on 26 October and on 14 and 18 November 1966 for the purpose of examining its report to the General Conference. The Committee presented its report as well as two draft resolutions and the draft of the "General Report" for adoption by the General Conference.

Composition of the Committee

(2) At its thirteenth session, in its resolution 40, the General Conference elected 30 Member States to make up the Committee: Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela, Republic of Viet-Nam, Zambia.

(3) At its first meeting, the Committee elected the members of its bureau: Mr. William A. Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon), Chairman; Princess Aline Souvanna Phouma (Laos) and Mr. Juan Oropesa (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Tudor Popescu (Romania), Rapporteur.

Terms of reference of the Committee

(4) In accordance with the aforementioned resolutions of the General Conference, the rôle of the Committee is restricted to examining the reports on the action taken by Member States to give

effect to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference. These reports comprised:

- (a) In accordance with resolution 37 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, the reports submitted by the Member States on the action taken by them to give effect to the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session;
- (b) In accordance with resolution 16.1 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session and resolution 5.2.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 70th session, the reports submitted by the Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.

I

Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session

(5) The Committee examined the initial special reports by Member States contained in documents 14 C/27 and 14 C/27 Add. After having noted that a large number of Member States had not transmitted to the Organization in good time the reports called for by the Constitution and 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 Committee decided to propose to the General Conference the adoption of resolution 38 and of the "General Report" contained in an annex to Section X, "Reports of Member States", of Part A of the present volume ("Resolutions").

(1) See document 14 C/2, paragraphs 59 and 60.

II

Implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education - periodic reports by Member States

(6) The Committee's deliberations were based on the following documents: 14 C/29, 14 C/29 Add., 14 C/29 Add.II, 14 C/29 Add.III, 14 C/29 Add.IV, 14 C/29 Add.V and 14 C/29 Add.VI; further, the Committee had before it a communication that had been sent to the Director-General by the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations (14 C/83).

(7) The Legal Adviser, representing the Director-General, recalled, in presenting the said documents, that the General Conference had decided, by resolution 16.1 adopted at its thirteenth session, to give effect to the draft plan for the submission of periodic reports by Member States on their implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and called upon the Executive Board to take appropriate measures to implement this plan as from 1965. The Legal Adviser further recalled the measures taken by the Executive Board to give effect to this resolution.

(8) The Chairman of the Special Committee of the Executive Board charged with the task of examining the reports by Member States on their implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education presented the report of the Special Committee (14 C/29 Add.) and the Executive Board's comments on the subject (14 C/29 Add.IV).

(9) The delegates of five countries took part in the discussion that followed. They noted, in general, that the work accomplished by the Special Committee had proved useful and that it ought to

be continued over the next two years, so that a more complete report could be submitted to the General Conference at its fifteenth session. Some of the speakers mentioned the difficulties preventing their governments from ratifying the Convention. One of the speakers urged Unesco to bring more influence to bear on Member States which had not yet ratified the Convention, and noted that the Special Committee should in the future examine the reports by Member States as to the actual implementation of the principles set out in the Convention. Another speaker proposed the fixing of a deadline within which the reports of Member States should be submitted to the Organization. The Committee also heard the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations, who proposed that these organizations be authorized to make their contribution to the work of the Organization in this field by providing objective documentation on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation.

(10) The Reports Committee, in general, expressed its keen appreciation of the report by the Special Committee of the Executive Board and recommended that the General Conference approve its conclusions.

(11) The Reports Committee further considered that the Special Committee might find it useful to have the non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative relations contribute to its work. Those organizations might possibly be authorized to send the Special Committee objective documentation. It would be for the Special Committee to examine every aspect of this matter and to make any appropriate decision thereon.

(12) The Reports Committee decided to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of resolutions 39.1 and 39.2.

VI Report of the Drafting Committee charged with preparing the Conclusions and Directives arising out of the general debate

(1) The Committee was set up by the General Conference at its ninth plenary meeting at the proposal of the General Committee and in conformity with the recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the organization of the work of the fourteenth session, as approved by the General Conference at its fourth plenary meeting.

(2) The Committee was charged with preparing conclusions and directives for the Organization's Future Programme on the basis of the general debate which took place at plenary meetings between 26 October and 18 November on items 8, 9, 10 and 14 of the agenda of the General Conference. The debate was based on the following documents:

The Director-General's printed reports on the activities of the Organization in 1964 and 1965.

The Report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization (1 January to 30 June 1966) (14 C/3 and Corr.).

The Director-General's evaluation of the activities of Unesco (1964-1965) and future prospects (14 C/4).

The Introduction to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/5).

Recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/6 and Add. I and II).

Comments of the Executive Board on the Reports by the Director-General on the activities of the Organization (14 C/7).

Amendments submitted by Member States to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968 (14 C/8 and Corr. 1 and Add.).

(3) The Committee was composed of representatives of the following 11 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(4) The Committee held seven meetings on 7, 16, 23, 24, 25 and 28 November 1966. H.E.

Mr. Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee at the first meeting.

(5) In addition to the documents mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the Committee took into account the provisional verbatim records of the speeches of the 110 speakers who took part in the general debate and of the speech by the Director-General, winding up this debate, at the 25th plenary meeting. The Committee particularly stressed that nearly all the delegations took part in the general debate; all 120 Member States of the Organization were represented at this session and 106 of them took the opportunity presented by the general debate to put forward their views. Those speakers included no fewer than 45 ministers who were heading their countries' delegations.

(6) The Committee drew the attention of the General Conference to the discussions concerning the Future Programme of the Organization which had taken place during the fourteenth session of the Programme Commission (Sub-Commissions I and II and Working Party on Evaluation) and which resulted in conclusions and directives included in the report of that Commission. The members of the Committee, while fully aware of the importance of those discussions, nevertheless, in conformity with their mandate, concentrated their attention exclusively on an overall evaluation of the general debate which took place at plenary meetings during the General Conference. This interpretation of the Committee's mandate was approved by the General Committee of the General Conference at its 11th meeting.

(7) In a general way, the Committee considered that the purposes of the general debate should be to determine, after a true confrontation of opinions, general principles and criteria for the preparation and execution of the programmes of the Organization; and that the results of such a debate should serve as guidance for the detailed discussions in the various bodies of the General Conference.

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(8) The Committee endeavoured to set forth in the form of conclusions and directives the broad outlines of the Organization's development in the past and

future prospects. It recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 7 summarizing the conclusions and directives which it had prepared.