

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

R E C O R D S
OF THE
G E N E R A L
C O N F E R E N C E

Ninth Session
New Delhi 1956

RESOLUTIONS

UNESCO

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C O R R I G E N D U M

Page 48, Appendix III, Article 3 (b):

for : 'Admission to Associate Membership shall be by decision of the Council, taken by a two-thirds majority',

read : 'Admission to Associate Membership shall be by decision of the Council of the Centre, taken by a two-thirds majority, on the recommendation of the Executive Board of Unesco'.

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NOTE ON NUMBERING OF RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions, including resolutions of the programme for 1957-58, have been numbered serially. It is recommended that references to resolutions should be made in one of the following forms:

'Resolution 3.41 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session', or

9C/Resolution 3.41)'.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Credentials

The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting, held on 5 November 1956, set up the Credentials Committee, consisting of representatives of the following States : Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America. The chairman of the committee was H.E. Dr. Frantisek Kahuda (Czechoslovakia).

On the report of the Credentials Committee, the General Conference at its second plenary meeting, 6 November 1956, and its tenth plenary meeting, 10 November 1956, recognized as valid the credentials of:

(a) The delegations of the following Member States :

Afghanistan	Greece
Argentina	Guatemala
Australia	Haiti
Austria	Hungary
Belgium	India
Brazil	Indonesia
Bulgaria	Iran
Burma	Iraq
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Israel
Cambodia	Italy
Canada	Japan
Ceylon	Jordan
Chile	Korea
China	Laos
Colombia	Lebanon
Cuba	Liberia
Czechoslovakia	Mexico
Denmark	Monaco
Dominican Republic	Morocco
Ecuador	Nepal
Egypt	Netherlands
El Salvador	New Zealand
Ethiopia	Nicaragua
Finland	Norway
France	Pakistan
Federal Republic of Germany	Panama
	Peru
	Philippines

Poland
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

- (b) The delegations of the following Associate Members : British Caribbean Group, Gold coast, Malaya/British Borneo Group, Nigeria;
- (c) The observers from the following non-Member States: Holy See, Iceland, Ireland;
- (d) The representatives of the United Nations and of the following Specialized Agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The General Conference also adopted, on the report of the Credentials Committee, at its second plenary meeting, 6 November 1956, the following two resolutions :

The General Conference

Decides to adjourn consideration at its ninth session of any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, unless the General Assembly of the United Nations takes a contrary decision on this issue.

The General Conference

Decides to reject the objection made to the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China.

Right to Vote of China and Peru ¹

The General Conference

Considering the report of the Administrative Commission (doc. 9C/14) and the two communications from the Government of China (doc. 9C/12 and 9C/12 Add.),

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

Decides to permit the delegation of China to vote during the ninth session of the General Conference.

The General Conference ²

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

Decides to permit the delegation of Peru to vote during the ninth session of the General Conference.

Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of the Work of the Session

The General Conference, at its third plenary meeting, on 6 November 1956, adopted the revised agenda prepared by the Executive Board (doc. 9C/1 Rev.). It referred to the Legal Committee for study the request by Greece for the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item.

At its seventeenth plenary meeting, on 21 November 1956, the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee and in conformity with Rule 14 (2) of the Rules of Procedure, to add to the agenda the item proposed by Greece in the revised form set forth by the leader of the Greek delegation in his letter of 16 November (doc. 9C/DR/4 Rev.), namely: 'Measures to be taken and recommendations to be made with a view to Member States ensuring the free functioning of education'.

At the same plenary meeting the General Conference decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee and in conformity with Rule 14 (2) of the Rules of Procedure, to add to the agenda the following item relating to a proposal made by Egypt (doc 9C/DR/82): 'Protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict'.

At the same plenary meeting the General Conference rejected a proposal for the addition to the agenda of an item relating to the draft resolution presented by the delegations of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (doc 9C/DR/69).

The General Conference approved, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the plan of organization of the work of the session proposed by the Executive Board in document 9C/9 and Add. 1 and 2.

Composition of the General Committee

Having regard to the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee, the General Conference elected the officers comprising the General Committee of the ninth session, as follows:

President of the General Conference:

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (India)

Vice-Presidents:

H.E. Mr. Gustavo Capanema (Brazil)

H.E. Dr. Enrique Arroyo (Ecuador)

H.E. Mr. Jacques Bordeneuve (France)

Professor Dr. Walter Hallstein (Federal Republic of Germany)

H.E. Mr. Ahmad Subardjao (Indonesia)

H.E. Mr. Ali Asghar Hekmat (Iran)

Professor Nathaniel V. Massaquoi (Liberia)

Mr. Zahiruddin (Pakistan)

H.E. Mr. V. S. Kernenov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Stanley C. Allyn (United States of America)

Chairman of the Programme Commission:

H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal (Sweden)

Chairman of the Administrative Commission:

Dr. Gardner Davies (Australia)

Chairman of the Credentials Committee:

Dr. Frantisek Kahuda (Czechoslovakia)

Chairman of the Nominations Committee:

H.E. Mr. Eduardo Mallea (Argentina)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Programme and Budget:

Dr. Concepcion Aguila (Philippines)

Chairman of the Legal Committee:

H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan)

Chairman of the Committee on Reports of Member States:

Mr. K. Ziegler, later Dr. Hermann Zeissl (Austria)

Chairman of the Headquarters Committee:

H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela)

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 (doc 9C/2 Add.), the General Conference decided at its fourth plenary meeting, on 7 November 1956, to admit as observers at the ninth session the representatives of the following organizations :

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: eleventh plenary meeting, 10 November 1956.

2. Resolution adopted at the eleventh plenary meeting, 10 November 1956.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Ford Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

International Academy of Ceramics
International Association of Plastic Arts
International Astronautical Federation
International Broadcasting Organization
International Federation of Translators
International Publishers Association
Junior Chamber International
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's
Association
Union of Latin American Universities
World Federation of the Deaf
World Veterans Federation
Young World Federalists

Election of 13 Members of the Executive Board

Following the adoption at the eleventh plenary meeting of amendments to Article V of the Constitution and Rules 30, 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure, the General Conference proceeded at its fifteenth and sixteenth plenary meetings to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of 13 members of the Executive Board and to the drawing of lots to choose one member who would retire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference.

The following 11 candidates having obtained the required majority of the votes cast were declared elected on the first ballot:

Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus (United States of America)
Dr. Zakir Husain (India)
Dr. Juan Estelrich y Artigues (Spain)
H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela)
H.E. Dr. Akira Matsui (Japan)
Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador)
H.E. Mr. Vladimir S. Kemenov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Dr. Gardner Davies (Australia)
Mr. Julien Joseph Kuypers (Belgium)
Dr. Momtazuddin Ahmed (Pakistan)

A second ballot was held in accordance with Rule 89 of the Rules of Procedure and the following were declared elected :

Mr. Georges Averoff (Greece)
H.E. Mr. Stefan Wierblowski (Poland)

Lots were drawn to choose one of these 13 members whose term would expire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference: Dr. Momtazuddin Ahmed (Pakistan) was chosen.

Vote of Thanks to the President of the Eighth Session of the General Conference

At Its its third plenary meeting, on 6 November 1956, the General Conference adopted by acclamation a vote of thanks to the outgoing president, H.E. Don Justino Zavala Muniz (Uruguay).

Thanks of the General Conference to the People and Government of India ¹

The General Conference

Impressed by the magnificent effort made by the people and Government of India, in erecting for its benefit a Conference Hall and a Secretariat Building perfectly adapted, in a national style, to the requirements of large international conferences,

Moved by the generous welcome accorded to it and by the extremely instructive measures taken by the governmental and municipal authorities, and by Indian circles concerned with the development of education, science and culture, in organizing art exhibitions, film and dance performances, visits and lectures, calculated to afford a fuller knowledge of the spiritual and artistic wealth of the Indian civilization, so ancient yet so live,

Happy to have made closer acquaintance with the people of this great country, deeply devoted to peace and respectful of spiritual values,

Expresses its very sincere gratitude to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, to Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic, and to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, who have given many proofs of their interest in the General Conference, and by their presence, have enhanced the prestige of this session at New Delhi;

Thanks Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education, for having accepted despite his heavy governmental responsibilities, the office of President of the General Conference:

Expresses its gratitude to the Indian administrative and liaison services and its warm friendship for the whole Indian people, which evinces such a perfect understanding of the ideals of Unesco and has placed at the service of the Conference its labours, its intelligence and its vigour.

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

I. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

A. PROGRAMME OF UNESCO FOR 1957-58¹

1. Education
 - 1.1 Co-operation with International Organizations and Institutions
 - 1.11 Member States are invited to promote the affiliation, with existing international organizations, of national associations and societies in the various spheres of education, and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programmes of these organizations.
 - 1.12 The Director-General is authorized:
 - (a) To further the educational work of Unesco by collaborating with appropriate international organizations governmental or non-governmental, and institutions, and by granting them financial assistance and services, or under contract;
 - (b) To make specific studies in the field of higher education by contract with competent international organizations.
 - 1.2 Clearing House and Advisory Services
 - 1.21 Member States are invited to establish national clearing houses in education and to strengthen existing agencies in order to promote the exchange of educational information both within countries and between countries.
 - 1.22 The Director-General is authorized to maintain an Education Clearing House for the exchange of information and materials related to the educational needs of member States or the education programme of Unesco, and to give advisory services to Member States in developing their national clearing houses.
 - 1.3 Pre-school and School Education
 - 1.31 Member States are invited:
 - (a) To take measures, where necessary, for extending free and compulsory schooling, particularly at the primary stage, and for developing and improving school and out-of-school education in their metropolitan and overseas territories and in any

1. Resolutions (except 7.8, 7.9, 8.1 and 8.2) adopted on the report of the Programme Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

non-self-governing territories and trust territories under their administration, in accordance with the principles embodied in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, due regard being had to the cultural individuality of each country or territory;

- (b) To promote in both State and private schools throughout their metropolitan territories and in trust and non-self-governing territories under their administration, teaching about the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and about human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in general to orient their education in school towards the dignity of the human being and towards international understanding and co-operation, so as to free education from all factors which might impede the achievement of the objectives of the Constitution of Unesco.

1.32 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States and appropriate international organizations in the extension and improvement of school education and in orienting this education towards international understanding and co-operation, by initiating and carrying out activities in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations in the following fields:

- (a) In free and compulsory education, by assisting interested Member States in holding regional training courses in the planning, organization and execution of schemes of free and compulsory education;
- (b) In public education, by convening, jointly with the International Bureau of Education, the annual Conference on Public Education;
- (c) In education and child development, by continuing assistance to the International Institute of Child Study in Bangkok;
- (d) In the training of primary school teachers, by continuing the pilot project in rural teacher training in connexion with fundamental education at Ubol, Thailand;
- (e) In development of the school curriculum, by holding an annual meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Curriculum and a regional meeting of experts;
- (f) In technical and vocational education, by organizing a training course for teachers and administrators of vocational and technical education in the Arab States or in Africa;
- (g) In improvement of textbooks and teaching materials, by holding an expert meeting in Asia on the treatment of the West in Asian textbooks;
- (h) In teaching about the United Nations and human rights, by continuing the operation of the scheme of associated schools;
- (i) In education for international understanding and co-operation, by continuing and expanding the scheme of associated schools taking part in education for international understanding;
- (j) In the education of girls and women, by co-operation with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women;
- (k) By participating in Member States' activities, at their request, in the various fields of school education.

1.4 Fundamental Education

1.41 Member States are invited to take measures, where necessary, to extend and improve fundamental education in their metropolitan and overseas territories, and in any non-self-governing territories and trust territories under their administration.

- 1.42 The Director-General is authorized to assist in the development of fundamental education :
- (a) By initiating studies and experimental activities on various aspects of such education;
 - (b) By continuing to operate the international Fundamental Education Centres for Latin America and for the Arab States, in co-operation with the United Nations, the appropriate Specialized Agencies, the Organization of American States and the governments of the two host countries;
 - (c) By participating in Member States' activities in the field of fundamental education at their request.
- 1.43 The Director-General is authorized to conduct an inquiry among fundamental education specialists and authorities, wherever that form of education is practised-in co-operation with the other Specialized Agencies, the United Nations, and the competent non-governmental organizations (in particular the International Social Science Council), and on the initiative of Unesco-for the purpose of collecting the most exact possible information about:
- (a) Difficulties encountered due to defective knowledge of the social psychology of the communities to be educated or to not using the vernacular languages;
 - (b) Failures attributed to such defects in knowledge and to not using the vernacular languages;
 - (c) Successes achieved and attributed to proper knowledge of the communities and to judicious use of the vernacular languages.
- 1.5 Adult Education
- 1.51 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States and the appropriate international organizations in the development of adult education, with particular reference to international understanding and co-operation:
- (a) By consulting experts on adult education and by providing assistance to a certain number of adult education projects, at the request of the international organizations concerned,
 - (b) By participating, at the request of Member States, in a certain number of projects organized by Member States in the field of adult education;
 - (c) By calling at least one meeting of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education.
- 1.6 Work with Youth
- 1.61 The Director-General is authorized to assist in the development of youth education for social responsibility and for international understanding and co-operation:
- (a) By helping the appropriate international institutions or organizations to develop associated youth enterprises;
 - (b) By producing material for the international education of young people by compiling study kits on various international questions;
 - (c) By providing technical and financial help for the co-ordination of international voluntary work camps;
 - ((d) By taking part in the financing of the Unesco Youth Institute and in the work of its Governing Board;
 - (e) By participating, at the request of Member States, in their activities for the development of associated youth enterprises.
-

1.7 Emergency Educational Assistance

1.71 The Director-General is authorized to continue to assume technical responsibility for the educational programme for Palestine Arab refugees sponsored jointly by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and Unesco, by providing the higher directing staff required for the execution of the programme and by providing services of a technical nature.

1.72 The General Conference

Considering that there is every reason for extending emergency educational assistance, in respect of school buildings, teaching materials and general equipment, to children and young people who have been the victims of the recent events in Hungary and Egypt,

Considering that, in order to accomplish this task, Unesco will be called upon to co-operate with the governments of Egypt and Hungary, with other governments concerned, with the United Nations and other appropriate Specialized Agencies,

Considering that the magnitude of the needs can only be assessed after the receipt of further information,

In view of the extreme urgency,

[1] *Instructs* the Director-General to ensure in close co-operation with the Governments of Egypt and Hungary, with other governments concerned, with the United Nations and the appropriate Specialized Agencies, that education proceeds uninterruptedly, under satisfactory conditions, for these children and young people;

[2] *Autorized* the Director-General to draw the necessary funds, up to a maximum of \$200,000, from the Working Capital Fund under the provisions of paragraph 2(a) of the resolution governing the administration of that Fund.

1A Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (Teacher Training)

1.81 *The General Conference*

Considering that the Unesco Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in Latin America held at Lima in April-May 1956, recommended that free and compulsory education for a minimum of six years be made available to every child regardless of race, colour, religion, sex, economic or social status or place of residence whether in rural or urban areas,

Considering that the said Regional Conference called upon Latin American governments individually and on a continental basis to formulate and put into effect plans for the gradual solution of the problem of free and compulsory education in well-defined stages,

Considering that the Regional Conference also called for the extension and improvement of the training of teachers and the amelioration of their status,

Noting that the Second Meeting of Latin American Ministers of Education convened by the Organization of American States at Lima in May 1956 considered that the recommendations of the Regional Conference 'set forth an educational policy which . . . is suited to the present moment in Latin America's history and recommended to the American governments, to the Organization of American States, the Ibero-American Office of Education, and to Unesco to study them

and seek to put them into practice to the extent that their resources allow, Considering that both the Regional Conference and the Second Meeting of Latin American Ministers of Education approved in principle the Major Project on the Extension of Free and Compulsory Education in Latin America as described in 9C/5,

Considering that certain Member States have decided to co-operate among themselves and with Unesco to provide, within a given period, free and compulsory primary education to all children in their countries,

Noting with approval, the proposed legislative measures, administrative facilities and financial resources that the co-operating States are planning to use for this purpose,

- [1] *Decides* to approve, for a period of 10 years, the establishment of a major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America (teacher training) (as defined in K/Resolution IV.3) to the end that within that period the co-operating States may be near the goal of providing primary school education for all children of primary school-going age;
- [2] *Requests* the co-operating States further to define their national plans and increase their financial and technical resources for this purpose, so that its objective may be attained;
- [3] *Invites* the other Member States of Unesco to make voluntary contributions, financial, technical and administrative, in connexion with the school building programme and the training of educational specialists and administrators, for this project;
- 4 *Authorizes* the Director-General to co-operate with the Organization of American States in assisting the planning and implementation of the project, and in establishing an intergovernmental committee of the States concerned for advising in the planning and execution of the project;
- [5] *Authorizes* the Director-General to take part in this project, on the basis of an agreement between Unesco and the co-operating States, for its implementation through :
 - (a) Assisting in the planning of such development through studies, and providing expert missions for the purpose;
 - (b) Assisting in the improvement of the supply and quality of primary school teachers through the establishment of training colleges and the organization of in-service training courses, by the provision of expert advisers, of fellowships and of funds for research and publications;
 - (c) Assisting in the training of the faculties of training colleges, in association especially with the Inter-American Rural Normal School at Rubio, Venezuela;
 - (d) Assisting selected universities in Latin America in educational research and the training of specialists in school education by establishing a limited number of professorships and fellowships;
 - (e) Encouraging, through the channels of public information, the widest possible understanding of the importance of this project.

2. Natural Sciences

2.1 Co-operation with International Scientific Organizations

- 2.11 Member States are invited to promote the affiliation, with existing international organizations, of national associations and societies in the various spheres of natural sciences and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programmes of these organizations.

- 2.12 The Director-General is authorized to assist, with subventions and services, organizations concerned with international scientific co-operation, and to associate them with the work of Unesco.
- 2.2 Improvement of Scientific Documentation
- 2.21 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To advise and encourage international organizations concerned with the development and improvement of scientific documentation; with the standardization of terminology; with the compilation of multilingual dictionaries; and with the improvement of scientific translations;
 - (b) To participate in activities of Member States, at their request, in the fields of scientific documentation and terminology.
- 2.3 Contribution to Scientific Research
- 2.31 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other appropriate international organizations :
- (a) To study, in close contact with national research councils or other national scientific bodies in Member States, scientific problems the solution of which may help to improve the economic and social conditions of mankind, seeking at the same time to determine what contribution research organizations can make towards solving these problems;
 - (b) To propose measures for the assistance of national and international research bodies;
 - (c) To stimulate research on scientific problems relating to the humid tropical zone, the ocean, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, cell biology and new sources of energy;
 - (d) To promote the adoption of international or regional measures for the development of such research;
 - (e) To convene the intergovernmental conferences necessary for the execution of this programme;
 - (f) To participate in activities of Member States, at their request, in connexion with the humid tropical zone, the marine sciences and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.
- 2.32 *The General Conference*
Notes with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made since the eighth session of the General Conference with regard to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy,
Expresses its gratitude to the scientists of various countries who have played an important part in international collaboration in the domain of atomic research,
Being aware of these facts,
- (1) *Is of the opinion* that it is necessary to continue to develop the most intensive international collaboration for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, and to extend such collaboration even in fields which are not directly affected by the activities of the International Energy Agency;
 - [2) *Requests* the Director-General :
 - (a) To consider the possibilities of collaboration between Unesco and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other Specialized Agencies so as to enable

each organization, subject to the terms of its constitution and within its own field, to help in strengthening international collaboration for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy;

- (b) To assist scientific collaboration in connexion with the peaceful utilization of atomic energy by organizing international conferences and seminars and exchanges of scientists working for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in all branches of science; by encouraging the publication of appropriate literature; and by employing other means to ensure that such collaboration continues to develop in the years to come;
- (c) To organize and encourage studies on the implications of the use of atomic energy as regards society; on means of using atomic energy most effectively for the welfare of mankind; and on ways of obviating the harmful effects of its use;
- (d) To help the general public to appreciate the possibilities of using atomic energy for the improvement of living conditions, and to assist in educating the population of Member States for international collaboration with a view to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

2.4 Promotion of Science

2.41 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To promote understanding, at the international level, of the methods and achievements of the natural sciences and, in particular, to encourage organizations concerned with such matters;
- (b) To continue the publication of *Impact*;
- (c) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities directed towards this end as well as in activities to further science teaching.

2.5 Regional Activities

2.51 The Director-General is authorized to continue the work of the Science Co-operation Offices for Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia, to:

- (a) Assist in the co-ordination of scientific research;
- (b) Promote scientific progress in the different parts of the world;
- (c) Ensure that scientists and technicians in the regions in which they are situated are more closely associated with Unesco's work.

2A Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands

2.61 *The General Conference*

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

Noting the decision of certain Member States in the region stretching from the Eastern Mediterranean through the Middle East to South Asia to devote increased financial and other resources for the improvement of research on arid zone problems, particularly through the development and expansion of research institutes, the provision of increased training facilities and the establishment of local co-operating committees,

Noting with approval the results achieved by the arid zone programme of Unesco since its inception in 1951,

- [1] Decides to approve the establishment for a period of six years of a major project (as defined in resolution IV.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session) for the improvement and co-ordination of research on problems of the arid lands, especially in the above-mentioned area;
- [2] *Authorizes* the Director-General, in consultation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, and taking into account the advice of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, to promote the major project, on the basis of agreements between Unesco and the various Member States concerned, for its implementation through :
 - (a) Collection and dissemination of information concerning research on arid zone problems;
 - (b) Advice on the development and expansion of arid zone research;
 - (c) Co-operation with Member States, international non-governmental organizations and foundations and institutes which may wish to take part in the project;
 - (d) Assistance in the implementation of regional or national programmes of research;
 - (e) Conclusion of agreements whereby certain arid zone research institutes would obtain regional status.

3. Social Sciences

3.1 Co-operation with International Social Science Organizations and Institutions

3.11 Member States are invited to promote the affiliation with existing international organizations, of national associations and societies in the various spheres of the social sciences, and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programme of these organizations.

3.12 The Director-General is authorized to encourage the development of the social sciences by furnishing financial assistance or services to the competent international non-governmental organizations.

3.2 Social Science Documentation, Information and Terminology

3.21 Member States are invited to co-operate with Unesco in the exchange of information and documentation on social science subjects and to circulate such information and documentation in their respective countries.

3.22 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To operate a clearing house service to promote such exchanges of information and documentation on social science subjects as are necessary to meet the requirements of Member States and scientific organizations or to facilitate the execution of Unesco's programme ;
- (b) To circulate such information by means of suitable publications.

3.23 Member States are invited to co-operate with Unesco in improving social science documentation and terminology:

- (a) By developing bibliographical and documentation work in connexion with these sciences;
- (b) By providing material for international bibliographies;
- (c) By encouraging the establishment of national research groups on social science terminology.

3.24 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To continue the publication of international social science bibliographies and of the periodical *Current Sociology*;
- (b) To assist National Commissions and international organizations to improve social science documentation and terminology, and to encourage the publication of multilingual social science dictionaries.

3.3 Statistics Relating to Education, Culture and Mass Communication

3.31 Member States are invited to collect, in a regular and systematic manner, statistical information on their activities and institutions in the fields of education, culture and mass communication, and to forward such statistics periodically to the Director-General.

3.32 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To collect, analyse and publish in collaboration with Member States, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the Organization of American States and competent international organizations, statistical information relevant to Unesco's programme;
- (b) To study such standards and criteria as may be proposed to Member States to improve the international comparability of their statistics in the fields of education, culture and mass communication.

3.33 *The General Conference*

Having examined the report by the Director-General on the standardization of educational statistics through the adoption of international regulations (doc SC/PRG/4),

- [1] *Considers* it desirable that international regulations be drawn up for the standardization of educational statistics;
- [2] *Decides* that such international regulations should cover the questions dealt with in the above-mentioned report by the Director-General, and should take the form of a recommendation to Member States, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene a committee composed of technicians and experts nominated by Member States to prepare a draft recommendation for submission to the General Conference at its tenth session.

3.4 Development of Teaching of the Social Sciences

3.41 Member States are invited to encourage, develop and improve the teaching of the social sciences.

3.42 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and with the competent international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to

encourage and facilitate the development and improvement of the teaching of the social sciences, in particular:

- (a) By continuing to apply the results of the general survey on the teaching of the social sciences;
- (b) By taking account of the results of the survey on employment opportunities for social scientists;
- (c) By promoting the production of teaching materials for use in schools for social work and secondary schools;
- (d) By participating in Member States' activities, at their request, in the field of teaching of social sciences and scientific terminology, and more particularly by participating, at the request of the Government of Chile, in the organization and operation of a Latin American Centre of Social Sciences, to be established at Santiago de Chile.

3.5 Social Sciences and Problems of International Understanding and Peaceful Co-operation

3.51 Member States are invited to direct their attention to gaining recognition for the ideas of living peacefully together.

3.52 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To continue the scientific and objective study of the means of promoting peaceful co-operation, in accordance with the aims set forth in the Constitution of Unesco ;
- (b) To disseminate widely, in a form suitable to each subject, the results of these studies and of previous studies on means of avoiding and settling conflicts;
- (c) To co-operate, in the accomplishment of this work, with international non-governmental organizations of a scientific character.

3.4 Social Sciences and Problems of Human Rights and Minorities

3.61 Member States and National Commissions are invited to take all possible measures to eradicate the evil of discrimination.

3.62 The Director-General is authorized, in consultation with the United Nations and the competent international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to take all appropriate measures directed towards the elimination of racial prejudice detrimental to social harmony, such as the following:

- (a) By making available to teachers publications of a scientific and educational character containing objective information on race questions, and suggestions as to how this information may be imparted to schoolchildren;
- (b) By co-operating with non-governmental organizations in their endeavours to foster better group relations;
- (c) By making available the results of studies of the progress achieved in the recognition and protection of the human rights of ethnic groups and minorities;
- (d) By gathering and disseminating documentation on race relations, including trend reports on current research in this field;
- (e) By participating in Member States' activities, at their request, in devising suitable contributions to school curricula, in disseminating within their countries scientific material aiming at the eradication of such prejudice, and in particular by putting

the resources of the social sciences at their disposal for this purpose when necessary.

- 3.7 Social Sciences and Problems of Social Development
- 3.71 Member States are invited to study the results of the Unesco Conference on the Cultural Integration of Immigrants held in 1956, and to consider the possibility of applying the recommendations made by the Conference.
- 3.72 The Director-General is authorized to continue to promote studies on the cultural integration of immigrants and to render advice and assistance to Member States and to international organizations in respect of the cultural integration of immigrants.
- 3.73 Member States are invited to encourage basic studies and research on the impact of technological change and industrialization upon development in social and cultural as well as economic fields, and to take account of these studies in their development plans, in order to ensure that economic growth and technical advances may contribute most effectively to human progress.
- 3.74 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To continue, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations in bringing the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of basic problems arising from technological change and industrialization;
 - (b) To participate, at the request of Member States, in the conduct of basic studies of research on the social and cultural aspects of technological change and industrialization and in particular to participate, at the request of the Government of Brazil, in the establishment and operation of a Latin American Centre for research in the above field;
 - (c) To participate, at the request of the Government of India, in the development of the Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia.
- 3.75 Member States are invited to encourage the study of the social, cultural and moral problems involved in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, and to promote the dissemination of objective information about these problems.
- 3.76 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist Member States to this end, in particular:
- (a) By organizing studies and discussions between specialists, in collaboration with National Commissions, national institutions and the appropriate international organizations;
 - (b) By studying the steps that might be taken for introducing into school curricula teaching which would illustrate the implications, for human life, of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy;
 - (c) By promoting the inclusion in adult education programmes, and in the activities of youth organizations, of the study and discussion of the social, moral and cultural problems involved in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy; and

(d) By circulating objective information concerning all aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

3.8 Development of Evaluation Techniques

3.81 Member States are invited to encourage the necessary basic research for their programmes of social development, and the application of the techniques of evaluation available in the social sciences.

3.82 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To participate in Member States' activities, at their request, in organizing and conducting the necessary basic and long-term research and surveys required for their social development;
- (b) To assist in the evaluation of particular programmes and projects through the application of the techniques of the social sciences;
- (c) To publish certain studies prepared for Unesco on the techniques of evaluation.

3.83 Establishment of a Centre to Provide a Common Basic Training for International Civil Servants

The General Conference

Considering that the recruitment of international staff should be based at one and the same time on two essential principles-professional competence and geographical distribution,

Considering that, despite differences in the particular fields covered by the various organizations, it would be in their joint interest to investigate whether the recruitment of international civil servants might not be improved and standardized by providing a common basic training for such officials,

(l) *Authorizes* the Director-General to study, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned :

- (a) How far it is desirable to provide, in ways to be determined subsequently:
 - (i) a common basic training for candidates for the international civil service;
 - (ii) a specialized administrative training for candidates to certain categories of international posts;
- (b) The solutions, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, now being applied to these problems in various parts of the world.

3.9 Social Science Co-operation Offices

3.91 The Director-General is authorized to continue to maintain a Social Science Co-operation Officer in the Middle East and to have a Social Science Officer in Santiago de Chile to carry out social science activities in Latin America in close co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

4. Cultural Activities

4.1 Co-operation with International Cultural Organizations

4.11 Member States are invited to promote the affiliation, with existing international organizations, of national associations and groups in the various fields of cultural

activities and to facilitate their active collaboration in the programme of these organizations.

- 4.12 The Director-General is authorized to assist and to associate with the work of Unesco those international organizations which, within the field of cultural activities, are engaged in the development of cooperation between specialists, of documentation services and of the dissemination and exchange of information:
- (a) By granting them subventions and services;
 - (b) By assisting them, in fields where this seems necessary, to co-ordinate their programmes and activities.
- 4.2 International Exchange of Information
- 4.21 The Director-General is authorized to maintain services necessary to the international exchange of information in the following fields: (a) exchange of publications; (b) bibliography and documentation; (c) museums; (d) translations.
- 4.3 International Agreements
- 4.31 Member States are invited to become parties to the Universal Copyright Convention and to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and to take any legislative or other measures required for the implementation of these international agreements in the territories under their jurisdiction.
- 4.32 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention;
 - (b) To maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
 - (c) To transmit to Member States the recommended regulations adopted by the General Conference concerning: (i) the regulation of archaeological excavations; (ii) international competitions in architecture and town planning.¹
- 4.33 *The General Conference*
Having examined the report by the Director-General on a possible international agreement concerning the exchange of publications (9C/PRG/5),
- [1] *Considers* it desirable that international regulations be drawn up for exchanges of publications;
 - (2) *Decides* that such international regulations should take the form of one or more international conventions, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution;
 - (3) *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene a committee composed of technicians and experts nominated by Member States, to prepare one or more draft conventions for submission to the General Conference at its tenth session.

1. See Appendixes I and II to the Programme for 1957-58 (pages 40-44).

4.34 *The General Conference*

Having examined the report by the Director-General on the part to be played by Unesco in the preparation of a draft international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters, together with the addendum thereto (9C/PRG/6 and 9C/PRG/6 Add.1),

- [1] *Signifies* its general agreement in principle with the conclusions of the Study Group on 'neighbouring rights', which met at Unesco House from 7 to 11 May 1956;
- [2] *Approves* the proposals contained in the addendum to the report by the Director-General (9C/PRG/6 Add.1) ;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene, jointly with the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation and the Director of the Bureau of the Berne Union, an intergovernmental conference for the preparation and adoption of the international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters.

4.4 Unesco Library and Reference Service

'The work plans and budget estimates relating to this service were noted.]

4.5 Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind

4.51 Member States are invited to introduce technical or legal measures for the protection and preservation of works of art, monuments and other cultural property, taking into account the experiments which have been carried out in various countries.

4.52 The Director-General is authorized to encourage Member States to develop and improve technical and legal measures for the protection, preservation and restoration of cultural property (museum collections and exhibits, monuments, and archaeological or historical sites), in particular by:

- (a) Contributing to the establishment and operation of an international centre for the study of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;
- (b) Providing for the operation of the International Committee on Monuments;
- (c) Participating, at the request of Member States, in their efforts for the preservation and restoration of cultural property.

4.53 *The General Conference*

Considering that it is incumbent on the Organization, in accordance with Article 1 of its Constitution, to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's historic and scientific inheritance,

Considering that modern scientific research has led to the use of new methods for the preservation of cultural property, more reliable and more effective than those employed in the past,

Considering that it is essential that, in the treatment of the treasures making up the world's heritage, due account should be taken of the latest scientific advances.

- [1] *Decides* to create an International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, to be located in Rome, where it will be able to profit from the assistance of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and other specialized scientific institutes;
- [2] *Adopts* the appendix to the present resolution,' setting forth the Statutes of the

1. See Appendix III to the Programme for 1957-58 (pages 48-50).

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property;

- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to conclude with the Italian Government and to sign the agreement, the text of which is contained in Annex II of document 9C/PRG/10.

4.6 Culture and Community Development

4.61 Member States are invited to co-operate in programmes whose purpose is to raise the cultural level of community life within the national, regional or local framework, in towns or villages, in such a way as to permit everyone to take part in cultural life.

4.62 The Director-General is authorized to assist and encourage Member States in studies and experiments of a nature to contribute to raising the cultural level of community life, in particular by:

- (a) Publishing the results of studies previously made by Unesco;
- (b) Continuing and developing work relating to the present state of traditional cultures in certain regions of South-East Asia;
- (c) Placing teaching materials for arts and crafts at the disposal of Member States;
- (d) Participating, at the request of Member States, in their efforts to improve the teaching of the arts and crafts.

4.63 Member States are invited to encourage and facilitate the preparation, production and distribution of reading material intended for new literates.

4.64 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in this undertaking, in particular by:

- (a) Organizing the exchange of information and material related to the needs of Member States;
- (b) Organizing meetings of experts and seminars;
- (c) Undertaking experimental activities;
- (d) Providing assistance and furnishing international services to literature bureaux and book centres existing in Member States taking part in this project.

4.65 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist Member States to carry out programmes for the development and improvement of the contribution made by libraries and museums to the cultural life of the community, in particular by:

- (a) Issuing a publication and organizing an international seminar in the field of libraries;
- (b) Organizing a regional seminar to stimulate and co-ordinate the development of museums in Latin America;
- (c) Participating, at the request of Member States, in their activities in the field of libraries and related services;
- ((d) Participating, at the request of Member States, in their activities in the field of museums.

4.7 Culture and International Understanding

4.71 The Director-General is authorized to encourage contacts, meetings, exchanges of

views and studies calculated to foster mutual understanding between peoples of different cultures, in particular by:

- (a) Organizing or facilitating, in different cultural regions, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate national and international organizations, international discussions between philosophers, writers, artists, educators and scholars, for the study of problems of broad human interest in the world today;
- (b) Making the necessary arrangements, with the International Commission set up for this purpose, for the completion of a history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind.

4.72 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist Member States in the international dissemination of masterpieces of world art, in particular by:

- (a) Encouraging the use of reproductions of works of art;
- (b) The international dissemination of the works of contemporary artists and musicians.

4.73 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and facilitate, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international organizations, the translation of works representative of the literature of the various peoples, in particular by:

- (a) Collecting and disseminating relevant information;
- (b) Arranging with interested Member States, or, in agreement with them, with qualified institutions or publishers, for the translation of a selection of literary classics that are not sufficiently known;
- (c) Assisting, by similar arrangements, in the dissemination of works by contemporary writers.

4.74 *The General Conference*

Considering that John Amos Comenius was one of the first men to propagate the ideas which Unesco took for its guidance at the time of its establishment,

Considering that, in attributing to education an important role in the improvement of man's lot and the civilizing of human society, he was the originator of the idea of universal schooling and adult education,

Considering that he was the advocate of the idea of collaboration and peaceful organization among all the peoples of the world,

Considering that he was, accordingly, one of the authorities to whom the United Nations referred at the time of its foundation,

Considering that 1957 will mark the completion of 300 years since that important event, the beginning of the publication of the complete works of John Amos Comenius, in the Netherlands in 1657,

- [I] *Requests* the Director-General to take measures to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the publication of Comenius' *Opera Didactica Omnia* at Amsterdam in 1657 and to arrange for the publication of miscellanies of selections from his works.

4.75 *The General Conference*

Considering that the needs of Member States in such fields as libraries, archives, museums, arts and crafts, community cultural centres, preservation of cultural property and provision of reading materials for new literates are immense and urgent,

Realizing that the fulfilment of these needs is vital to social development and to

the free participation of the individual in the cultural life of the community, *Noting* that most of these needs cannot be met through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

(1] *Requests* the Director-General :

- (a) To devote special attention, in executing the programme for 1957-58 and in preparing the draft programme for 1959-60, to the participation of Unesco in activities of Member States in fields where the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance does not operate, such as libraries, archives, arts and crafts, cultural development of communities, preservation of cultural property and provision of reading materials for new literates;
- (b) To take all possible measures to find additional resources for these tasks from Member States, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, philanthropic foundations and other appropriate sources.

4A Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

4.81 *The General Conference*

Recognizing that the understanding between peoples necessary for peaceful co-operation among them can only be built on a full knowledge and appreciation of one another's cultures,

Recognizing the special urgency of increasing among the peoples and nations of the Orient and the Occident a mutual appreciation of their respective cultural values,

Further recognizing that a profound and objective study of the radical changes which have recently taken place in the life of both Eastern and Western nations is necessary to a right understanding of their national cultures and to an appreciation of the values inherent in them,

I

- [1] *Decides* to authorize the implementation of a major project, based upon the criteria adopted by the General Conference, entitled 'Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values' for a period of 10 years, beginning 1 January 1957;
- [2] *Invites* all Member States of Unesco to participate in the execution of the project, and to this end in particular to develop intensive programmes and systematic projects in schools, universities, academies, adult education institutions, youth organizations, libraries, museums and, by means of the media of mass communication and otherwise, to supplement activities already undertaken by them to increase the mutual appreciation of cultural values between the Orient and the Occident;
- [3] *Invites* Member States to make financial and technical contributions to the execution of the project in collaboration with other Member States and to organize committees of their National Commissions or other special bodies or mechanisms for the development of practical means of participation.

II

- [4] *Invites* the Executive Board to adopt, at its first session in 1957, the programmes and budgetary allotments necessary for the implementation of this project;
- [5] *Invites* the Director-General:
 - (a) To take necessary measures for the establishment, in consultation with Member States, and the working of an international Advisory Committee whose statutes,

in line with the recommendations of the General Conference, will previously have been determined by the Executive Board and whose terms of reference will be to advise the Director-General on the elaboration and execution of this project;

- (b) To present to the Executive Board, at its first session in 1957, in the light of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee mentioned above, proposals for programmes and budgetary allotments, taking into account the documents submitted to the General Conference at its ninth session by the Director-General and the delegations of Member States as well as the comments of competent international organizations;
- (c) To pursue without a break activities already begun which will henceforward come under this project;

III

- [6] *Invites* the Executive Board, when working out programmes and budget allotments for the implementation of this project, to provide for measures designed to:
 - (a) Enable Unesco to participate at the request of Member States in the activities undertaken by them for the implementation of this project;
 - (b) Induce specialists in education, science and culture to contribute actively to the development of mutual understanding, by undertaking or encouraging the preparation of works of reference and the organization of international studies and meetings, and by awarding travel grants for purposes of study and teaching;
 - (c) Encourage more particularly improved teaching in schools concerning Eastern and Western cultural values through aid in the preparation of materials for classroom teachers, experimental teaching activities, the revision of methods and the award of travel grants to teachers and educational administrators;
 - (d) Reach the widest possible audience by making use of youth and adult education organizations, stepping up programmes for the translation of representative works and the dissemination of the visual arts and music, increasing the flow of information and ideas between the Orient and the Occident through modern media of communication and, finally, giving wide publicity to Unesco's aims and activities in this field.

5. Mass Communication

5.1 Free Flow of Information

5.11 Member States are invited to reduce obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas by adhering to the international agreements, recommendations and administrative arrangements in this field adopted by the General Conference and by lending support to measures formulated by Unesco in co-operation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other appropriate international organizations.

5.12 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To carry out the measures required of the Organization in applying and securing the widest possible adherence to the international agreements, recommendations and administrative arrangements adopted by the General Conference to reduce obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas;
- (b) To formulate practical measures, in co-operation with the United Nations, the

Specialized Agencies and appropriate international organizations, to promote the free flow of information and ideas, particularly with a view to reducing telecommunication, postal, transport and tariff obstacles, and to provide data designed to explain the significance of such measures.

5.13 *The General Conference*

Having considered the Director-General's report on the 'Proposed Meeting of Governmental Experts to discuss the Application of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials' (9C/PRG/17),

- [1] *Decides* to convene a meeting of governmental experts of Member States and Contracting Parties to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, as proposed by the Director-General in the above-mentioned report.

5.14 *The General Conference*

Considering that the free flow of ideas and reliable information conducive to international understanding is a fundamental objective of Unesco,

- [1] *Takes note* of the suggestions to Member States concerning measures which they might take for the promotion of the free flow of information and ideas, as set forth in document 9C/PRG/16;
- [2] *Instructs* the Director-General to communicate these suggestions to Member States, together with explanatory notes;
- [3] *Invites* Member States to study the suggestions submitted by the Director-General, to take such action as they consider appropriate, and to include in their reports intended for the tenth session of the General Conference information on the measures they may have taken in accordance with them.

5.2 Clearing House Services

5.21 Member States are invited to co-operate with the Mass Communication Clearing House by furnishing information on the use of the means of mass communication for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, by providing liaison between the Clearing House and the professional organizations and specialists in their countries, and by facilitating the international exchange of educational, scientific and cultural programmes, such as photographic exhibitions, films, tape recordings, radio and television programmes.

5.22 The Director-General is authorized to maintain a Clearing House for the collection and dissemination of information and materials concerning the use of the means of mass communication, for the study of specific problems in this field, and for the stimulation of the international exchange of educational, scientific and cultural programmes, such as photographic exhibitions, films, tape recordings, radio and television programmes, and to promote co-ordination of the activities of national research institutes in the field of mass communication, in particular by encouraging the creation of an international association of such institutes.

5.3 Public Information and Promotion of International Understanding

5.31 *The General Conference*

- [1] *Inuites* Member States to facilitate and encourage the use of the means of commu-

nication for the development of international understanding and co-operation among peoples and States and for the stimulation of public interest in, and support of, the activities of Unesco, and so to contribute to the reduction of international tension and the maintenance of world peace;

[2] *Appeals* again to all who are concerned with the dignity of man and the future of civilization to encourage, in all countries, the use of press, radio and films for the promotion of better relations among peoples and thus to counteract any attempts, wherever they may occur, to use these means of mass communication for purposes of propaganda either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression.

- 5.32 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To use the means of communication and to encourage their use by Member States and organizations and institutions therein, for the development of international understanding, in support of the purposes and functions of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, especially Unesco, and for the stimulation of broad public interest in, and support of, their activities;
 - (b) To assist Member States in the study of the moral, social and cultural problems involved in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy by circulating objective information on this subject;
 - (c) To enlist the support of National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and other groups to supply them with informational material; to encourage and assist them to adapt, reproduce and distribute such material; and to organize suitable manifestations and programmes;
 - (d) To continue to operate the Gift Coupon programme as a means of enlisting the interest and support of non-governmental organizations and other groups in the promotion of international understanding and specific Unesco projects.
- 5.33 The Director-General is authorized to continue the operation of the Unesco coupon schemes as a means of reducing currency barriers to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials and the exchange of students, teachers and research workers. To this end, the Director-General is authorized and requested:
- (a) To establish with effect from 1 January 1957 a Coupon Fund which shall be credited with revenue received from the operation of the coupon schemes;
 - (b) To incur expenditure from the Fund to pay for the cost of operating the coupon schemes;
 - (c) To submit to the Executive Board, once each year, a detailed financial statement of the income and expenditures of the Fund.
- 5.34 The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board:
- (a) To make temporary advances from the Working Capital Fund to the Coupon Fund for ensuring the good administration of the coupon schemes;
 - (b) To transfer, at the end of each year, to Miscellaneous Income, any amount in the Coupon Fund not required for the good administration of the coupon schemes ;
 - (c) To modify the budget for the operation of the coupon schemes, within the limits of anticipated receipts of the Coupon Fund.
- 5.35 The Director-General is authorized to promote the extension of exchanges of cultural, educational and scientific radio programmes. In close collaboration with

national and regional radio organizations, he will consider measures for the promotion of the exchange of radio programmes:

- (a) For the furtherance of the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values ;
- (b) In the interests of underdeveloped countries which have till now, for all practical purposes, been excluded from the international exchange of radio programmes.

5.4 Encouragement of the Production of Mass Media Programmes on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Themes

3.41 Member States are invited to encourage increased production and dissemination by mass communication media of material on educational, scientific and cultural themes and to co-operate with Unesco in the stimulation of such production.

5.42 The Director-General is authorized to provide assistance to Member States and to mass communication enterprises, for the purpose of stimulating the production and use and improving the content of material on educational, scientific and cultural themes. To this end the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To maintain direct contact with mass communication enterprises and to collaborate with them in the production and distribution of educational, scientific and cultural programmes;
- (b) To collaborate with national and international professional organizations for the purpose of improving the quality and encouraging the production and distribution of educational, scientific and cultural material;
- (c) To assist in the creation of specialized international bodies serving Unesco's programme in the field of mass communication.

5.5 Improvement of the Means and Techniques of Communication

5.51 Member States are invited to support an expansion of facilities for the education and training of journalists in all media, and to supply up-to-date information to the Secretariat concerning their facilities and methods for such education and training.

5.52 The Director-General is authorized to organize technical experiments and seminars and pilot projects, and to provide fellowships in order to assist Member States and mass communication enterprises to improve the techniques and expand the means of communication, particularly :

- (a) With regard to the formulating and carrying out of measures to improve facilities and techniques for the education and training of information personnel, at the national and international level, through:
 - (i) Seeking the advice of specialists on the methods, curricula and procedures to be utilized;
 - (ii) Assisting Member States in developing training facilities;
 - (iii) Promoting the establishment of regional centres for education and training in journalism;
 - (iv) Promoting the production of journalism teaching aids;
- (b) With regard to Unesco participation at the request of Member States, in their projects for the development of their communication services and for the fuller use of press, film, radio and television for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

6. Exchange of Persons

6.1 Clearing House and Advisory Services

6.11 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, National Commissions and appropriate international non-governmental organizations:

- (a) To maintain a centre for the collection and dissemination of information on programmes for the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes as a means of promoting international understanding and the sharing of knowledge;
- (b) To undertake studies concerning opportunities, needs and facilities for study abroad and for the improvement of standards in the planning and administration of exchange of persons programmes;
- (c) To publish the information collected and the results of studies;
- (d) To take measures to ensure continuing relations between the Secretariat and the former holders of Unesco fellowships as a means of promoting their continued interest and participation in Unesco's programme.

6.2 Fellowship Administration

6.21 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To plan, award and administer, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and international non-governmental organizations, fellowships, scholarships and travel grants financed, entirely or in part, or sponsored by Unesco in fields directly related to the programme of the Organization;
- (b) To assist Member States, at their request, by providing fellowships for study and training abroad in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy and in the authorized fields of the participation programme;
- (c) To administer, on behalf of Member States or international or national non-governmental organizations, and at their request, fellowships and scholarships financed by them for study abroad in fields related to Unesco's programme.

6.3 Promotion of the Exchange of Persons for International Understanding

6.31 Member States are invited to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes by increasing the number of international fellowships and other grants for study abroad, by promoting awards for Unesco sponsorship, and providing for the reception and orientation of persons exchanged, including in particular specialists, teachers, workers and young people.

6.32 The Director-General is authorized to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes through:

- (a) The provision, on request, of technical advice to Member States, national, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals on the development and administration of their exchange of persons programmes;
- (b) The organization of meetings in Member States to discuss problems of such exchange.

6.4 Exchange of Workers

6.41 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations:

- (a) To take practical measures to promote exchanges of manual and non-manual workers for educational and cultural purposes;
- (b) To award travel grants to individuals and groups of manual and non-manual workers for the same purposes.

6.5 Exchange of Young People

6.51 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, to take practical measures, including the award of travel grants, to promote and develop the exchange of young people for purposes of education and international understanding.

6.6 Exchange of Teachers

6.61 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international non-governmental organizations:

- (a) To take practical measures to promote and develop on a wider scale, the international exchange of teachers;
- (b) To furnish advisory services to Member States, at their request, on the recruitment of teaching personnel from abroad;
- (c) To award travel and maintenance grants to qualified scholars for study of other cultures;
- (d) To participate in the activities of Member States at their request, by sending advisory missions to assist governments in university staff recruitment, and in the assessment of needs of specialized personnel.

7. General Resolutions

7.1 Assistance to National Commissions

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

7.12 The Director-General is authorized to give National Commissions any assistance needed in order to facilitate and improve their functioning as bodies for co-operation between Member States and the Organization:

- (a) By affording the secretaries of National Commissions an opportunity of visiting the Headquarters of the Organization;
- (b) By sending members of the Headquarters staff on mission to National Commissions;

- (c) By furnishing technical and financial help to regional conferences of National Commissions;
- (d) By furnishing technical and financial help to National Commissions which are in process of development;
- (e) By promoting the translation, adaptation and publication of Unesco publications and documents, by means of contracts, on the responsibility of National Commissions ;
- (f) By continuing the preparation of an up-to-date Guide and Directory of National Commissions.

7.13 The Director-General is authorized to follow up the study of the structure and methods of work of National Commissions which he made in 1955-56, by:

- (a) Submitting to the General Conference at its tenth session a new study consisting of:
 - (i) A report, accompanied by specific examples, on those methods and means of action of the National Commissions which have proved most effective in ensuring and strengthening the participation of Member States in the implementation of the programme;
 - (ii) An assessment of the results achieved by the various methods employed by the Organization to help Member States in developing their National Commissions.
- (b) Making, in the light of this report, the necessary arrangements for:
 - (i) The preparation in 1958 of a revised edition of the *Guide to National Commissions*;
 - (ii) The inclusion in the Proposed Programme for 1959-60 of any proposals for intensifying and improving the participation of National Commissions in the implementation of the programme and the co-operation of the Secretariat with the National Commissions.

7.2 Contribution to the Development of International Cultural Relations

7.21 Member States are invited:

- (a) To make the necessary arrangements to improve co-ordination, at the national level, between the governmental services responsible for relations with Unesco and the National Commissions for Unesco, on the one hand, and the national services responsible for cultural relations at other levels (bilateral, multilateral), on the other;
- (b) To improve and develop liaison and co-operation between national cultural relations services and Unesco.

7.22 The Director-General is authorized to promote the development of cultural relations throughout the world and to ensure that the work of the Unesco Secretariat is more closely concerted with that of national services responsible for cultural relations with foreign countries:

- (a) By continuing to collect and publish the texts of bilateral and multilateral cultural agreements;
- (b) By continuing the study of cultural relations throughout the world, on the basis of information supplied by Member States and by intergovernmental organizations;
- (c) By informing Member States about the organization and operation of the various

- national services responsible for cultural relations, and about the cultural services of regional or international intergovernmental organizations;
- (d) By providing advisory services for Member States, at their request, to facilitate the organization or development of their cultural relations with foreign countries;
 - (e) By organizing a second meeting of directors of national services of cultural relations.

7.3 Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere

7.31 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To strengthen the Unesco Regional Office in Havana to enable it to fulfil more effectively the purposes for which it was established and which justify the continuation of its work in connexion with all aspects of Unesco's programme which would be entrusted to it;
- (b) To supply the Office with specialists, subordinate staff and such other resources as may be needed for this purpose (budgetary allocation \$163,181 for two years) ;
- (c) To entrust the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere with educational activities of Unesco, especially as regards the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America.

7.4 Co-operation of Member States and National Commissions in the Execution of the Programme for 1957-58

7.41 *The General Conference*

Having regard to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States (doc 9C/19, para. 14),

- [I] *Authorizes* the Director-General, as an experiment, to prepare and communicate to Member States, with due allowance for the possibilities of action available to the National Commissions, work plans and definite suggestions with a view to facilitating effective co-operation by Member States and their National Commissions in the implementation of the following resolutions, selected, by way of example, from the Programme of the Organization for 1957-58: resolutions 1.32 [and more particularly paragraphs (e), (g), (h) and (i) 1, 2.41, 3.62 [and more particularly paragraph (a)], 4.72, 5.52, 6.31, and invites him to report to the General Conference at its tenth session, on the results achieved and the observations made during this experiment.

7.5 Tribute to Mahatma Gandhi

7.51 *The General Conference*

- [1] *Authorizes* the Director-General to arrange for the issue within the framework of Unesco's publications programme of a book containing selections from Gandhi's thoughts, preceded by a study on his personality.

7.4 International Fund for Education, Science and Culture

7.61 *The General Conference*

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the proposal to establish an International Fund of Education, Science and Culture (9C/PRG/20),

[1] *Recommends:*

- (a) That the consultations provided for in resolution IV.1.7.5, adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session, be actively pursued;
- (b) That the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, prepare a preliminary plan for the operation and structure of the International Fund for Education, Science and Culture;
- (c) That a report on this question be submitted to the General Conference at its tenth session, with a view to the possible execution of the project under consideration.

[2] *Authorizes* the Director-General to transmit to the President and to the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development the request of the General Conference that the Bank should consider the financing through loans of the construction and equipment of schools, colleges and universities of Member States.

7.7 Contribution by Unesco to the Development of Peaceful Co-operation

7.71 *The General Conference*

Considering the exceptional importance and responsibility of Unesco with regard to the strengthening of mutual understanding between nations and peoples with differing economic, social and educational systems, scientific institutions and cultural traditions,

Considering that Unesco's mission is to contribute to peace and security by promoting closer international collaboration through education, science and culture,

Considering that exchanges in the sphere of education, science and culture tend to contribute to the development of common interests and values,

[1] *Invites* Member States, within the framework of the programme and budget adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session, and by means of bilateral action, to initiate and encourage the establishment of relations with each other aimed at increasing understanding between countries with differing economic, social and educational systems, scientific institutions and cultural traditions, by encouraging the exchange of persons and material in the fields of activity with which Unesco is concerned and by establishing direct relations between institutions active in these fields;

[2] *Recommends* to the Director-General that he study and report to the General Conference at its tenth session on the possibility of facilitating the execution of such bilateral programmes initiated by Member States.

7.8 Measures to be Taken and Recommendations to be Made with a View to Member States ensuring the Free Functioning of Education ¹

7.81 *The General Conference*

Having regard to the fact that, under Article 1 of the Constitution of Unesco, the aims of the Organization include the following: '. . . to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social; by suggesting educational methods best suited to

1. Resolution adopted at the nineteenth plenary meeting, 30 November 1956.

prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom', and to 'maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge',

Considering that no effort should be spared to achieve these aims,

Noting that, in certain regions, freedom of education is being impeded,

[1] *Inuites* Member States:

(a) To take, everywhere, all adequate steps to ensure the free functioning of education;

(b) To ensure that no obstacle of any kind shall be placed in the way of the regular operation of schools, so that study may be free and unrestricted;

(c) To adopt the necessary measures to ensure that everywhere education shall respect the national, religious and linguistic traditions of the inhabitants, and that its nature shall not be altered for political reasons;

[2] *Invites* Member States to watch over the scrupulous application of the above principles and to include reports on this subject in their overall biennial reports to the Organization.

7.9 Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict ¹

7.91 *The General Conference*

Considering that, under its Constitution, the Organization is required to assure the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science,

Considering that a Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was adopted by the international conference, convened by Unesco, which met at The Hague from 21 April to 14 May 1954, and that the aforesaid Convention came into force on 7 August 1956,

Considering that to date very few States have ratified the Hague Convention,

Considering that, on account of recent and current events in the Middle East and in other regions of the world, monuments and other cultural property of great value, the destruction of which would be a serious loss to the cultural heritage of the world, are in danger,

(1) Expresses the hope that all the necessary measures will be taken as soon as possible by the governments of the States concerned to ensure protection of and respect for the cultural property situated in the regions in question;

[2] *Inuites* the States concerned which are not yet parties to the Hague Convention to make declarations giving undertakings to that effect, in accordance with Article 18 of the said Convention;

[3] *Draws* special attention to the sanctity and sacredness of the Monastery of St. Catherine in Sinai, which contains manuscripts and treasures of great historical and artistic interest, which has always enjoyed complete protection in time of war and peace, and which must not be touched or tampered with in any way whatsoever;

(4) *Instructs* the Director-General to communicate the text of the present resolution forthwith to the States concerned.

1. Resolution adopted at the nineteenth plenary meeting 30 November 1956.

8. Publications

8.1 'Unesco Courier' ¹

8.11 *The General Conference*

- [1] *Decides* that the sales price of the *Unesco Courier* should not be fixed at the present level but may be increased, such increase not to exceed 25 per cent;
- [2] *Authorizes* the Director-General to introduce commercial advertising in the *Courier* on an experimental basis.

8.2 Publications Fund ¹

8.21 *The General Conference*

- [I] *Decides* to amend as follows resolution IV.1.8.1 adopted at its eighth session concerning the Publications Fund:
 - (a) Add to the items with which the Fund shall be credited '(e) Revenue derived from advertisements in the *Unesco Courier*';
 - (b) Add to the purposes for which the Director-General is authorized to incur direct expenditure from the Fund: '(f) To meet the necessary costs, including staff costs, of the distribution of additional copies of the *Unesco Courier* to sales agents and subscribers'.

9. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

9.1 *The General Conference*

I

Having considered the report on Unesco's technical assistance activities submitted by the Director-General pursuant to resolution IV.1.9.12 adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session,

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

Recognizing that it is necessary' for Unesco to support this programme in all possible ways, in co-operation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies,

Approving Unesco's continued participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX), in conformity with the 'observations and guiding principles laid down by the Council in resolution 400 (XIII), 492 (XVI) C, 542 (XVIII) B II and with any subsequent directives it may issue,

Noting the proposed programme of Unesco's technical assistance activities, together with the estimates of expenditure for the seventh financial period,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Joint Meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

[1) *Authorizes* the Director-General :

- (a) To receive monies and other resources from the Special Account, for the exclusive purpose of financing Unesco's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, subject to such financial and administrative rules and regulations, including systems of salaries and allowances, as may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board, which rules and regulations shall be followed as appropriate in lieu of the regulations applicable to the activities of Unesco's administration and Secretariat in regard to the regular programme and budget;
- (b) To undertake technical assistance activities within the framework of Unesco's technical assistance programme for the seventh and eighth financial periods in accordance with the directives of the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the decisions of the Technical Assistance Board;
- (c) To conform to the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the decisions. of the Technical Assistance Board for the effective operation of the programme with the object in particular of achieving well-balanced and integrated country programmes to which each of the participating organizations contributes its special skills for the economic development of underdeveloped countries, paying due attention to questions of a social nature which directly condition economic development.

(2) *Requests* the Director-General:

- (a) To submit to the Executive Board, at appropriate intervals, a report on progress in the implementation of this programme and disbursement of funds;
- (b) To submit to the General Conference at its tenth session a report on Unesco technical assistance activities and an audited statement of contributions and expenditure for the seventh financial period;
- (c) To transmit to the Technical Assistance Board, with the approval of the Executive Board, the proposed programme and estimates of expenditure for Unesco's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the subsequent financial periods;

II

Noting the arrangements within the Secretariat and in the field made by the Director-General for facilitating Unesco's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

[3] *Authorizes* the Director-General :

- (a) To continue to recruit staff required to meet approved requests for technical assistance;
- (b) To continue to invite governments of Member States and their National Commissions to provide information on technical personnel whose services are sought for the programme;
- (c) To expend monies and resources received from the Special Account in such other ways as may be appropriate, consistent with the decisions of the Technical Assistance Board, and the Technical Assistance Committee for the implementation of the technical assistance programme;

[4] *Approves* the auditor's report relating to the expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated to Unesco from the Special Account for the fifth financial period;

[5] *Requests* the Director-General to transmit this report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 519 (VI) adopted by the General Assembly in its sixth session;

- [6] *Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the auditor's report relating to the sixth financial period and requests the Director-General similarly to transmit this report to the General Assembly of the United Nations;

III

Noting the continued demand from underdeveloped countries for experts and specialists in the fields of competence of Unesco to advise and assist them in their economic development,

Noting the importance of fellowships, scholarships and study grants, awarded as part of national development projects, in increasing the number of trained personnel in underdeveloped areas,

- [7] *Invites* Member States:
- (a) To continue to take all steps necessary in conjunction with their national governmental and non-governmental agencies, organizations and institutions to facilitate the release, secondment or loan, without prejudice to their rights and privileges, of technical experts and specialists for employment in the technical assistance programme;
 - (b) To continue to take appropriate steps for the speedy acceptance of fellowship and scholarship holders in training institutes in their countries;

IV

Believing that still greater efforts should be made to use in the most productive manner the funds available to Unesco,

- [8] *Invites* Member States receiving technical assistance:
- (a) To continue and to expand their provision of counterpart staff and financial and other resources required by the projects receiving technical assistance;
 - (b) To provide adequate living accommodation, transport, secretarial assistance and all other reasonable facilities required by the experts working in technical assistance projects;
 - (c) To facilitate the receipt and installation of project equipment provided by Unesco, particularly with respect to internal transportation and frontier formalities;
 - (d) To employ on the project counterpart staff who have completed their fellowship and scholarship courses abroad so that their newly acquired knowledge and skills may be used effectively;
 - (e) To take all appropriate measures for the continuation of projects and programmes initiated with the assistance of Unesco and ensure their integration in national development programmes.

P R O G R A M M E F O R 1 9 5 7 - 5 8 : A P P E N D I X I

RECOMMENDATION ON INTERNATIONAL
PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting at New Delhi, from 5 November to 5 December 1956, at its ninth session,
Being of the opinion that the surest guarantee for

the preservation of monuments and works of the past rests in the respect and affection felt for them by the peoples themselves, and persuaded that

1. See Resolution 4.32(c).

such feelings may be greatly strengthened by adequate measures inspired by the wish of Member States to develop science and international relations,

Convinced that the feelings aroused by the contemplation and study of works of the past do much to foster mutual understanding between nations, and that it is therefore highly desirable to secure international co-operation with regard to them and to further, in every possible way, the fulfilment of their social mission,

Considering that, while individual States are more directly concerned with the archaeological discoveries made on their territory, the international community as a whole is nevertheless the richer for such discoveries,

Considering that the history of man implies the knowledge of all different civilizations; and that it is therefore necessary, in the general interest, that all archaeological remains be studied and, where possible, preserved and taken into safe keeping,

Convinced that it is highly desirable that the national authorities responsible for the protection of the archaeological heritage should be guided by certain common principles which have been tested by experience and put into practice by national archaeological services,

Being of the opinion that, though the regulation of excavations is first and foremost for the domestic jurisdiction of each State, this principle should be brought into harmony with that of a liberally understood and freely accepted international co-operation,

Having before it proposals concerning international principles applicable to archaeological excavations, which constitute item 9.4.3 on the agenda of the session,

Having decided, at its eighth session, that these proposals should be regulated at the international level by way of a recommendation to Member States.

Adopts, this fifth day of December 1956, the following Recommendation :

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in the present Recommendation:

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring the present Recommendation to the knowledge of authorities and organizations concerned with archaeological excavations and museums.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action which they have taken to give effect to the present Recommendation,

I. DEFINITIONS

Archaeological Excavations

1. For the purpose of the present Recommendation, by archaeological excavations is meant any research

aimed at the discovery of objects of archaeological character, whether such research involves digging of the ground or systematic exploration of its surface or is carried out on the bed or in the sub-soil of inland or territorial waters of a Member State.

Property Protected

2. The provisions of the present Recommendation apply to any remains, whose preservation is in the public interest from the point of view of history or art and architecture, each Member State being free to adopt the most appropriate criterion for assessing the public interest of objects found on its territory. In particular, the provisions of the present Recommendation should apply to any monuments and movable or immovable objects of archaeological interest considered in the widest sense.

3. The criterion adopted for assessing the public interest of archaeological remains might vary according to whether it is a question of the preservation of such property, or of the excavator's or finder's obligation to declare his discoveries.

(a) In the former case, the criterion based on preserving all objects originating before a certain date should be abandoned, and replaced by one whereby protection is extended to all objects belonging to a given period or of a minimum age fixed by law.

(b) In the latter case, each Member State should adopt far wider criteria, compelling the excavator or finder to declare any object, of archaeological character, whether movable or immovable, which he may discover.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

4. Each Member State should ensure the protection of its archaeological heritage, taking fully into account problems arising in connexion with excavations, and in conformity with the provisions of the present Recommendation.

5. Each Member State should in particular:

(a) Make archaeological explorations and excavations subject to prior authorization by the competent authority;

(b) Oblige any person finding archaeological remains to declare them at the earliest possible date to the competent authority;

(c) Impose penalties for the infringement of these regulations;

(d) Make undeclared objects subject to confiscation;

(e) Define the legal status of the archaeological sub-soil and, where State ownership of the said sub-soil is recognized, specifically mention the fact in its legislation;

(f) Consider classifying as historical monuments the essential elements of its archaeological heritage.

Protecting Body: Archaeological Excavations

6. Although differences of tradition and unequal financial resources make it impossible for all Member States to adopt a uniform system of organization in the administrative services responsible for excavations, certain common principles should nevertheless apply to all national archaeological services:

(a) The archaeological service should, so far as possible, be a central State administration-or at any rate an organization provided by law with the necessary means for carrying out any emergency measures that may be required. In addition to the general administration of archaeological work, this service should co-operate with research institutes and universities in the technical training of excavators. This body should also set up a central documentation, including maps, of its movable and immovable monuments and additional documentation for every important museum or ceramic or iconographic collection, etc.

(b) Steps should be taken to ensure in particular the regular provision of funds: (i) to administer the services in a satisfactory manner; (ii) to carry out a programme of work proportionate to the archaeological resources of the country, including scientific publications; (iii) to exercise control over accidental discoveries; (iv) to provide for the upkeep of excavation sites and monuments.

7. Careful supervision should be exercised by each Member State over the restoration of archaeological remains and objects discovered.

8. Prior approval should be obtained from the competent authority for the removal of any monuments which ought to be preserved *in situ*.

9. Each Member State should consider maintaining untouched, partially or totally, a certain number of archaeological sites of different periods in order that their excavation may benefit from improved techniques and more advanced archaeological knowledge. On each of the larger sites now being excavated, in so far as the nature of the land permits, well defined 'witness' areas might be left unexcavated in several places in order to allow for eventual verification of the stratigraphy and archaeological composition of the site.

Formation of Central and Regional Collections

10. Inasmuch as archaeology is a comparative science, account should be taken, in the setting up and organizing of museums and reserve collections, of the need for facilitating the work of comparison as much as possible. For this purpose, central and regional collections might be formed or, in exceptional cases, local collections on particularly important archaeological sites-in preference to small scattered collections, accessible to comparatively few people. These establishments should command, on a permanent basis, the administrative facilities and scientific staff necessary to ensure the preservation of the exhibits.

11. On important archaeological sites, a small exhibit of an educational nature-possibly a museum-

should be set up to convey to visitors the interest of the archaeological remains.

Education of the Public

12. The competent authority should initiate educational measures in order to arouse and develop respect and affection for the remains of the past by the teaching of history, the participation of students in certain excavations, the publication in the press of archaeological information supplied by recognized specialists, the organization of guided tours, exhibitions and lectures dealing with methods of excavation and results achieved, the clear display of archaeological sites explored and monuments discovered, and the publication of cheap and simply written monographs and guides. In order to encourage the public to visit these sites, Member States should make all necessary arrangements to facilitate access to them.

III. REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXCAVATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Authority to Excavate Granted to Foreigners

13. Each Member State on whose territory excavations are to take place should lay down general rules governing the granting of excavation concessions, the conditions to be observed by the excavator, in particular as concerns the supervision exercised by the national authorities, the period of the concession, the reasons which may justify its withdrawal, the suspension of work, or its transfer from the authorized excavator to the national archaeological service.

14. The conditions imposed upon a foreign excavator should be those applicable to nationals. Consequently, the deed of concession should omit special stipulations which are not imperative.

International Collaboration

15. In the higher interest of archaeology and of international collaboration, Member States should encourage excavations by a liberal policy. They might allow qualified individuals or learned bodies, irrespective of nationality, to apply on an equal footing for the concession to excavate. Member States should encourage excavations carried out by joint missions of scientists from their own country and of archaeologists representing foreign institutions, or by international missions.

16. When a concession is granted to a foreign mission, the representative of the conceding State-if such be appointed-should, as far as possible, also be an archaeologist capable of helping the mission and collaborating with it.

17. Member States which lack the necessary resources for the organization of archaeological excavations in foreign countries should be accorded facilities for sending archaeologists to sites being worked by other Member States, with the consent of the director of excavations.

18. A Member State whose technical or other resources are insufficient for the scientific carrying out of an excavation should be able to call on the participation of foreign experts or on a foreign mission to undertake it.

Reciprocal Guarantees

19. Authority to carry out excavations should be granted only to institutions represented by qualified archaeologists or to persons offering such unimpeachable scientific, moral and financial guarantees as to ensure that any excavations will be completed in accordance with the terms of the deed of concession and within the period laid down.

20. On the other hand, when authority to carry out excavations is granted to foreign archaeologists, it should guarantee them a period of work long enough, and conditions of security sufficient to facilitate their task and protect them from unjustified cancellation of the concession in the event, for instance, of their being obliged, for reasons recognized as valid, to interrupt their work for a given period of time.

Preservation of Archaeological Remains

21. The deed of concession should define the obligations of the excavator during and on completion of his work. The deed should, in particular, provide for guarding, maintenance and restoration of the site together with the conservation, during and on completion of his work, of objects and monuments uncovered. The deed should moreover indicate what help if any the excavator might expect from the conceding State in the discharge of his obligations should these prove too onerous.

Access to Excavation Sites

22. Qualified experts of any nationality should be allowed to visit a site before a report of the work is published and with the consent of the director of excavations, even during the work. This privilege should in no case jeopardize the excavator's scientific rights in his finds.

Assignment of Finds

23. (a) Each Member State should clearly define the principles which hold good on its territory in regard to the disposal of finds from excavations.

(b) Finds should be used, in the first place, for building up, in the museums of the country in which excavations are carried out, complete collections fully representative of that country's civilization, history, art and architecture.

(c) With the main object of promoting archaeological studies through the distribution of original material, the conceding authority, after scientific publication, might consider allocating to the approved excavator a number of finds from his excavation, consisting of duplicates or, in a more general sense, of objects or groups of objects which can be released in view of their similarity to other objects from the same excavation. The return to the excavator of objects resulting from excavations should

always be subject to the condition that they be allocated within a specified period of time to scientific centres open to the public, with the proviso that if these conditions are not put into effect, or cease to be carried out, the released objects will be returned to the conceding authority.

(d) Temporary export of finds, excluding objects which are exceptionally fragile or of national importance, should be authorized on requests emanating from a scientific institution of public or private character if the study of these finds in the conceding State is not possible because of lack of bibliographical or scientific facilities, or is impeded by difficulties of access.

(e) Each Member State should consider ceding to, exchanging with, or depositing in foreign museums objects which are not required in the national collections.

Scientific Rights; Rights and Obligations of the Excavator

24. (a) The conceding State should guarantee to the excavator scientific rights in his finds for a reasonable period.

(b) The conceding State should require the excavator to publish the results of his work within the period stipulated in the deed, or, failing such stipulations, within a reasonable period. This period should not exceed two years for the preliminary report. For a period of five years following the discovery, the competent archaeological authorities should undertake not to release the complete collection of finds, nor the relative scientific documentation, for detailed study, without the written authority of the excavator. Subject to the same conditions, these authorities should also prevent photographic or other reproduction of archaeological material still unpublished. In order to allow, should it be so desired, for simultaneous publication of the preliminary report in both countries, the excavator should, on demand, submit a copy of his text to these authorities.

(c) Scientific publications dealing with archaeological research and issued in a language which is not widely used should include a summary and, if possible, a list of contents and captions of illustrations translated into some more widely known language.

Documentation on Excavations

25. Subject to the provisions set out in paragraph 24, the national archaeological services should, as far as possible, make their documentation and reserve collections of archaeological material readily available for inspection and study to excavators and qualified experts, especially those who have been granted a concession for a particular site or who wish to obtain one.

Regional Meetings and Scientific Discussions

26. In order to facilitate the study of problems of common interest, Member States might, from time to time, convene regional meetings attended by repre-

sentatives of the archaeological services of interested States. Similarly, each Member State might encourage excavators working on its soil to meet for scientific discussions.

IV. TRADE IN ANTIQUITIES

27. In the higher interests of the common archaeological heritage, each Member State should consider the adoption of regulations to govern the trade in antiquities so as to ensure that this trade does not encourage smuggling of archaeological material or affect adversely the protection of sites and the collecting of material for public exhibit.

28. Foreign museums should, in order to fulfil their scientific and educational aims, be able to acquire objects which have been released from any restrictions due to the laws in force in the country of origin.

V. REPRESSION OF CLANDESTINE EXCAVATIONS AND OF THE ILLICIT EXPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Protection of Archaeological Sites against Clandestine Excavations and Damage

29. Each Member State should take all necessary measures to prevent clandestine excavations and damage to monuments defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and also to prevent the export of objects thus obtained.

International Co-operation in Repressive Measures

30. All necessary measures should be taken in order that museums to which archaeological objects are offered ascertain that there is no reason to believe that these objects have been procured by clandestine excavation, theft or any other method regarded as illicit by the competent authorities of the country of origin. Any suspicious offer and all details

appertaining thereto should be brought to the attention of the services concerned. When archaeological objects have been acquired by museums, adequate details allowing them to be identified and indicating the manner of their acquisition should be published as soon as possible.

Return of Objects to their Country of Origin

31. Excavation services and museums should lend one another assistance in order to ensure or facilitate the recovery of objects derived from clandestine excavations or theft, and of all objects exported in infringement of the legislation of the country of origin. It is desirable that each Member State should take the necessary measures to ensure this recovery. These principles should be applied in the event of temporary export as mentioned in paragraph 23 (c), (d) and (e) above, if the objects are not returned within the stipulated period.

VI. EXCAVATIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

32. In the event of armed conflict, any Member State occupying the territory of another State should refrain from carrying out archaeological excavations in the occupied territory. In the event of chance finds being made, particularly during military works, the occupying Power should take all possible measures to protect these finds, which should be handed over, on the termination of hostilities, to the competent authorities of the territory previously occupied, together with all documentation relating thereto.

VII. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

33. Member States should, whenever necessary or desirable, conclude bilateral agreements to deal with matters of common interest arising out of the application of the present Recommendation.

P R O G R A M M E F O R 1 9 5 7 - 5 8 : A P P E N D I X I I

**RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL
COMPETITIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING**¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting at New Delhi from 5 November to 5 December 1956, at its ninth session,
Having given approval in principle, at its eighth session, to the Standard Regulations for international competitions in architecture and town planning, designed to provide guidance for the drawing up of programmes for international competitions, in the interests both of organizers and of

competitors; and having transmitted these Standard Regulations to Member States,
Having before it new proposals concerning international competitions in architecture and town planning, constituting item 9.4.4 on the agenda of the session,
Having decided, at its eighth session, that these

1. See Resolution 4.32(c).

proposals should be made the subject of international regulations by way of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts, this fifth day of December 1956, the following Recommendation:

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in the present Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring the present Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and organizations concerned with competitions in architecture and town planning, and of national associations of architects and town planners.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to the present Recommendation.

I. DEFINITIONS

1. (a) For the purposes of the present Recommendation, the designation 'international' shall apply to any competition in which the participation of architects or town planners of more than one country is invited.

(b) International competitions may be either open or restricted: (i) Competitions for which any technicians of two or more countries may enter are termed open; (ii) Competitions which are limited to certain technicians invited by the organizers are termed restricted.

(c) International competitions may consist of one or two parts.

II. ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

2. The announcement of an international competition should include a definition of the type of competition and a clear statement of the purpose of the competition. It should indicate whether the competition is open or restricted and whether it is in one or two parts.

3. The programme of an international competition should be drawn up in consultation with the International Union of Architects.

4. The programme of an international competition should state clearly: the purpose of the competition, the precise nature of the problem, and the actual conditions to be fulfilled in the preparation of the plan.

5. The conditions and programme of an international competition should be identical for all competitors, irrespective of nationality.

6. The announcement of an open international competition should be made internationally and on an equitable basis.

III. THE JUDGING OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

7. The jury should include a majority of qualified technicians.

8. The jury should include, among its members, persons of nationalities other than that of the country organizing the competition.

IV. ACTION FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

9. The amount of prizes, awards and compensation specified in the programme of an international competition should be proportional to the size of the programme, its nature, and the work required of competitors.

10. The winner of an international competition should be given adequate safeguards with regard to his collaboration in the execution of the work. If the plan is not executed, provision should be made for compensation proportional to the importance of the plan.

11. Suitable steps should be taken to protect the copyright and rights of ownership of all competitors in the plans they submit for an international competition.

12. The results of an international competition should be made public and the plans submitted for the competition should be shown in a public exhibition.

13. Provision should be made for recourse to the good offices of the International Union of Architects for the settlement of any dispute which may arise in connexion with an international competition.

V. STANDARD REGULATIONS

14. Organizers of international competitions should be guided by the provisions of the Standard Regulations attached, as an annex, to the present Recommendation.

A N N E X

Standard Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning

I. Introduction

The aim of these regulations is to provide guidance for the drawing up of programmes for international competitions, in the interests both of organizers and of competitors.

Art. 1. The designation 'international' shall apply to any competition in which the participation of architects and town planners of more than one country is invited.

II. *Organization and Announcement of Competitions*

Art. 2. International competitions may be either open or restricted. Competitions for which any technicians from two or more countries may enter are termed open. Those which are limited to certain technicians invited by the organizers are termed restricted.

Art. 3. The conditions and programme of an international competition shall be identical for all competitors.

Art. 4. Open international competitions, with a general outline of the conditions, shall be announced by the organizers in technical journals and reviews in the various countries, as far as possible simultaneously, and with sufficient notice to enable those interested to obtain the complete programme by the time the competition opens. Mention shall be made in this announcement of the institution, in each country, where the detailed programme of the competition and all relevant documents are deposited, as well as the fact that, in accordance with Article 51 of the present regulations, the said programme has been submitted, for its advice, to the International Union of Architects.

Art. 5. In order to enable persons interested to verify that the conditions of the programme as issued to them are in fact the same for all countries and all competitors, a copy of the programme shall be officially deposited with the International Union of Architects.

Art. 6. Any programme which is not published in one of the official languages of the International Union of Architects (English, French and Russian) shall be accompanied by a translation into at least one of these languages.

Art. 7. International competitions may consist of one or two parts.

Art. 8. Programmes shall state whether plans are to be signed or submitted anonymously.

III. *Preparation of Programmes*

Art. 9. Programmes of international competitions, whether consisting of one or two parts, and whether open or restricted, shall clearly state: (a) the purpose of the competition and the aims of the organizers; (b) the precise nature of the problem; (c) the actual conditions to be fulfilled in the preparation of the plan.

Art. 20. A clear distinction shall be made, in programmes, between conditions that are compulsory and those that leave competitors a freedom in interpretation, which should be as wide as possible.

Art. 11. The particulars supplied (social, organic, economic, technical and physical) shall be sufficiently specific to rule out any misinterpretation. Competitors admitted to the second part of competitions should receive from the organizers, in each particular case, all the supplementary information necessary for drawing up plans to be entered in the final contest.

Art. 12. The programme shall specify the number, nature, scale and dimensions of the documents or

models required in two or three dimensions, and indicate the conditions of receipt, acceptance and return of such documents or models. Competitors may be required to supply data from which it will be easy to check the estimate of costs in accordance with uniform standards.

Art. 13. In principle, the organizers of international competitions shall use the metre as a scale for plans; in cases where this is not done, a metric equivalent shall be given in an annex to the programme.

Art. 14. The organizers shall endeavour to reduce to a minimum, in all cases, the number and size of the documents and drawings required.

IV. *Registration and Admission of Competitors*

Art. 15. As soon as they have obtained details of the complete programme, competitors shall register with the organizers. Registration implies acceptance of the conditions of the competition.

Art. 16. The organizers of international competitions shall supply competitors with all the documentation necessary for drawing up their plans. In cases where there is a deposit to be paid for this documentation, the deposit shall be returned to those competitors who in fact take part in the competition.

Art. 17. In competitions that consist of two parts, only those competitors who are successful in the first part shall be admitted to the final contest.

Art. 18. This list of competitors admitted to the final contest shall be drawn up and published in alphabetical order.

Art. 19. Competitors in the final contest shall, in each particular case, receive from the organizers, on the decision of the jury, all the supplementary information necessary for drawing up plans to be entered in the final contest.

8. *Allocation of Prizes, Awards and Compensation*

Art. 20. The programme of any international competition must specify the method of allocation of prizes. The amount of these prizes must be proportional to the size of the programme, the work involved and the expenses incurred by competitors.

Art. 22. International competitions for town planning are, by their nature, contests of ideas, since the work generally has to be carried out by the local authorities, frequently on a long-term basis; it is therefore specially important that the organizers should allocate prizes of an amount adequate to recompense authors for their ideas and work; this may even be the sole remuneration received by the prizewinner.

Art. 22. Whatever the particular nature of prizes for any contest of ideas, they shall not be such as to exclude the possible collaboration of the author in the execution of the work.

Art. 23. Prizes shall be distributed within three months of the announcement of the results of the competition.

Art. 24. The programme shall specify the exact use

to which the organizers of the competition intend to put prizewinning plans.

Plans may not be put to any use other than that expressly stated in the programme.

In cases where organizers wish to use a prize-winning plan for other purposes, or to modify it, a fresh agreement to this effect shall be concluded between the organizers and the author of the plan.

Art. 25. In restricted competitions, provision shall be made for payment of a certain sum to each of the competitors invited to take part, without prejudice to the regular award of prizes.

Art. 26. The award of first prize to any plan places the organizers of the competition under an obligation to entrust the author of this plan with the execution of the work. If, however, the winner of the first prize is unable to produce adequate professional references, compatible with the importance of the work, the jury may invite him to enlist the aid, for carrying out the work, of a technician to be chosen by the prizewinner and approved by the jury after examination of his references.

Art. 27. Provision shall be made, in the programme, for cases when the organizers, on the expiry of the time-limit specified in the said programme, have not commenced work on the execution of the plan, and the percentage or the amount of compensation to be paid to the prizewinner in such circumstances shall be specified. Any sum thus paid to him shall be deducted from the fee due to him for the execution of the plan.

Art. 28. In competitions consisting of two parts, a reasonable sum shall be paid to all competitors admitted to the final contest. This sum, which is intended to cover the cost of drawing up plans for the final contest, shall be specified in the programme, and be distinct from the prizes awarded in the final contest.

Art. 29. Insurance charges on plans submitted by the competitors shall be borne by the organizers. The amount of such insurance may in no case exceed the maximum value of any plan.

Art. 30. In the event of the cancellation of a competition for which competitors have been officially registered, the organizers shall be obliged to compensate such competitors for work actually executed in connexion therewith.

VI. *Copyright*

Art. 31. The author of any plan shall retain the artistic copyright in his work; no alterations may be made without his formal consent.

Art. 32. The plan winning the first prize shall become the property of the organizers. So other plan, whether or not it is awarded a prize, may be used in whole or in part by the organizers except by special agreement with the author.

Art. 33. As a general rule, the organizers' right of ownership in any plan shall cover only one execution thereof. However, the programme of the competition may provide for several executions of the plan and specify the terms.

Art. 34. In all cases, unless otherwise stated in the

programme, the author of any plan shall retain the right of reproduction.

VII. *Organization and Work of the Jury*

Art. 35. The jury shall be set up before the opening of the competition. The list of members and of their deputies shall be given in an appendix to the programme of the competition.

Art. 36. The jury shall be composed of as small a number as possible of persons of different nationality and shall include a majority of qualified technicians. If a preliminary report is to be drawn up, the name of the person or persons responsible for the preparation of this report shall likewise be mentioned in the programme.

Art. 37. The members of the jury shall be asked by the organizers of competitions to undertake not to be guided in their work by any consideration other than their own conscience and the interests of the competition.

Art. 38. No member of the jury shall take part, either directly or indirectly, in the competition, nor be entrusted, either directly or indirectly with work connected with the execution of the prize-winning plan.

Art. 39. At its first meeting, the jury shall elect its chairman and rapporteur.

Art. 40. The decisions of the jury shall be taken by a majority vote, with a separate vote on each plan. If the vote is equally divided, the chairman shall have the casting vote. A report of the meetings shall be drawn up by the rapporteur and signed by the chairman and all members of the jury.

Art. 41. All drawings, photographs, models or documents other than those specified in the programme shall be excluded from consideration, and shall be eliminated by the jury before examination of the plan.

Art. 42. The jury may disqualify any plan not conforming with the conditions laid down in the programme.

Art. 43. All decisions of the jury shall be explained and made public. All decisions of the jury shall be final.

Art. 44. The travelling expenses and allowances for members of the jury shall be paid by the organizers of the competition.

VIII. *Exhibition of Plans*

Art. 45. In the case of every competition, registered competitors in all countries shall be notified by the organizers in good time of the date and place of the public exhibition of entries. The organizers shall announce the place, date and hours of opening of this exhibition in the same technical journals and reviews in which the general conditions of the competition were published.

Art. 46. All plans submitted for purposes of the competition shall, after the judging has taken place, be publicly exhibited. In addition to the plans themselves, all documents and drawings, as well as the report and decisions of the jury bearing the signatures of the chairman and of all acting members, shall be exhibited.

Art. 47. In competitions, consisting of two parts, plans submitted for the first part shall be kept secret until the results of the final contest are announced.

Art. 48. Plans disqualified in accordance with Article 42 shall be exhibited and details given of the reasons for the jury's decision.

Art. 49. The date of the exhibition shall be specified in the programme of the competition. This exhibition shall be open to the public, free of charge, for a period of at least one week.

Art. 50. Within a month of the close of the competition and of the public exhibition, all plans which have been neither awarded prizes nor purchased shall be returned to the competitors, at the expense of the organizers.

IX. *Assistance of the International Union of Architects*

Art. 51. Before publication, the programmes of all international competitions in architecture or town

planning shall be submitted, for its advice, to the International Union of Architects, which shall consult the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning in the case of all competitions in town planning.

Art. 52. It is desirable that one member of the jury should be appointed by the International Union of Architects, with a view to ensuring that the present regulations are observed.

Art. 53. The organizers of international competitions may request the assistance of the Commission on International Competitions of the International Union of Architects in drawing up the programme, nominating persons qualified to serve on the jury, determining the amount of awards in relation to the nature and size of the programme, the work involved and the expenses incurred by competitors, as stipulated in Article 20, and settling any disputes that may arise between the organizers and the competitors. Any expenses thus incurred shall be borne by the organizers.

P R O G R A M M E F O R 1 9 5 7 - 5 8 : A P P E N D I X I I I

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE
STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF CULTURAL PROPERTY ¹

Art. 1. *Functions*

The 'International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property', hereinafter called 'the Centre', shall exercise the following functions:

- (a) Collect, study and circulate documentation concerning the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;
- (b) Co-ordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain, by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications and exchanges of specialists;
- (c) Give advice and make recommendations on general or specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property;
- (d) Assist in training research workers and technicians and in raising the standard of restoration work.

Art. 2. *Membership*

The membership of the Centre shall consist of those Member States of Unesco which send a formal declaration of accession to the Director-General of the Organization.

Art. 3. *Associate Members*

The following shall be eligible for Associate Membership of the Centre:

- (a) Public institutions of States which are not Members of Unesco;

- (b) Private, scientific or cultural institutions.

Admission to Associate Membership shall be by decision of the Council, taken by a two-thirds majority.

Art. 4. *Organs*

The Centre shall comprise: a General Assembly, a Council, a Secretariat.

Art. 5. *The General Assembly*

The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of the States belonging to the Centre, each of which shall be represented by one delegate.

These delegates should be selected from amongst the best-qualified technical experts concerned with the preservation of cultural property and should, preferably, be senior members of the government department responsible for the protection of cultural property in the Member State concerned.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Associate Members may be represented at sessions of the General Assembly by observers, who shall be entitled to submit proposals, but not to vote.

The General Assembly shall meet in ordinary session every two years. It may also be convened in extraordinary session by the Council. Unless the General Assembly or the Council decides otherwise, the General Assembly shall meet in Rome.

1. See Resolution 4.53.

The General Assembly shall elect its President at the beginning of each regular session. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Art. 6. The General Assembly: Functions

The functions of the General Assembly shall be to:

- (a) Decide on the policy of the Centre;
- (b) Elect the members of the Council;
- (c) Appoint the Director, on the proposal of the Council;
- (d) Study and approve the reports and the activities of the Council;
- (e) Supervise the financial operations of the Centre, examine and approve its budget;
- (f) Fix the contributions of Members, on the basis of the scale of contributions for the Member States of Unesco;
- (g) Fix the contributions of Associate Members, on the basis of the resources of each individual member.

Art. 7. The Council

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3, the Council shall consist of nine members, of which five shall be elected by the General Assembly; the four remaining members shall be: a representative of the Director-General of Unesco; a representative of the Italian Government; the Director of the Laboratoire Central des Musées, Belgium; the Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome.

A representative of the International Council of Museums, a representative of the International Committee on Monuments, and a representative of any other international institution named by the Council shall attend the meetings of the Council in an advisory capacity. Except that they shall not be entitled to vote, they shall take part in the work and discussions of the Council on the same footing as the members proper.

The members elected by the General Assembly shall be chosen from amongst the best-qualified experts concerned with the preservation of cultural property and kindred scientific subjects.

The members elected by the General Assembly must all be of different nationalities. They shall be elected for a term of two years, and shall be immediately eligible for re-election.

The Council shall meet at least once a year.

The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Art. 8. The Council: Functions

The functions of the Council shall be to:

- (a) Carry out the decisions and directives of the General Assembly;
- (b) Exercise such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Assembly;
- (c) Establish the draft budget, on the proposal of the Director, and submit it to the Assembly;
- (d) Examine and approve the work plan submitted by the Director.

Art. 9. Correspondents

The Council may, in accordance with its rules of procedure, appoint corresponding experts, who may be consulted on all questions within their special competence.

Art. 10. Secretariat

The Secretariat shall consist of the Director and such staff as the Centre may require.

The Director shall be appointed by the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Council. Appointments to any vacancies occurring in the intervals between sessions of the Assembly shall be made by the Council, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, which shall also fix the term of office.

Assistants to the Director shall be appointed, on the proposal of the Director, by the Council. Appointments to any vacancies occurring in the intervals between sessions of the Council shall be made by the Director, subject to confirmation by the Council, which shall also fix the term of office.

The Director and his assistants must be specialists in different branches of study; they may not be of the same nationality.

The other members of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Director.

In the discharge of their duties, the Director and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Centre.

Art. 11. Legal status

The Centre shall enjoy, on the territory of every member thereof, the legal capacity necessary for the attainment of its aims and the exercise of its functions.

The Centre may receive gifts or legacies.

Art. 12. Transitional provisions

For the first two years, the annual contributions of members shall be 1 per cent of their contribution to Unesco for the year 1957.

For each of the first four years, Unesco's contribution shall be not less than \$12,000.

Until the first meeting of the General Assembly, which shall take place, at latest, within eighteen months of the entry into force of the present Statutes, the functions vested in the General Assembly and the Council shall be exercised by an Interim Council composed of: a representative of the Director-General of Unesco, a representative of the Italian Government, the Director of the Laboratoire Central des Musées, Belgium, the Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome, and a fifth member appointed by the Director-General of Unesco. The Interim Council shall convene the first General Assembly.

Art. 13. Revision

Amendments to the present Statutes shall be adopted by the General Assembly; by unanimous vote of the members present and voting.

Proposals for amendments shall be communicated to all Members and to Unesco six months prior to the session of the General Assembly on whose agenda they are to be placed. Proposed amendments to such amendments shall be communicated three months prior to the session of the General Assembly.

Art. 14. Withdrawal of Member States

Any Member may give notice of withdrawal from the Centre at any time after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of its accession. Such

notice shall take effect one year after the date on which it was communicated to the Director-General of Unesco, provided that the Member concerned has, on that date, paid its contributions for all the years during which it belonged to the Centre, including the financial year following the date of the notice of withdrawal. The Director-General of Unesco shall

communicate the said notice to all the Members of the Centre, and to the Director.

Art. 15. Entry into force

These Statutes shall enter into force when five States have become members of the Centre.

B. BUDGET FOR 1957-58

10. Scale of Contributions of Member States for 1957-58 ¹

The General Conference

[1] *Resolves that:*

- (a) The scale of contributions for Member States for the years 1957 and 1958 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of contributions to be adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its eleventh session for 1957, suitably adjusted to take into consideration:
 - (i) The difference in membership between Unesco and the United Nations;
 - (ii) The principle that no one Member State should in normal times contribute more than one third of the budgetary appropriations of Unesco;
 - (iii) The principle that in normal times the per capita contribution of any Member State should not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member State which bears the highest assessment;
- (b) Member States of Unesco which are included in the United Nations scale of assessments shall be included in the Unesco scale on the basis of those percentages;
- (c) Member States of Unesco which are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments shall be included in the Unesco scale on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale, suitably adjusted to take into consideration the reduction granted to the 16 new members admitted to the United Nations in December 1955. The theoretical percentages and adjustments shall be fixed as follows for 1957 and 1958:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Theoretical percentage</i>	<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Adjusted percentage</i>
Federal Republic of Germany	4.01	0.41	4.20
Japan	2.15	0.19	1.90
Korea	0.14	0.01	0.13
Monaco	0.04		0.04
Switzerland	1.26	0.11	1.15
Viet-Nam	0.17	0.02	0.15

- (d) Full effect shall be given to the principle of per capita limitations in the Unesco scale for 1957 and 1958;
- (e) Sew members depositing instruments of ratification after 1 January 1957 shall be assessed for the years 1957 and 1958 as follows:

¹ Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twelfth plenary meeting, 12 November 1956.

- (i) In the case of members included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentage contribution in the United Nations scale for the years 1957 and 1958, suitably adjusted to take into consideration the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (d) above;
- (ii) In the case of members not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages as indicated in paragraph (c) above, suitably adjusted to take into consideration the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (d) above;
- (f) The contributions assessed on new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date upon which they become members, in accordance with the following formula: 100 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the first quarter of a year; 80 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter of a year; 60 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter of a year; and 40 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter of a year;
- (g) The United Nations minimum contribution shall be converted into Unesco figures and the resulting percentage applied;
- (h) The contribution 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.

11. Methods of Financing the Budget for 1957-58¹

The General Conference

Considering resolution IV.2.25 adopted at the eighth session, providing that budget surpluses relating to the years 1947 to 1952 and amounting to \$603,600 should be retained instead of being returned to Member States, pending a decision of the General Conference at its ninth session,

Considering that the surpluses available for distribution and relating to the years 1947 to 1954 amounted at 1 November 1956 to \$1,523,655,

Considering that the Executive Board decided at its forty-fourth session (44 EX/Decisions, 7.2) to recommend to the General Conference that the 19.57-58 budget should be financed in accordance with the Financial Regulations,

[I] Decides:

- (a) That budget surpluses available for distribution at 1 January 1957 shall be surrendered to Member States in accordance with Financial Regulations 4.3 and 4.4;
- (b) That the budget for 1957-58 shall be financed in accordance with the Financial Regulations 5.1 and 5.2.

12. Budget Ceiling for 1957-58¹

12.1 *The General Conference*

Considering that past experience has shown that it is likely that certain contributions will not be received,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twelfth plenary meeting, 12 November 1956.

[I] *Decides:*

- (a) That the percentage of contributions unlikely to be received should be fixed for 1957-58 at 5 per cent;
- (b) That the assessment level for the financial period 1957-58 should be fixed at \$23,394,355.

The figure of \$23,394,355 in the preceding resolution was approved as a result of the adoption at the fourteenth plenary meeting, 13 November 1956, of the following resolution :

12.2 *The General Conference*

Noting that the Director-General has made every effort to absorb within his budget proposal as much as possible of the \$192,000 for increase in local salaries of General Services Staff (see doc 9C/5 Add.1, para. 6);

Further noting that there are several projects in the Annex to 9C/5 Corrigendum 1 which the Director-General has not been able to absorb within his proposals (estimated at approximately \$2,100,000), and that the amounts provided for the major projects are particularly inadequate;

Further noting that Member States have submitted Draft Resolutions for several other projects which require consideration by the Programme Commission (estimated at approximately \$1,200,000) ;

- [I] *Resolves* that the provisional Spending Level for 1957-58 be fixed at \$22,659,638 (i.e., \$1,000,000 more than the Director-General's proposals). [This would require an assessment level of \$23,394,355.]

13. Procedure for Examination of Budgetary Adjustments and Preparation of the Draft Appropriation Resolution

On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Conference adopted, at its twentieth plenary meeting, 30 November 1956, the following procedure for adjusting the budgetary consequences of the action recommended by the Programme and Administrative Commissions to the provisional budget ceiling previously adopted in plenary meeting:

- (a) A single committee of 17 shall examine both such adjustments as are necessary in Part II of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1957 and 1958 (Programme Operations and Services), and any adjustments necessary between Part II, and Parts I, III and IV, in the light of the provisional spending budget (\$22,659,638) adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1956;
- (b) The Ad Hoc Committee for Budget Adjustments shall be constituted as follows:
 - Chairman of the Programme Commission (Sweden)
 - Rapporteur of the Programme Commission (Canada)
 - Chairman of the Administrative Commission (Australia)
 - Rapporteur of the Administrative Commission (Belgium)
 - Chairman of the Programme Commission of the Executive Board (Netherlands)
 - Chairman of the Finance Commission of the Executive Board (United Kingdom)
 - Representatives of the following Member States: Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America;

- (c) The Ad Hoc Committee for Budget Adjustments will meet after the Administrative Commission has completed its examination of Parts I, III and IV of the budget and of all questions on its' agenda having budgetary implications; and after the Programme Commission has completed its examination of Part II of the Proposed Programme and Budget and received all such reports of working parties as have budgetary implications;
- (d) The report and proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee for Budget Adjustments will be examined by the Programme Commission and the Administrative Commission which will hold a joint meeting for this purpose. At this joint meeting, the two Commissions will prepare the draft appropriation resolution for submission to the General Conference in plenary meeting.

14. Balancing of the Budget for 1957-58 ¹

The General Conference

Considering that the budgetary effect of the recommendations noted by the Programme and Administrative Commissions of the General Conference amounts to \$664,832 in excess of the Provisional Spending Level adopted by the General Conference,

- [1] *Decides* that the budget be balanced by a uniform percentage reduction applied to each appropriation line of Part II-Programme Operations and Services, of the Appropriation Table for 1957-58;
- [2] *Requests* the Director-General :
 - (a) To study the possibility of making reductions in Parts I, III and IV of the Appropriation Table for 1957-58, with a view to reducing the impact of the reductions on the programme;
 - (b) To present to the Executive Board after taking into consideration any reductions that he can make under (a) above, a plan for the application to the various projects of the programme (Part II of the Budget) of the percentage reductions referred to in paragraph [1] above.
- [3] *Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve such a plan with or without amendments.

15. Appropriation Resolution for 1957-58 ¹

The General Conference

- [1] *Resolves* that:
 - (a) For the financial period 1957-58, the amount of \$23,849,355 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the Appropriation Table as follows:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Joint Meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

APPROPRIATION TABLE FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1957-58

Appropriation line	Annual estimates		
	1957	1958	1959
	\$	\$	\$
PART GENERAL POLICY			
1. General Conference	480 694	110 252	370 442
2. Executive Board.	164 482	68 409	96 073
Total (Part I).	<u>645 176</u>	<u>178 661</u>	<u>466 515</u>
PART II-- PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES			
1. Education	3 072 753	1 603 511	1 464 212
1.A. Major Project on Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (Teacher Training)	601 895	352 489	249 406
2. Natural Sciences.	1 864 680	952 419	912 261
2A. Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands	486 632	252 952	233 680
3. Social Sciences	1 581 937	742 410	839 527
4. Cultural Activities	2 263 380	1 140 282	1 123 098
4A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.	839 209	384 273	454 936
5. Mass Communication.	2 430 117	1 182 821	1 247 296
6. Exchange of Persons.	1 184 366	585 373	598 993
7. General Resolutions	316 783	164 212	152 571
8. Documents and Publications Service.	2 391 105	1180 187	1 210 918
Total (Part II)	<u>17032857</u>	<u>8 545 929</u>	<u>8 486 928</u>
PART III-GENERAL ADMINISTRATIONS.	3 186 797	1 574 714	1 612 083
PART IV-COMMON SERVICES.	1 814 808	960 160	854 648
Total (Parts I, II, III and IV).	<u>22 679 638</u>	<u>11259 464</u>	<u>11420 174</u>
PART V---UNDISTRIBUTED APPROPRIATION	1 169 717	582 531	587 186
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	<u>23 849 355</u>	<u>11 841995</u>	<u>12 007 360</u>

(b) The appropriation voted by paragraph (a) above shall be financed by contributions from Member States after deductions as follows:

(i) Contributions from new Member States for 1955-56 estimated:

	\$	\$
1955	9302	
1956	77 132	86 434

(ii) Miscellaneous income estimated :

For 1957	182 066	
For 1958	186 500	368 566
Total		455 000

(c) The assessment level for the period 1957-58 is therefore \$23,394,355;

(d) Assessments in respect of 1957 shall be based on the total estimates for that year, namely \$11,650,627 and assessments in respect of 1958 shall be based on the total estimates for that year, namely \$11,743,728;

(e) Obligations may be incurred only in accordance with the Appropriation Table in paragraph (a) above, programme resolutions for 1957-58 and other relevant resolutions and regulations of the General Conference;

- (f) Obligations may be incurred for 1957 to the extent of the total anticipated income* for that year (\$11,259,164). Obligations may be incurred for 1958 to the extent of the total anticipated income for that year (\$11,420,174). The Director-General is, however, authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to obligate in 1958 any balance remaining from the above figure for 1957 which may be needed to carry out the programme approved by the General Conference for the financial period 1957-58;
- (g) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to make transfers between appropriation lines. In urgent cases and as an exception the Director-General may nevertheless make such transfers, provided that he shall inform the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor;
- (h) The Director-General is authorized to transfer from the appropriation line II.8 for the Documents and Publications Service to other appropriation lines such amounts as prove not to be required for supplying documents and publications services to the respective departments or units concerned. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization and the reasons therefor;
- (i) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to appropriate funds from donations for activities, designated by the donor, which fall within the programme;
- (j) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field, chargeable to the above appropriation, shall not exceed 991 for 1957 and 1,002 for 1958.² Of this total, the number of established posts in Part II of the budget shall not exceed 722 for 1957 and 726 for 1958; and the number of established posts in Parts I, III and IV of the budget shall not exceed 269 for 1957 and 276 for 1958. The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond such totals, if he is satisfied that they are essential for the execution of the programme and for the administration of the Organization, and do not require transfers of funds to be approved by the Executive Board. The creation of such posts shall be reported to the Executive Board at its following session.

C. FUTURE PROGRAMME

16. Directives for Future Activities³

The General Conference

I

Having considered:

- (a) The report of the Executive Board on its own activities;
- (b) The comments of the Executive Board on the proposed Programme and Budget

1. Under this provision, the Director-General may authorize the temporary substitution of one post for another which is vacant.

2. These figures do not include temporary posts, mission staff or established posts chargeable to extra-budgetary funds.

3. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

for 1957-58 and on the Report of the Director-General as well as the proposals of the Board regarding the methods of work of the General Conference,

- [I] *Expresses* its gratitude to the Executive Board and to its Chairman for the work accomplished ;

II

Noting the interest aroused in Member States by the Major Projects,

- (2) *Requests* the Executive Board to pay special attention to the preparation and execution of the Major Projects, which constitute the main feature of the remodelling of the programme approved at the eighth session of the General Conference;

III

[3] *Recommends to the Executive Board* that it study, in close co-operation with the Director-General, major problems facing the Organization with regard to the execution of its programme and the future development of its work within the framework of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, devoting particular attention to:

- (a) The extent to which Member States discharge their responsibilities for action as regards those aspects of the programme appropriate for action by Member States;
- (b) Policy as regards the execution of the programme in locations away from headquarters, such as regional fundamental education centres, specialized institutes, etc.;
- (c) Policy as regards consultations with National Commissions;
- (d) Policy as regards the composition and functions of advisory committees, consultations with such committees and with non-governmental organizations;
- (e) Policy as regards co-ordination of the work of the Organization with other organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

17. Preparation of the Programme and Budget for 1959-60¹

The General Conference

Considering the report of the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions concerning the preparation of the Programme and Budget for 1959-60 (doc 9C/30, part II),

- (1) *Decides* that comments by the Executive Board, Member States, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and other organizations on the Proposed Programme and Budget should not be incorporated in the revised Programme and Budget document but should continue as at present to be published in a separate document;
- (2) *Invites* Member States to submit their comments on the Proposed Programme and Budget whenever possible in the form of draft resolutions or work plans or of amendments thereto;
- (3) *Decides* to amend Rule 78(2) of the Rules of Procedure to read as follows: 'Proposals containing new programme resolutions or amendments to the draft programme

1. Decisions approved on the report of the Joint Meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

involving new activities or increasing substantially the budget estimates and 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';

- [4] *Approves* the principle of an amendment to Rule 10A(2) of the Rules of Procedure which would have the effect of extending to three months before the opening of a session of the General Conference the latest date by which Member States and Associate Members should receive the Proposed Programme and Budget; and invites the Executive Board to study this and any other amendments to the Rules of Procedure which may appear necessary, with a view to laying proposals before the General Conference at its tenth session;
- [5] *Decides* that draft resolutions or proposals which are submitted after the time limit laid down in Rule 78(2) should be taken into account in drafting the programme for the subsequent two-year period;
- [6] *Approves* in general the present form of the Programme and Budget document but *invites* the Director-General to consider further simplifying it and also including in it a general statement of the main problems facing the Organization for the next two years together with an indication of how it is proposed to meet them;
- [7] *Approves*, subject to amendment in detail, the time-table for the preparation of the Programme and Budget for 1959-60 proposed by the Director-General in document 9C/20 in so far as it concerns the dates for the dispatch of documents;
- [8] *Invites* the Executive Board to undertake a further study of the factors involved in the preparation and consideration of the Proposed Programme and Budget.

II. ADMISSION OF MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

18. Admission of Tunisia to Membership of the Organization ¹

The General Conference

Considering that, in a letter to the Director-General, dated 24 January 1956, the President of the Council of Ministers of Tunisia submitted an application for the admission of his country to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-first session, decided unanimously that it had no objection to the admission of Tunisia to Unesco,

Considering that the Executive Board of Unesco, at its forty-fourth session (July 1956), unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the General Conference that Tunisia be admitted as a Member State of Unesco,

Considering, moreover, that Tunisia, with its rich culture and intellectual and artistic traditions, will be able to co-operate very closely in Unesco's work in that spirit of international understanding and free interchange of cultures which characterizes the Organization,

- (1) *Decides* to admit Tunisia to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (2) *Authorizes* the Director-General to inform the Tunisian Government as soon as possible of the decision taken by the General Conference, in accordance with Rule 94 of the Rules of Procedure.

19. Admission of Morocco to Membership of the Organization ¹

The General Conference

Considering that, in a letter to the Director-General dated 16 May 1956, the President of the Council of Ministers of Morocco submitted an application for the admission of his country to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, at its twenty-second session, decided unanimously that it had no objection to the admission of Morocco to Unesco,

Considering that the Executive Board of Unesco, at its forty-fourth session (July-1956) unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the General Conference that Morocco be admitted as a Member State of Unesco,

1. Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary meeting, 7 November 1956.

Considering, moreover, that Morocco, with its ancient civilization and rich culture, will be able to make a particularly valuable contribution to Unesco's work in all fields, in that spirit of mutual understanding and respect for the cultures of all countries which characterizes the Organization,

- (1) *Decides* to admit Morocco to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (2) *Authorizes* the Director-General to inform the Moroccan Government as soon as possible, of the decision taken by the General Conference, in accordance with Rule 94 of the Rules of Procedure.

20. Admission of the Federation of Nigeria to Associate Membership of the Organization¹

The General Conference

Considering Article II, paragraph 3 of the Constitution,

Considering the request presented on 25 October 1956 by the Government of the United Kingdom,

- (1) *Decides* to admit the Federation of Nigeria to associate membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

1. Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary meeting, 7 November 1966.

III. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

21. Financial Reports of the Director-General and Reports of the Auditor on the Accounts of the Organization for the Years 1954 and 1955¹

The General Conference

- (l) *Receives and accepts* the Financial Reports of the Director-General and the Reports of the Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the years ended 31 December 1954 and 31 December 1955 together with the comments of the Executive Board thereon (SC/ADM/1 and 9C/ADM/2 and Add.).

22. Accounts of Unesco's Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as at 31 December 1955 and Auditor's Report thereon¹

The General Conference

- [l] *Receives and notes* the financial accounts of Unesco's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the year ended 31 December 1955 (fifth financial period) together with the Auditor's Report thereon (9C/ADM/22 and Add.) and *authorizes* the Director-General to transmit them to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

23. Currency of Contributions¹

The General Conference

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

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

Having in mind the estimated needs of the Organization in freely convertible, partially convertible and non-convertible currencies for the years 1957 and 1958,

- (1) *Resolves* that for the years 1957 and 1958:
- (a) The contributions of Canada and the United States of America shall be payable in United States dollars;
 - (b) The contributions of other Member States shall be payable at their choice either in United States dollars, in pounds sterling or in French francs;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

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

24. Collection of Contributions 1

The General Conference

Noting that the situation regarding the collection of contributions has greatly improved, but that there are, nevertheless, serious delays in the payment of some contributions,

- [I] *Draws the attention* of all Member States to the desirability of ensuring that due provision is made in national budgets for the payment of contributions to Unesco during the year to which the assessment relates.

25. Arrears of Contributions of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland ¹

The General Conference

I

Considering that the General Conference at its eighth session agreed that the Government of Czechoslovakia should pay the contributions in arrears due from it for the financial years preceding the year 1953 and amounting to the sum of \$270,294 in annual equal payments over a period of nine years, the first payment to be made in the course of 1955,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General that the annual payments due in 1955 and 1956 have been received,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the use made of that part of the annual instalments received in Czechoslovakian national currency,

- [I] *Reaffirms* the arrangements for the payment of these arrears in annual instalments;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

- [2] Decides that for the years 1957 and 1958 the annual payments due shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the payment of contributions to the budget of 1957-58;

II

Considering that the General Conference at its eighth session agreed that the Government of Hungary should pay the contributions in arrears due from it for the financial years preceding the year 1954 and amounting to the sum of \$118,099 in annual equal payments over a period of 10 years, the first payment to be made in the course of 1955,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General that the annual payments due in 1955 and 1956 have been received,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the use made of that part of the annual instalments received in Hungarian national currency,

- [3] *Reaffirms* the arrangements for the payment of these arrears in annual instalments;
[4] Decides that for the years 1957 and 1958 the annual payments due shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the payment of contributions to the budget of 1957-58;

III

Considering that the General Conference at its eighth session agreed that the Government of Poland should pay the contributions in arrears due from it for the financial years preceding the year 1953 and amounting to the sum of \$537,236 in annual equal payments over a period of 12 years, the first payment to be made in the course of 1955,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General that the annual payments due in 1955 and 1956 have been received,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the use made of that part of the annual instalments received in Polish national currency,

- [5] *Reaffirms* the arrangements for the payment of these arrears in annual instalments;
[6] *Decides* that for the years 1957 and 1958 the annual payments due shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the payment of contributions to the budget of 1957-58.

26. Administration of the Working Capital Fund ¹

The General Conference

[1] *Resolves:*

- (a) The Director-General is authorized to maintain the Working Capital Fund for 1957-58 at a figure of \$3,000,000 and that the amounts to be deposited by Member States shall be in the same proportions as their contributions to the budget of 1957 and 1958;
- (b) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1957-58 from the Working Capital Fund, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, sums not exceeding \$900,000 to meet unforeseen extraordinary and unpredictable expenses for which no sums have been provided in the budget and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible in respect of:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

- (i) Requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security, and the activities provided for by resolution 1.72;
- (ii) Salary and allowance adjustments in accordance with decisions of the General Conference, including those provided for in resolution 32;
- (iii) Awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

The Director-General shall report to the next ordinary session of the General Conference all advances made under this clause and the circumstances relating thereto. At the same time he shall submit proposals for the reimbursement of such advances to the Working Capital Fund;

- (c) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1957-58 from the Working Capital Fund sums not exceeding \$500,000 to cover additional expenditures in connexion with the construction of the permanent headquarters as laid down in resolution 46,
- ((1) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1957-58 from the Working Capital Fund sums not exceeding \$150,000 to establish a fund to finance self-liquidating expenditures;
- (e) The Fund shall continue to be held in United States dollars provided that the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such proportions and in such manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund;
- (f) Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income in the General Fund.

27. Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination between the United Nations and Specialized Agencies ¹

The General Conference

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations at its ninth session authorized the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 'to respond favourably to any invitation received from a Specialized Agency to continue at the headquarters of such agency the study of administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. . .';

- [1] *Commends* the Director-General for inviting the Advisory Committee to visit the Paris headquarters to study the administrative and budgetary co-ordination between Unesco and the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, including technical assistance matters;
- [2] *Thanks* the Advisory Committee for accepting this invitation and submitting its comments to the eleventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (A/3166) and notes with appreciation the Director-General's statement that the comments of the Committee provided him with valuable guidance in dealing with certain organizational problems;
- [3] *Notes* that many national and international organizations and governments of Member States find that it is sound practice to arrange for an outside group of experts to examine their administrative management from time to time with a view to achieving the maximum efficiency and economy;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

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- [4] *Believes* that Unesco, which has been in existence for ten years, should undertake a survey along these lines with a view to achieving maximum efficiency and economy and transferring funds to programme activities;
- [5] *Believes* that there are various ways in which a survey or surveys by outside experts can be conducted, including the utilization of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or of specialists seconded by Member States;
- [6] Invites the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to arrange for such a survey or surveys and to implement such recommendations as seem desirable and practicable to him and the Executive Board, and to report on results to the General Conference at its tenth session.

IV. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING STAFF QUESTIONS

A. PERSONNEL POLICY : APPOINTMENT, OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF STAFF MEMBERS

28. Recruitment and Appointment of Staff Members ¹

The General Conference

Having received the report of the Director-General on the geographical distribution of the Secretariat and the criteria and methods applied in the implementation of resolution V.2.42 adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session and confirmed at the present session,

Considering the provisions of Article VI of the Constitution, regarding recruitment,

[I] *Requests* the Director-General:

- (a) To continue his efforts to improve the standards of competence and the geographical distribution of the Secretariat in particular by applying a less rigid quota system for Member States, where it may have unduly restrictive implications for small contributor countries;
- (b) To present to the General Conference at its tenth session a report showing:
 - (i) The measures taken and the results thereof in such detail as to enable Member States to know how they can best assist the Director-General in building up a Secretariat of the highest competence constituted on as wide and representative a geographical basis as possible;
 - (ii) A chart of geographical distribution of internationally recruited staff together with an indication of the equitable post allocation for each Member State.

29. Amendments to Staff Regulations and Rules I

The General Conference

- [1] *Resolves* to amend Staff Regulation 11.2, with effect from 5 December 1956 as follows: '*Regulation 12.2*: The administrative tribunal approved from time to time by the General Conference shall be the final court of appeal for staff members against a decision of the Director-General alleged to conflict with their terms of appointment, or with any relevant regulation';
- [2] *Resolves* to amend Staff Regulation 9.1.1, with effect from 5 December 1956 by adding at the end of the existing text, the following: 'This Board shall consist of four staff members chosen by the Director-General in agreement with the Staff

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

Association and shall have a Chairman nominated by the President of the International Court of Justice. Its reports and opinions, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be communicated to the staff members concerned'; *Considering* that the United Nations has invited the Specialized Agencies to join in a review of their Staff Regulations during 1957,

[3] *Requests* the Executive Board:

(a) To re-examine Articles 9.1.1 and 11.2 as well as all other relevant articles of the Staff Regulations on the basis of the above-mentioned review during 1957 of the Staff Regulations and of any other proposals which may be submitted to it by the Director-General or by any Member State;

(b) To submit a report to be included on the agenda of the tenth session of the General Conference;

[4] *Resolves* to amend Staff Regulation 3.2, with effect from 1 January 1957, as follows: '*Regulation 3.2: The Director-General shall establish and apply a system of allowances and grants in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference*'.

30. Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation I

The General Conference

(1) *instructs* the Director-General to arrange for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in respect of cases arising in the period from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958.

B. PERSONNEL POLICY: SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

31. Salary and Allowance System for Staff in the General Service Category at Headquarters ¹

The General Conference

[1] *Instructs* the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to consider from time to time the need for revisions to the local salary scale as a result of changes of not less than 5 per cent in the best prevailing rates in the Paris area compared with those in force at 1 January 1957, in order in due course to reach parity between Unesco rates and the best prevailing rates, such agreed revisions to be implemented by applying a uniform adjustment to all steps of each level; the amount of such adjustment to be a percentage of the salary of Step 1 of the level, rounded off to the nearest 100 francs.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

32. Salary and Allowance System for Staff in the Director and Principal Officer and Professional Categories¹

The General Conference,

I

Having taken cognizance of the summary of the main recommendations made by the United Nations Salary Review Committee and the Director-General's report thereon,

Considering that the full report and recommendations of the Committee were not available for examination during the ninth session,

Considering that the Committee is required to submit its report and recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly and that it will not be considered by the General Assembly before January 1957,

Considering, however, that the recommendations of the United Nations Salary Review Committee constitute in general a satisfactory basis for the establishment of a revised common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of employment,

- (1) *Instructs* the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Executive Heads of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and to present to the Executive Board at the earliest possible date a full report on these consultations and on relevant action taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- [2] *Authorizes* the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, to proceed with the implementation of such elements of the revised system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of employment as he considers desirable and practicable, provided that any such revisions made prior to the tenth session of the General Conference are in general conformity with the measures adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

II

Considering that it is necessary, during the financial period 1957-58, to meet the budgetary implications of this revision of the system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of employment,

- [3] *Decides* to include in the Organization's budget for 1957-58 a sum of \$200,000 to cover part of this new expenditure;
- [4] *Invites* the Director-General to use in the first place any savings effected in the execution of the programme to cover additional expenses resulting from the application of the new system;
- [5] *Authorizes* the Director-General, should these savings not be sufficient to meet the whole of these costs at any given time, to advance the necessary sums from the Working Capital Fund, up to a total amount of \$300,000;
- [6] *Invites* the Director-General to make every endeavour to refund, during the financial period 1957-58, the sums advanced from the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph [5] above;

III

- [7] *Requests* the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its tenth session on action taken in accordance with, and subject to, paragraphs [1] to [6] above.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

V. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

33. Medical Benefits Fund ¹

The General Conference

- [1] *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General on the Medical Benefits Fund;
[2] *Decides that*, as from 1 January 1957, the scale of contributions to the Fund shall be as follows:

<i>Number of dependants</i>	<i>Contribution of Unesco</i>	<i>Contribution of staff member</i>
	%	%
0	1.30	1.30
1	1.70	1.70
2	2.10	2.10
3	2.40	2.40
4 or more	2.70	2.70

- (3) *Amends* (with effect from 1 January 1957) the text of Article X of the Regulations of the Medical Benefits Fund to read as follows: 'The Medical Benefits Fund shall reimburse the Organization for the administrative expenses of the Fund an annual sum to be fixed by the General Conference';
[4] *Decides* that for the years 1957 and 1958 the annual sum mentioned in paragraph 3 of this resolution shall be fixed at the equivalent of \$10,000 provided that the payment of this amount shall not reduce the amount of the reserve of the Fund below the balance standing at 31 December 1956.

34. Staff Compensation Fund ¹

The General Conference

- [1] *Resolves* that:
- (a) The Staff Compensation Fund for death, injury or illness attributable to the performance of official duties created by the General Conference at its eighth session shall be continued during 1957-58;
 - (b) The Fund shall be credited with:
 - (i) Sums appropriated for this purpose in the budget;
 - (ii) Sums appropriated in the budget for accident insurance;
 - (iii) The proceeds of claims resulting from accident insurance;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

- (iv) Compensation recoverable from the third parties in respect of accidents to staff members;
- (c) The fund shall be debited with:
 - (i) Compensation payable to staff members or their dependants under Annex D to the Staff Regulations and Rules and
 - (ii) Insurance premiums in respect of accident insurance for staff members;
- (d) The balance of the Fund shall be carried forward from one financial period to another up to a maximum amount of \$50,000. Any balance above this sum at the end of a financial period shall be credited to the General Fund;
- (e) The financial status of the Fund shall be reported to each ordinary session of the General Conference with the audited accounts of the Organization.

35. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ¹

The General Conference

- [1] *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Director-General on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
- [2] *Elects* to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1957 and 1958 the representatives of the following Member States: as members: Italy, Japan, and Lebanon; as alternates: Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, and Turkey.

36. Use of Pension Fund Capital for Rousing Loans to Staff ¹

The General Conference

- Noting* the report of the Director-General on the plan proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of Pension Fund capital for housing loans to staff,
- [1] *Authorizes* the Director-General, in the event that such a plan is adopted in the United Nations, to put into operation in Unesco a similar plan, subject to the approval of the Executive Board;
 - [2] *Authorizes* the Director-General, subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board, to give the necessary guarantee regarding repayment of sums borrowed by Unesco from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

VI. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING LEGAL QUESTIONS

37. Amendments to Article V of the Constitution (Composition of the Executive Board) ¹

The General Conference

[1] *Resolves* to amend Article V of the Constitution as follows:

- (a) In Article V, paragraph 1, 'twenty-two' is replaced by 'twenty-four';
- (b) Article V, paragraph 13, is replaced by the following: 'At the ninth session of the General Conference, thirteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of this article. One of them shall retire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference, the retiring member being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, twelve members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference'.

38. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Composition of the Executive Board and Election of Members) ¹

The General Conference

[1] *Resolves* to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

- (a) In Rule 95, paragraph 1, 'eleven' is replaced by 'twelve';
- (b) Rule 95A is replaced by the following: 'At the ninth session of the General Conference, thirteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution. One of them shall retire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference, the retiring member being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, twelve members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference';
- (c) In Rule 30, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: 'The Nominations Committee shall also consider nominations for vacant seats on the Executive Board, having regard to the principles laid down in Article V.A.2 of the Constitution. It shall submit to the Conference general observations on the manner in which that article should be applied, together with the names of all the candidates'.

39. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Organization and Methods of Work of the General Conference) ²

The General Conference

[1] *Resolves* to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: eleventh plenary meeting, 10 November 1956.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.
For other amendments to the Rules of Procedure concerning Rule 78 (2)] see Resolution 17; see also Resolution 54 (Organization of the tenth session of the General Conference),

- (a) In Rule 25, paragraph 2, the words 'the Advisory Committee on Programme and Budget' are deleted;
- (b) In Rule 36 the present single paragraph is renumbered as paragraph 1 and a second paragraph is added as follows: '2. In carrying out the above-mentioned functions, the General Committee shall not discuss the substance of any item except in so far as this bears upon the question whether the General Committee should recommend the inclusion of new items in the agenda'.
- (c) In Rule 78, the whole of paragraph 6 is deleted;
- (d) After Rule 78 a new Rule, to be numbered Rule 78A is inserted as follows: 'Any Member State which proposes the discussion and separate vote in plenary meeting of a subject previously considered in the Programme or Administrative Commission and not included as a specific recommendation in the report of that Commission, shall give notice to the President of the General Conference in order that such subject shall be specifically listed in the agenda of the plenary meeting to which the report of the Commission is submitted'.

VII. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

40. Amendments to the Directives concerning Unesco's Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations ¹

The General Conference

Having examined the reasons given for the proposed amendments to the Directives contained in document SC/ADM/19,

Having noted that the Executive Board had endorsed these proposed amendments after a thorough study of the question,

- [1] Approves the text of the Directives contained in the Appendix to this resolution. "

41. Quadrennial Review of the List of International Non-Governmental Organizations admitted to Consultative Arrangements with Unesco ¹

The General Conference

- [1] Instructs the Director-General in co-operation with the Executive Board:

(a) To conduct a review of the list of non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative arrangements and to make an evaluation of their relations with the Organization upon the basis of the directives adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session;

(b) To report thereon to the General Conference at its tenth session.

42. Applications by International Non-Governmental Organizations for Admission to Consultative Arrangements with Unesco ¹

The General Conference

- (1) Decides to defer until the tenth session consideration of the applications by international non-governmental organizations for admission to consultative arrangements contained in document 9C/ADM/17 and Add.,

121 *Instructs* the Director-General to obtain full particulars of the structure and membership of these organizations ;

(3) *Requests* the Executive Board to study these applications in the light of the general review of international non-governmental organizations to be presented to the General Conference at its tenth session;

(4) *Authorizes* the Director-General to submit special proposals for the approval of the Executive Board in the case of those international non-governmental organiza-

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary-meeting, 5 December 1956.
2. See page 74.

tions which have special significance for the 1957-58 programme of Unesco and whose applications for admission to consultative arrangements have been deferred.

43. Renewal of Formal Agreements concluded with certain International Non-Governmental Organizations ¹

The General Conference

[1] Approves the renewal until 31 December 1957 of the formal agreements concluded with the following non-governmental organizations:

Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences

International Association of Universities

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

International Council of Museums

International Council of Scientific Unions

International Music Council

International Social Science Council

International Theatre Institute

World Federation of United Nations Associations

[2] Approves the draft formal agreement to be concluded with the International Association of Plastic Arts until 31 December 1957.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

A P P E N D I X T O R E S O L U T I O N 40

DIRECTIVES CONCERNING UNESCO'S RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS I

PREAMBLE

1. In implementation of the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution, the following directives set out the principles and procedures under which Unesco may make arrangements for consultation and co-operation, including formal agreements, with international non-governmental organizations concerned with matters within its competence.

2. Arrangements for consultation and co-operation, including formal agreements, will be made on the one hand, for the purpose of enabling Unesco to secure expert information, advice and technical co-operation from international non-governmental organizations and, on the other hand, to enable organizations which represent important sections of public opinion to express the views of their members.

3. Any arrangement made under these directives shall be designed to advance the purposes of Unesco by securing the maximum co-operation from international non-governmental organizations in the execution of its programme.

4. The conditions in which international non-governmental organizations may take part in the work of Unesco shall be defined by the following arrangements. These conditions shall be such as not to overburden the General Conference, the Executive Board or the Secretariat.

SECTION I. PLAN OF RELATIONSHIPS

5. Relations with international non-governmental organizations may take the following forms:

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS (without direct financial implications)

Consultative Arrangements

6. The arrangements, defined in paragraphs 12-23 of these directives, and hereafter called 'consultative arrangements', may be established with representative international non-governmental organizations and include two types of consultation: (a) Individual consultations; (b) Collective consultations.

Formal Agreements

7. These agreements, defined in paragraphs 24-27 of these directives, shall be concluded only with a very restricted number of representative international non-governmental organizations.

Informal Relations

8. The relations, defined in paragraphs 28-31 of these directives, may be entered into by the Director-General with international non-governmental organizations which have not been approved for consultative arrangements but with which it would be in the interest of Unesco to have contact.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Subventions

9. Subventions may be granted by Unesco, in accordance with the principles and for the objects defined in Section III of these directives, to a limited number of international non-governmental organizations which, by their own activities, make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives as defined in its Constitution and to the implementation of an important part of its programme.

Contracts

10. The Director-General may, when he deems it appropriate, entrust to an international non-governmental organization, whether or not it enjoys consultative arrangements, the execution of certain precise and limited tasks, included in the programme approved by the General Conference by concluding a contract similar to the contracts made with other institutions or persons.

11. Such decision is taken by the Director-General in accordance with the powers vested in him to ensure the carrying out of the programme and with the administrative regulations approved for this purpose.

SECTION II. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS
WITHOUT DIRECT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

12. Unesco enters into consultative arrangements with certain international non-governmental organizations in order to secure their advice and to associate them effectively with the work of the Organization.

1. Revised text adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session.

Organizations Eligible for Consultative Arrangements

13. In order to be eligible for consultative arrangements, an international organization shall:

(a) Be international in its structure and scope of activity, be of recognized standing and represent a substantial proportion of the persons organized within the particular field of interest in which it operates;

(b) Be concerned primarily with matters falling within the competence of Unesco and be able to make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives;

(c) Have aims and purposes in conformity with the general principles embodied in the Constitution of Unesco;

(d) Have a permanent directing body and authorized representatives, and systematic procedures and machinery for communicating with its members in various countries.

14. In order to be eligible for consultative arrangements, a regional organization shall:

(a) Be representative in its structure and its scope of activity of one of the main cultural regions of the world, be of recognized standing and represent in that particular region a substantial proportion of the persons organized within the particular field of interest in which it operates;

(b) Be concerned primarily with matters falling within the competence of Unesco;

(c) Have aims and purposes in conformity with the general principles embodied in the Constitution of Unesco;

(d) Have a permanent directing body and authorized representatives, and systematic procedures and machinery for communicating with its membership in various countries.

Procedure for Selecting the Organizations with which Unesco may enter into Consultative Relationship

15. The General Conference shall, at each ordinary session, examine and take a decision in the light of the recommendations made by the Executive Board concerning the organizations seeking admission to consultative arrangements.

16. The organizations seeking admission to consultative arrangements must submit their application to the Director-General, with all the necessary information, at least four months before the opening of the session of the General Conference.

17. Before the Executive Board considers applications for admission to consultative arrangements they shall have been communicated to the governments of Member States in time to allow for comments.

18. Consultative arrangements shall not become effective prior to approval by the General Conference, ratification by official action of a competent organ of the non-governmental organization concerned and confirmation by an exchange of letters.

19. In deciding upon the applications of international non-governmental organizations for consultative arrangements, Unesco will be guided by the following principles:

(a) An organization whose primary objectives are related to those of another Specialized Agency should not be admitted to consultative arrangements by Unesco unless in agreement with the Specialized Agency concerned;

(b) Consultative arrangements shall not be granted individually to organizations which are grouped together in a larger body which is authorized to represent them and, when such larger bodies are formed, the organizations represented in them shall cease to have consultative arrangements;

(c) When a number of organizations exist in any one field of Unesco's activity, admission to consultative arrangements of each of these organizations may be deferred with a view to encouraging the formation of federated unions or co-ordinating councils combining together all of these organizations and serving the aims of Unesco.

Scope of Arrangements for Consultation and Information

Individual Consultations

20. Organizations approved for consultative arrangements:

(a) Shall be entitled to send observers to the sessions of the General Conference;

(b) May be invited by the Director-General to participate in expert meetings, technical conferences or seminars on subjects which fall within their field of interest; where participation does not occur, they may submit their views in writing to any such meeting or technical conference;

(c) Should inform the Director-General in which part of the programme they have a special interest, so that they may be invited by the Secretariat to co-operate in the preparation and execution of certain projects;

(d) Will receive non-confidential documentation and information about activities and projects of interest to them and agreed upon with the Secretariat;

(e) May submit, under the authority of their governing body, written statements not exceeding 2,000 words, in one of the working languages of Unesco, on programme matters, to the Director-General who will circulate copies of these statements to the Executive Board and, if appropriate, to the General Conference and Member States. The Board may, if it deems necessary, request the international non-governmental organizations which have submitted such statements, to amplify those statements orally before it;

(f) May, in accordance with Rule 68 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, make statements on matters within their respective competence in commissions, committees, and subsidiary bodies of the General Conference, with the consent of the presiding officer. They may address the plenary conference on matters within their competence, if authorized by the General Committee.

21. Conversely, these organizations shall undertake to:

(a) Place items relating to Unesco's programme on the agenda of their general assemblies so far as feasible and compatible with the purpose of such assemblies;

(b) Give all possible publicity to Unesco's programme and activities;

(c) Take all possible steps to promote action in accordance with Unesco's programme and the resolutions of the General Conference;

(d) Invite Unesco to send observers to their general assemblies;

(e) Provide Unesco with full information on their activities of interest to Unesco and, in particular, forward to Unesco their publications and periodicals;

(f) Keep Unesco informed of any changes of their officials, as well as in their structure and membership;

(g) Report biennially on actions taken in accordance with the foregoing obligations.

Collective consultations

22. Ad hoc meetings: in order to get their advice on definite subjects the Director-General may, at any time, bring together in an advisory capacity on an ad hoc basis, representatives of international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative arrangements.

23. Working parties; in order to avail himself periodically of their advice, the Director-General may set up a working party including a limited number of representatives of consultative organizations having a common interest in a specific project of Unesco's programme.

FORMAL AGREEMENTS

24. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board and subject to ratification by the General Conference, may conclude formal agreements with a very restricted number of international non-governmental organizations pre-eminent in their field of activity, and the close co-operation of which is essential to Unesco. Such organizations should be able to make a substantial contribution to the work of Unesco as set forth in its basic programme.

25. They should be able to give specialized advice to Unesco upon the planning, organization and execution of its programme. In the case of a federal council, it shall advise Unesco upon its working relationship with the non-governmental organizations within its field.

26. Such organizations shall comply with all the conditions and shall enjoy the privileges set out under consultative arrangements.

27. Such formal agreements shall be circulated in draft form to Member States for comment, prior to their submission to the Executive Board.

INFORMAL RELATIONS

28. Informal relations shall be established with international non-governmental organizations which have not been approved for consultative arrangements but whose activities nevertheless are relevant to Unesco's programme, and which are willing through their membership to give publicity to Unesco's programme and achievements.

29. To this end, the Director-General shall establish a special list of organizations fulfilling the above conditions.

30. The Director-General shall take all necessary steps to ensure a regular exchange of information and documentation with these organizations on matters of common interest.

31. The Director-General may invite some of the organizations included in the special list to send observers to specialized meetings held under the auspices of Unesco, when he is satisfied that such participation may make a significant contribution to the success of the meeting concerned.

SECTION III. SUBVENTIONS

DEFINITION

32. A subvention is a financial aid granted by Unesco, in accordance with the conditions and for the objects defined in subsequent articles, to a limited number of international non-governmental organizations which, by their own activities, make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives as defined in its Constitution and to the implementation of an important part of its programme. Any part unused at the end of a financial period may be used by the organization during the following financial period, in accordance with the terms of these directives.

BENEFICIARIES

33. Subventions may be granted to:

(a) International non-governmental organizations which make an essential contribution to the fulfilment of the objectives set forth in Article I of the Constitution of Unesco, and particularly to scientific, scholarly, professional and educational organizations;

(b) Non-governmental bodies set up in implementation of a resolution of the General Conference.

34. Save for the exceptional category in paragraph 33 (b) above, an international non-governmental organization, in order to be eligible for the granting of subventions shall :

(a) Be international in its structure and scope of activity, be of recognized standing and represent a substantial proportion of the persons organized within the particular field of interest in which it operates, or be representative in its structure and its scope of activity of one of the main cultural regions of the world, be of recognized standing

and represent in that particular region a substantial proportion of the persons organized within the particular field of interest in which it operates;

(b) Be concerned primarily with matters falling within the competence of Unesco, and be able to make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives;

(c) Have aims and purposes in conformity with the general principles embodied in the Constitution of Unesco;

(d) Have a permanent directing body and authorized representatives, and systematic procedures and machinery for communicating with its members in various countries.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH SUBVENTIONS MAY BE GRANTED

Programme Activities

35. (a) A contribution to the travel and subsistence expenses of a limited number of specialists attending international meetings such as congresses, symposia, round-table discussions, committees of experts, sessions of general conferences; the object of this contribution is to help towards the attainment of a better geographical distribution of the participants selected among: (i) experts of great distinction who are invited by the organization to take a leading part in the meeting and who would be unable to accept the invitation without such assistance; and (ii) younger workers of great promise in the field, nominated by standard procedures;

(b) A contribution to the travel and subsistence expenses of the officers and members of the governing board (or its committees) of the organization concerned, for authorized attendance at certain meetings of the governing board or its committees;

(c) A contribution to the organizational expenses of important periodic international conferences and of important regional conferences and symposia with limited attendance, it being understood that only the expenses incurred in connexion with the specific object of such conferences may be subsidized by Unesco. The expenses here referred to are mainly those involved in the preparation of working papers, the leasing of conference halls and the cost of interpreting services;

(d) A contribution to the costs of preparing and printing works published under the auspices of the international non-governmental organization concerned and recognized to be of fundamental importance to the educational, cultural, scientific or professional objectives of that organization and of Unesco, in particular; (i) reports of proceedings of international meetings; (ii) journals, books, reports or monographs resulting from international co-operation;

(e) A contribution to the expenses of the normal activities of a limited number of existing laboratories of international standing, through a non-governmental organization with which a formal agreement has been concluded, provided that the work of these laboratories takes account of Unesco's needs;

(f) A contribution to the expenses occasioned by the formation of new national branches or suitable

liaison bodies, provided that this action corresponds to a genuine need;

(g) A contribution to the expenses of other activities of international scope, falling within the competence of Unesco. No grants shall be made towards the normal programme of work of national bodies, unless such work is initiated or sponsored for international purposes through a suitable international body.

Administrative Expenses

36. A part of the subventions may be used to cover administrative expenses such as staff salaries, expenditure on premises, supplies and communications. However, these subventions shall only be granted after very careful consideration to organizations in one of the following three categories:

(a) Organizations established under the auspices of Unesco or preparatory bodies set up in implementation of decisions of the General Conference;

(b) Organizations with which a formal agreement has been concluded;

(c) Organizations carrying out an activity which would otherwise have to be assumed by Unesco.

DURATION

37. Subventions may be granted for a biennial financial period or less.

38. Although the preceding paragraph limits financial grants to periods of two years, Unesco's policy of subventions shall, as far as possible, aim at ensuring a necessary continuity of the activities carried out by organizations receiving subventions whenever these activities are of particular importance for the fulfilment of Unesco's programmes and objectives.

39. The Director-General, after consultation with the principal organizations concerned, will endeavour to draw up a programme of subventions spread over several years. This programme will take account of the importance of the proposed activities for each year and also of the estimated resources of the subventioned organizations.

CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES

40. Subventions shall only be made to supplement income of the organization from other sources, and only when it is clear that such supplementary funds are not available from other sources. Exentions may be made in the case of preparatory committees or new organizations set up pursuant to a resolution of the General Conference. Organizations receiving such subventions shall make every effort to increase progressively their own share in the financing of the activities for which Unesco has granted a subvention.

41. The General Conference shall give special attention to the total sum to be paid from the budget of Unesco in the form of subventions to international

non-governmental organizations or preparatory committees.

42. In determining the amounts to be devoted to subventions in the budget estimates of the various departments, it shall take account of the development of international co-operation in the different fields within the competence of Unesco. In general, Unesco shall endeavour to pursue a policy of concentration and integration in the fields where the existence of many international non-governmental organizations may lead to the dispersion of efforts.

43. The proposals for subventions submitted to the Executive Board by the Director-General shall in every case specify the amounts to be used:

- (a) For programme activities;
- (b) Where appropriate, to cover part of the administrative expenses.

44. The categories of expenditure, submitted for information purposes, shall correspond to the objects defined in paragraphs 35 and 36. Further, the proposals for subventions shall contain information on the contribution which the recipient organization can furnish from its own resources towards each of the subventioned activities.

45. The Executive Board shall give special attention to every proposal for a subvention and, where necessary, shall determine the proportion of the funds that may be used to defray administrative expenses. In deciding upon each individual case the Executive Board shall be guided by the following considerations:

- (a) Progress achieved by beneficiary organizations as a result of previous subventions, both as to the scope of their work and their international character;
- (b) Avoidance of duplication between the activities of two subventioned organizations, whilst at the same time securing a satisfactory balance between organizations representing different trends of ideas;
- (c) Wide geographical representation in subventioned organizations and activities.

46. The Executive Board may attach special conditions to subventions as it may deem appropriate.

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

48. No portion of a Unesco subvention is to be used for any purpose other than those specified by the

Board at the time of allocation without the previous approval of the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director-General. In exceptional circumstances the Director General may grant such an authorization and report the same to the Executive Board at its next session.

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

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

SECTION IV. PERIODICAL REVIEW OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

51. The General Conference may, at ordinary sessions, terminate consultative arrangements or formal agreements which are no longer considered necessary or appropriate in the light of changing programme or other circumstances.

52. The Director-General shall include in his annual report to the General Conference information on the relations existing between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations under the present directives.

53. The General Conference shall review every four years the list of organizations approved for consultative arrangements.

54. In cases where it is proposed to withdraw consultative status from an organization, the latter shall be informed of the reasons motivating that proposal. The organization shall be given a hearing by the competent organ of the General Conference before a final decision is taken.

55. The General Conference shall review, at each ordinary session, all formal agreements which are in force. During the years in which there is no

ordinary session of the General Conference, the Director-General may, with the approval of the Executive Board, renew the existing agreements under the same conditions and for a period not exceeding one year.

56 The General Conference shall also examine a quadriennial review by the Executive Board of the

employment by the international non-governmental organizations of the subventions granted to them.

57. The General Conference shall consider, as necessary, any amendments which may seem desirable to the present directives, in particular with regard to provisions concerning subventions. These directives shall in any event be reviewed quadriennially.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF UNESCO

44. Financial Status of the Project¹

The General Conference

Considering the increases in wages and in the price of materials which have occurred since the beginning of work,

Considering, furthermore, the additional work and purchases which it has been necessary to undertake as a result of changes made in the project to take account of the requirements of the Organization and of technical considerations,

- [1] Notes that, in accordance with the estimates established on the basis of prices as of 31 August 1956, the amount of \$7,080,000 fixed by it at its second Extraordinary Session is not sufficient to meet the total cost of construction and equipment of the Headquarters building;
- [2] *Decides* to increase to a total amount of \$8,080,000 the expenditure which the Director-General is authorized to incur for the construction and equipment of the Headquarters buildings at present in progress;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to negotiate with the appropriate French authorities and to conclude on behalf of Unesco a supplementary loan for the equivalent in French francs of a maximum amount of one million dollars, under conditions similar to those of the loans already granted for financing the construction and equipment of the Headquarters.

45. Construction of an Additional Building¹

The General Conference

Considering the revised statement of office accommodation required by the Secretariat, the Permanent Delegations, the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations,

Considering that the offices available in the buildings authorized by the General Conference at its Second Extraordinary Session (resolution 13) will not be sufficient to meet a possible expansion of the needs of the Secretariat and the requirements of the Permanent Delegations as well as those of other occupants in an order of priority and for a period to be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Headquarters Committee,

Considering, therefore, that the construction of an additional building is necessary and that, subject to its financing being assured, it is desirable that the construction of this additional building should be begun as soon as possible so as to take

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

advantage of the facilities and economies offered by the present works and of administrative and technical arrangements made by the Organization,

- 1] *Authorizes* the Director-General to negotiate with the appropriate French authorities and to conclude with them on behalf of Unesco and under conditions similar to those already granted for financing the construction and equipment of the Headquarters, a loan for financing the construction of an additional building of an amount not to exceed the equivalent in French francs of \$930,000;
- 12] *Authorizes* the Director-General, as soon as he is assured that the French Government is prepared to take all the necessary steps for the conclusion of the loan:
 - (a) To establish and approve, on the basis of the preliminary plans presented by the architects, the plans for the additional building;
 - (b) To invite contractors to submit the necessary tenders for the execution of the construction work;
- 13] *Authorizes* the Director-General, as soon as the appropriate French authorities have formally agreed to grant the loan, to proceed with the construction of the additional building at a total cost not to exceed \$930,000, including administrative and other costs.

46. Provision for Further Increases in Wages and Prices ¹

The General Conference

Considering that provision must be made to meet further possible increases in wages and prices,

- [1] *Authorises* the Director-General, in the event that further increases in wages and in the price of materials should occur between 31 August 1956 and the completion of the work, which could not be covered by the normal appropriations, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, based upon a recommendation of the Headquarters Committee, made by a two-thirds majority :
 - (a) To increase by a maximum of \$500,000 the total expenditure authorized by the preceding resolutions 44 and 45;
 - (b) To advance during 1957 and 1958 from the Working Capital Fund not more than a total of \$500,000 to meet unavoidable increases in expenditure;
- (2) *Authorizes* the Director-General to negotiate with the appropriate French authorities and to conclude on behalf of Unesco a supplementary loan not exceeding the equivalent in French francs of \$500,000 under conditions similar to those of the loans already granted for financing the construction and equipment of the Headquarters, with a view to reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;
- '31 *Requests* the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its tenth session on advances made under this resolution and on the negotiations for a loan from the French Government for the repayment of the Working Capital Fund.

47. Construction of an Underground Garage ¹

The General Conference

- (1) *Invites* the Director-General to discuss with the competent French authorities financial conditions for the construction of an underground garage for cars on

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission: twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

the Headquarters site and to submit proposals on this subject to the Headquarters Committee.

48. Use and Rental of Office Space and Conference Facilities in the Permanent Headquarters¹

The General Conference

- [1] *Invites* the Director-General to establish, in consultation with the Headquarters Committee and with the approval of the Executive Board, regulations relating to the utilization of the premises and installations of the conference building and of the offices of Permanent Delegations together with a scale of rental charges based on current prices in Paris for comparable premises;
- [2] *Authorizes* the Director-General to charge against the revenue arising from these activities, the additional expenditures directly related thereto and transfer at 31 December 1958, any credit balance to Miscellaneous Revenue or any debit balance to the budget of 1957-58;
- [3] *Requests* the Director-General to submit a report on this subject to the General Conference at its tenth session.

A P P E N D I X

MEMBERSHIP OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

At its twenty-first plenary meeting, on 4 December 1956, the General Conference decided to increase the membership of the Headquarters Committee from 14 to 20 and, on the report of the Nominations Committee, elected the following Member States of serve on the Committee:

Argentina	France	Morocco	United Kingdom
Australia	Greece	Pakistan	United States of America
Belgium	India	Peru	Venezuela
Brazil	Italy	Spain	
Canada	Japan	Union of Soviet Socialist	
China	Lebanon	Republics	

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956.

IX. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES

The first and second parts of the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States, dealing with its consideration of the reports and of the Director-General's study of them (item 17.1 of agenda), and with the structure and methods of work of National Commissions (item 9.8.3 of agenda), were addressed to the Programme Commission (doc 9C/PRG/2) and taken into consideration by that Commission in its examination of the Programme and Budget for 1957-58. The resolutions below were adopted on the third, fourth and fifth parts of the Committee's report, presented directly to the plenary meeting.

49. Periodic Reports on Human Rights, to be prepared in accordance with Resolution 624 B (XXII) of the Economic and Social Council¹

The General Conference

Having considered the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States (docs. 9C/19^o),

- [l] *Authorizes the Director-General, having regard to the conditions set out hereafter, to co-operate actively with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with the request made to the Specialized Agencies by the Economic and Social Council [Res. 624 B (XXII)] concerning the periodic reports which Member States are invited to draw up on 'developments and the progress achieved . . . in the field of human rights':*
- (a) *The reports requested from Unesco's Member States shall relate to the rights mentioned in Articles 19, 26, and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ;*
 - (b) *These reports shall cover the years 1954, 1955 and 1956; in respect of the years 1954 and 1955, Member States may refer to the information contained in the reports sent by them to Unesco in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the resolutions of the General Conference;*
 - (c) *In order to assist Member States to draw up these reports, and to facilitate their comparison, the Director-General shall communicate to Member States a plan previously approved by the Executive Board;*
 - (d) *The Director-General shall transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for the Commission on Human Rights, an analysis of the reports sent in by Member States; this analysis shall first be submitted for approval to the Executive Board, except in case of urgency when the Executive Board may authorize the Director-General to forward his report direct;*

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States: twentieth plenary meeting, 30 November 1956.

- (e) The reports of Member States on developments and the progress achieved in the field of human rights during 1956 shall be included in the volume containing the reports of Member States for the tenth session of the General Conference;
- (f) The General Conference, at its tenth session, shall consider, in the light of this initial experiment, the content, form and frequency of future reports on human rights and, in particular, the way in which those reports could be linked with the reports presented every two years to the General Conference.

50. Form and Content of the Reports to be Presented to the General Conference at its Tenth Session¹

The General Conference

Considering that the reports on the activities of the Organization should permit of:

- (a) An overall view of the execution of the programme by Member States and by the Secretariat;
 - (b) An assessment of the Organization's work during the period under review,
- [1] *Believes* that better co-ordination should be established between the reports of the Director-General and those of Member States;
- [2] *Invites* Member States to furnish primarily, and as far as possible, information on:
- (a) The main features of their collaboration with Unesco;
 - (b) The action taken on the recommendations and conventions adopted by the General Conference (Constitution, Article VIII) or by intergovernmental conferences convened in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Conference;
 - (c) Laws, regulations and statistics relating to their institutions and activities in the spheres of education, science and culture;
 - (d) The measures taken to establish, develop or assist the National Commission or other national co-operating bodies in the fields of education, science and culture, together with an account of the principal activities of this Commission or these bodies;
 - (e) The measures taken to associate more closely in Unesco's activities all other bodies, institutions or appropriate associations;
 - (f) The measures taken by Member States:
 - (i) To comply with the resolutions of the General Conference inviting action by Member States;
 - (ii) To participate in the execution of major projects;
 - (iii) To contribute to the implementation of resolutions which the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Programme Commission, has informed the Director-General should be the subject of a work plan for Member States;
 - (g) The progress made in the field of those Human Rights coming within the competence of Unesco ;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General:
- (a) To consider, in consultation with the Executive Board, the best ways of making his own reports and those of Member States comparable and complementary as regards form and content;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States: twentieth plenary meeting, 30 November 1956.

- (b) To prepare an analytical summary of the reports of Member States;
- (c) To submit to the General Conference an assessment of the work accomplished by the Organization, based both on the reports of Member States and on his own reports;
- (d) To arrange for the volume containing the reports which reach the Secretariat within the time limits set by the Executive Board to be made available to members of the Committee one month prior to the opening of the General Conference.

51. Terms of Reference and Composition of the Reports Committee¹

The General Conference

Having considered the proposals submitted by the Executive Board in document 9C/7, Annex I, paragraphs 18-20, and Annex II,

- [1] *Decides* to replace the Committee on Reports of Member States by a Reports Committee, consisting of 19 members, with the following terms of reference:
 - (a) To examine:
 - (i) The Director-General's reports on the activities of the Organization and if appropriate, the Executive Board's comments thereon;
 - (ii) The reports of Member States;
 - (iii) The analysis of those reports prepared by the Secretariat;
 - (iv) The assessment of the work accomplished by Unesco during the period under consideration which the Director-General is required to prepare on the basis of his own reports and of Member States' reports;
 - (b) To submit to the General Conference a report:
 - (i) On the implementation of the programme resolutions and on the efficacy of the methods used by Member States, National Commissions and the Secretariat, containing in particular, an analysis of the ways in which the Organization's programme takes account of the interests and needs of Member States;
 - (ii) On the future development of Member States' contribution to the preparation and execution of Unesco's programme, with recommendations calculated to improve this contribution;
 - (iii) On the subjects on which the General Conference's attention should be concentrated at the following session, such as priority activities, major projects, programme of participation in Member States' activities, etc.:
- (2) *Decides* that this new Reports Committee shall meet six days prior to the opening of the tenth session of the General Conference, so that its observations and recommendations may be submitted to the General Conference in plenary meeting and to the Programme Commission early enough to be taken into account by those bodies;
- (3) *Authorizes* the Executive Board to replace delegations unable to serve on this Committee by other delegations to be designated by the Board.

I. Resolution adopted on the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States: twentieth plenary meeting. 30 November 1956.

X. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE TENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

52. Place and Date of the Tenth Session ¹

The General Conference

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

Having regard to the report by the Director-General on the place and date of meeting of the General Conference and to the recommendation of the Executive Board on this subject (doc. 9C/8),

- [1] *Decides* to hold its tenth session in Paris at the Headquarters of the Organization;
[2] *Decides* that this session shall open early in November 1958.

53. Inclusion of an Item in the Agenda of the Tenth Session ¹

The General Conference

Noting the statement of the Director-General that he intends to resign his post effective at the end of the tenth session of the General Conference,

- [1] *Decides* to place on the agenda of the tenth session the following item: 'The appointment of a Director-General';

Appreciating the heavy responsibility placed upon the Executive Board in preparing the nomination for this post which it is to submit to the General Conference,

- (2) *Requests* the Executive Board, after appropriate consideration, to submit its nomination to the tenth session of the General Conference.

54. Organization of the Tenth Session ²

The General Conference

Noting the report of the Joint Working Party No. 1 of the Programme and Administrative Commissions,

Considering with satisfaction the amendments to certain Rules of Procedure that have been made at the present session with a view to the improvement of the procedures governing the preparation of the programme and budget,

Considering that, as indicated in the reports of the Joint Working Party No. 1 and the Legal Committee, certain further amendments to the Rules of Procedure may be desirable,

1. Resolution adopted at the twentieth plenary meeting, 30 November 1956.

2. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, 5 December 1956. See also resolutions 17 and 39.

Considering that a further study of the organization and methods of work of the General Conference and of its commissions and committees is necessary in order to improve their efficiency and to expedite their work,

[1] *Insfructs* the Executive Board and the Director-General

(a) To draw up further proposals:

(i) For the improvement of the procedures governing the preparation of the programme and budget, including any necessary amendments to the Rules of Procedure;

(ii) For the improvement of the organization and work of the General Conference;

(b) To submit such proposals to the General Conference at its tenth session.

55. Membership of Committees of the Tenth Session

On the report of the Nominations Committee (doc 9C/27), the General Conference at its twenty-first plenary meeting on 4 December 1956 took the following decisions:

[1] *Legal Committee*. The following Member States were elected to serve on the Legal Committee at the tenth session of the General Conference: Afghanistan, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mexico, Poland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet-Nam.

[2] *Reports Committee*. The following Member States were elected to serve on the Reports Committee at the tenth session of the General Conference: ¹ Australia, Colombia, France, Haiti, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Philippines, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

1. See also Resolution 51.

A N N E X A

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION'

Introduction

1. The Programme Commission established by the General Conference at its ninth session held the first of 36 meetings on 13 November. H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal (Sweden) was elected chairman and Mr. K. Bulajic (Yugoslavia), Dr. M. Anas (Afghanistan) and Mr. G. Barrios Duarte (Nicaragua) vice-chairmen. Mr. Donald Cameron (Canada) was elected rapporteur.

2. The Chairman proposed that the Commission might utilize the first two or three meetings for the purpose of a general debate on the whole programme and then proceed to discuss the programme of Technical Assistance, Social Sciences, Cultural Activities, Mass Communication, Education, Natural Sciences, Exchange of Persons, Documents and Publications, and the General Resolutions, in that order. The Chair also took steps to establish five working parties on the following topics:

Draft International Regulations regarding Archaeological Excavations and Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning;

Major Projects;

Fundamental Education;

History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind;

Proposed International Regulations concerning the Exchange of Publications, Educational Statistics and Neighbouring Rights.

Other working parties were later set up to deal with the General Resolutions and with the Free Flow of Information. Two further working parties were set up jointly with the Administrative Commission.

3. The main task of the Commission was to examine the proposed programme and budget for Unesco for the years 1957 and 1958. This programme was set forth in detail in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda 1 to 4. Document 9C/5 Corr. 4 contained the proposals of the Director-General for the expenditure of an additional \$1 million over his proposed budget, voted by the General Conference at its plenary meeting on 13 November. In addition to the basic documents, some 130 draft resolutions containing amendments or other proposals were submitted by the various delegations. Obviously, the introduction of such a large number of suggested modifications in the programme had the effect of further complicating an already involved and extended programme of work.

4. The inclusion of representatives of several new

Member States in addition to the participation of the representatives of a large number of non-governmental organizations in the discussions meant that, if opportunity was to be provided for all to take part, the amount of time taken up with general discussion would represent an unusually large percentage of the total time of the Conference.

BUDGET FOR 1957-58

5. In submitting the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1957-58, the Director-General had recommended a spending level of \$21,659,638. However, on the introduction of a resolution sponsored by Brazil, France, India and Spain, the General Conference by a vote of 27 for, 20 against, with 19 abstentions, agreed to increase the budget ceiling by \$1 million, thus making the total spending level \$22,659,638. Provisional plans for the expenditure of this increase were set forth by the Director-General in document 9C/5 Corr. 4, already quoted, and they took cognizance of a fairly general desire of the General Conference to assign the largest share of the increase to the Major Projects. In dealing with the budgetary implications of the projects approved, the Programme Commission took note of the estimates given in each case but reserved the vote on the total appropriation for each chapter until such time as a comprehensive proposal for balancing the budget was made.

CEA-ERAL DISCUSSIONS OF THE 1957-58 PROGRAMME

6. In his introductory remarks on the Programme and Budget for 1957-58 the Director-General stated that the budget represented an increase of approximately \$1 million over the budget for 1955-56. The further additional \$1 million voted by the General Conference meant that the delegates were responsible for allocating about two million dollars more than for 1955-56. However, an amount of \$561,000 might be absorbed in taking care of necessary salary increases for Unesco staff in the next two years, and the net increase for development of Unesco's programme would thus not be as large as appears at first glance.

7. The main points brought out in the lengthy general debate in the Programme Commission indicated that the Conference was in general agreement with the emphasis on the three Major Projects,

1. Cf. document 9C/26.

namely, Extension of Primary Education in Latin America, Scientific Research on Arid Lands and Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. It was felt that these projects, together with the Technical Assistance programme, were giving substance and a practical sense of achievement to Unesco. They also met an obvious desire on the part of the Conference to concentrate the programme in areas of interest where it could yield practical results, and at the same time contribute to a greater degree of mutual appreciation and understanding among the peoples of the world. There was a feeling shared by both Eastern countries and those of Latin America that there might be a more balanced regional distribution of funds and effort. The view was also expressed that Unesco should gradually envisage an extension of the area and scope of its programme. Another concern expressed by many delegates was the need to use all possible means of making Unesco and its ideals, *aims* and achievements more widely known. The programme in Fundamental Education and the Arid Zone Project had each been responsible for substantial achievements and a resulting better understanding and appreciation of what Unesco stood for in those parts of the world where the projects were being carried on. However, it is probably not too much to say that the project which has caught the imagination of all Member States to the highest degree is the one on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. While this project is still in its formative and exploratory stages, its potential as a major factor for developing a new sense of community through greater knowledge of and appreciation for each country's culture and civilization was felt to be so important that this could be a project of paramount importance to the whole world.

8. The Programme Commission heard a statement by the Representative of the Director-General on the

implementation of the Programme of Aid to Member States in 1955-56 (doc 9C/PRG/18), on the programme and budget proposed by the Director-General for participation in Member States' activities in 1957-58 and on principles and conditions for the grant of aid to Member States (Appendix II to Introduction of doc 9C/5, Corr. 1).

9. In the discussion which followed, references were made to the need for further intensifying co-operation with other regular programme activities and with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the representative of the Director-General gave assurances that this would be done.

10. The Commission noted doc 9C/PRG/18, and the principles and conditions for the grant of aid (Appendix II to Introduction of doc 9C/5, Corr. 1) were approved.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

11. It was fitting that the last resolution submitted to the Commission should be one proposed by the delegate of Uruguay paying a tribute to the great contribution to international peace and understanding made by that great leader, Mahatma Gandhi. By a unanimous standing vote the Commission paid its tribute to the leadership of Gandhi and acknowledged the special debt of the Conference to our Indian hosts for the gracious courtesy and arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the conference. The Commission authorized the Director-General to publish, within the framework of Unesco publications, significant lines of the great Indian leader who has contributed so much to India and the world. It was unanimously agreed that Professor Carneiro, of Brazil, should express the sentiments of the Programme Commission at the final plenary meeting of the Conference. On this appropriate note the thirty-sixth meeting of the Programme Commission came to a close.

1. Education

1. In opening the discussion on the chapter on Education the Acting Director of the Department stated that Unesco was *in constant touch* with the teaching staffs of over 100 schools in 31 Member States and that consequently, the problems of teaching for international understanding were always in mind. He emphasized that the major project on Teacher Training in Latin America, and the older programme of Fundamental Education, were both much concerned with the same problems.

2. Dealing with Adult Education, he emphasized that this was an important element in all phases of Unesco's work.

3. The general debate on the first two sections, Co-operation with International Organizations and Institutions, and Clearing House and Advisory-Services brought out the following points:

(a) Many countries were disappointed at the cuts

in the subventions. There was a feeling that there were inequalities in the subventions awarded to comparable institutes, and there was criticism of the deletion of certain organizations from the list of those receiving subventions.

(b) There was considerable discussion devoted to a comparison of the relative merits of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and the Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations. Although several speakers considered that WCOTP deserved a higher subvention than the Joint Committee, the Commission decided in favour of an equal distribution of the subventions granted to the two organizations.

(c) Another lengthy discussion turned on the status of the Unesco Institute for Youth at Gaunting. There were questions as to why the subvention had been reduced below that awarded to the Hamburg Institute. The reply was that the Gaunting

Institute suffered a crisis in 1955, losing its Director. A special commission of inquiry had studied the situation locally and the programme had been modified. The Commission decided that the subvention to the Institute be restored to its 1955-56 level.

(d) There was a general desire for larger subventions in the field of adult education. It was alleged that there seemed to be a lack of interest by Unesco in that field, and improvements in Unesco's work in adult education were requested.

(e) The subvention to the International Association of Universities was the subject of some discussion, and the feeling was expressed that this association, after 10 years of support from Unesco, should be able to fend for itself. There was no move to reduce the present subvention, but a warning was given that in the future the amount should gradually taper off. A number of speakers defended the Association and emphasized the problems facing universities throughout the world.

4. The Commission's recommendations on subventions will be found below.

5. In the area of Pre-School and School Education, Project 1.321:

(a) A recommendation, proposed by Liberia, to the effect that the Secretariat should call upon the appropriate international non-governmental organizations to collaborate with it in the preparation of teaching materials about international understanding and co-operation, was approved as an amendment to resolution 1.32.

(b) The delegates of Denmark, Panama and Sweden asked why women's education was not given a more prominent place in the programme, especially having regard to its importance for underdeveloped countries.

6. The report of the Working Party on Fundamental Education (doc 9C/PRG/27) provided a careful study of the whole concept of the programme in this field. The following definition of fundamental education was accepted by the Commission as a guide to future activity, it being understood that the eradication of illiteracy was inherent in fundamental education but not the whole of it:

'Fundamental education aims to help people who have not obtained such help from established educational institutions to understand the problems of their environment and their rights and duties as citizens and individuals, to acquire a body of knowledge and skill for the progressive improvement of their living conditions and to participate more effectively in the economic and social development of their community.

'Fundamental education seeks, with due regard for religious beliefs, to develop moral values and a sense of the solidarity of mankind.

'While the object of the school is to educate children, and while "further education" continues the education previously acquired in schools, fundamental education is designed to supplement an incomplete school system in economically underdeveloped areas both rural and urban.'

7. On the basis of this definition it was suggested that the Director-General should consider the

preparation of a major project in this field, which might relate, in particular, to Africa and Madagascar.

8. The Commission approved the recommendations of the Working Party on Fundamental Education as set forth in document 9C/PRG/27.

9. There was lively discussion on the importance of adult education as an effective means of furthering Unesco's programme. The Commission deplored the cut in the budget for adult education in the original programme and warmly welcomed restoration to the 1955-56 level as proposed in document 9C/5 Corr. 4. It insisted that provisions for the holding of a session of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education be restored in the new budget.

10. The Commission approved plans to assist in the development of youth education for social responsibility and international understanding by aiding approved international youth enterprises, by production of study kits, the grant of technical and financial help for international voluntary work camps, and by support for the Unesco Youth Institute at Gauting. A draft resolution (doc 9C/DR/71) introduced by the Philippines and recommending the setting up of a Youth Institute for Asia was amended to the effect that the Director-General should explore the possibility of aiding such an institute and should report to the General Conference at its tenth session.

11. Following a New Zealand motion the Commission adopted the Director-General's proposal to increase by \$90,000 the provision for the project on reading materials for new literates referred to in document 9C/PRG/27, on the understanding that the amount should be divided approximately equally between the Departments of Education and Cultural Activities (see res. 4.63 and 4.64).

MAJOR PROJECT ON EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

12. The Working Party on Major Projects was asked to determine general principles and criteria and their application to the three major projects included in the proposed programme for 1957-58. These criteria, which were approved by the Commission, are attached in full as Appendix 8 to this report.

13. The Commission approved the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America and agreed that it met all the criteria necessary to qualify as a major project. The corresponding budget was approved, provisionally, at \$680,470.

EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO HUNGARY AND EGYPT

14. The delegate of Belgium, supported by a large number of other delegations, moved a resolution to provide up to \$200,000 in emergency educational aid to Hungary and Egypt during the fiscal period

1957-58. The resolution instructed the Director-General to ensure, in close co-operation with the Governments of Hungary and Egypt, other governments concerned, the United Nations and the appropriate Specialized Agencies, that education proceeds uninterruptedly under satisfactory conditions, for the children and young people who have been the victims of the recent events. The Director-General was authorized to draw the necessary funds from the Working Capital Fund. This resolution was approved by acclamation.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 1.11 to 1.81. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

1.1 Co-operation with International Organizations and Institutions

Paragraph 18. The Commission decided that the subventions granted to the Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations and to the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession should be equal. An increase for the two years of \$4,000 was approved (as proposed by the Director-General in doc 9C/5 Corr. 41, thus increasing the subvention to the JCITF to \$4,000 per annum, while that for the WCOTP remained unchanged.

A subvention to the World Federation of United Nations Associations of \$5,000 each year for activities relevant to teaching about the United Nations was approved, as proposed by the Director-General in document 9C/5 Corr. 4.

Paragraph 22. The subvention to the Unesco Institute for Youth, Gaunting, was increased to \$32,000 per annum.

Paragraph 27. In order to take account of document 9C/DR/54, it was decided to add in line 6, after 'teachers' federations!' 'the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession'.

1.3 Pre-School and School Education

The Commission referred to the Secretariat for study a proposal by the delegation of Italy that the attention of Member States should be drawn to the indispensable help which the social worker, given adequate specialized training, can afford the teacher; and that Unesco should promote the organization of an international seminar designed to study either collaboration between social workers and schools, or conditions in various Member States in respect of the special training of social workers.

Paragraph 106. Improvement of School Curriculum. Document 9C/DR/11 on assistance in educa-

tional reform was approved as an amendment to the work plan (budgetary implication: \$32,000).

Paragraphs 107-110. Document 9C/DR/10 concerning improvement in the general and competitive examination systems was approved as a recommendation to be noted in the work plan (no budgetary implications. It was agreed that document SC/DR/43 on the teaching of modern languages should be noted for future programmes.

Paragraph 114. It was agreed to insert 'Assistance may also be given to non-governmental organizations' at the end of the first sentence.

Paragraphs 117-119. Teaching about the United Nations and Human Rights. The increased budgetary provision of \$5,950 for two years proposed by the Director-General for this activity was approved.

Paragraph 130. The budgetary provision for this item was increased by \$5,000 for the two years.

1.4 Fundamental Education

The Commission approved the suggestion that the Director-General should consider, among other possible major projects, the preparation of a major project in the field of fundamental education in Africa and Madagascar.

1.5 Adult Education

Paragraph 183. Consultative Committee on Adult Education. The Director-General's proposal in document 9C/5 Corr. 4 to restore the funds under this item to the 1955-56 level of \$27,500 was approved, it being understood that a meeting of this Committee, costing \$11,360, should be included in the Department's plans.

1.6 Work with Youth

Paragraphs 200-201. The grant of an additional \$10,000 for the next two years to Associated Youth Enterprises was approved.

The Commission, on the proposal of the French delegation (doc 9C/DR/112), approved an appropriation of \$19,788 to continue in 1957-58 activities in connexion with the role of sport in education, as described in document 9C/5 Corr. 1, Annex, paragraphs (4) to (9).

1.7 Emergency Educational Assistance

Paragraph 214. The Commission approved the replacement of this paragraph by the text of document 9C/5 Corr. 3.

Paragraphs 234(a) to (c) in document 9C/5 Corr. 1 were deleted.

1A. Major Project on Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (Teacher Training)

The Programme Commission noted the relevant portions of the Report of the Working Party on Major Project (doc 9C/PRG/26). With reference to paragraph 11(iii) dealing with the intergovernmental Advisory Committee, the Commission recommended that this Committee should be composed of members from the participating countries, selected by the Executive Board, it being understood that other countries in the region wishing to participate in the

meetings of the Committee could do so. The Committee should also include representatives of the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Commission and Unesco.

The Programme Commission, in approving the Working Party's report, expressed the view that the strongest emphasis should be placed, in the implementation of this major project, on rural areas.

2. Natural Sciences

1. The Director of the Department outlined the programme, which is divided into:

Work with international scientific non-governmental organizations;

The improvement of scientific documentation, including the preparation of terminological dictionaries;

Special activities, including assistance to research in such fields as the peaceful uses of atomic energy, cell biology, humid tropical zone studies, marine sciences, etc.

Regional activities carried out through the Science Co-operation Offices in Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia.

2. During the past two years, 20 symposia, attended by more than 12,000 scholars, had been held in various parts of the world. The Commission expressed gratitude to the scientists who had played an important part in international collaboration notably in atomic research, and agreed that it was essential to continue to develop intensive exchanges between them.

3. The Director-General was requested to continue to consider how Unesco could best co-operate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other Specialized Agencies to strengthen collaboration in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, to promote and organize international conferences and seminars and the exchange of scientists, and to encourage studies on the social, cultural and moral implications of atomic energy for the welfare of mankind.

4. There was lively discussion on the section (2.311 B) dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution on the subject. Some delegations, notably the United Kingdom, suggested that as the amount of money Unesco could spend on atomic studies was small it might better use it for work that nobody else was doing, and leave it to the best qualified governments to continue this vital work. A contrary view was expressed by Italy, which felt that Unesco should be able to act usefully in the most vital fields.

5. Document SC/PRG/1, dealing with Unesco's role

in international co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy was approved, as were the budget proposals in document 9C/5 Corr. 4.

6. The field of marine research was supported as an appropriate area for international co-operation by the delegate of Denmark. He urged the idea of an international ship to conduct marine research; this proposal had the warm support of delegates from the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

7. The Commission approved unanimously resolution 2.51, authorizing the Director-General to continue the work of Science Co-operation Offices in Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia, to assist in the co-ordination of scientific research, to promote scientific progress and to associate scientists more closely with Unesco's work.

MAJOR PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARID LANDS

8. The Arid Zone Project started in 1931 and its main objectives and functions are set forth in document 9C/PRG/26. It is operated in close collaboration with the United Nations, FAO, WHO, WMO and non-governmental organizations. The project will operate in 14 countries during 1957-58 and has 23 per cent of the money assigned to major projects.

9. The discussion of this project was enthusiastic on all sides, and many delegations took part. The delegate of the U.S.S.R., in particular, supported the project and said that his Government was ready to help Unesco in its implementation by sending experts and supplying the results of scientific research, films and other materials. He said it would be desirable that certain scientific works on arid zone research be published in Russian and Arabic.

10. The United Kingdom delegate referred to the project on the purification of salt water as most exciting. He also commented on the growth of agricultural production in relation to population growth and suggested that the Director-General get in touch with the United Nations Population Division with a view to establishing a closer relationship between work in agricultural production and that in population growth.

il. The section of the Report of Working Party No. 2 (doc 9C/PRG/26) dealing with the Arid Zone Project was adopted unanimously, and it was agreed that the project conformed to the criteria established for major projects. The delegate of Tunisia made a plea for the inclusion of his country as the host to one of the research centres and was advised by the Director that Tunisia and Morocco would be included in a revised list of the zones concerned in the project (Middle East, South-East Asia and North Africa). Resolution 2.61, authorizing the entire project for a period of six years, was approved.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 2.11 to 2.61. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

2.1 Co-operation with International Scientific Organizations

Paragraph 19. The subvention to the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences was increased by \$11,500 for the two years.

Paragraph 21. An increase of \$6,000 in the subvention to the Pacific Science Association was approved.

Paragraph 22 (a) was approved as in document 9C/5 Corr. 1 with an increased subvention of \$10,000 each year to the Permanent Secretariat of the International Geophysical Year.

Paragraph 22 (b) was approved as in document 9C/5 Corr. 1, with the addition of a subvention of \$5,000 for 1957 only to the Provisional International Computation Centre. The Commission also approved a subvention of \$1,500 per annum for the International Union for the Protection of Nature, as proposed in document 9C/DR/85 as amended on the proposal of the delegate of Poland.¹

2.2 Improvement of Scientific Documentation

Document 9C/DR/14, presented by France, was approved as a recommendation to the Secretariat, as follows:

The Programme Commission

Considering that documentation and information facilities are essential for the progress of science, research and discovery,

Considering that more and more articles are being written throughout the world in the various branches of the natural and the social sciences, so that it is becoming increasingly difficult and sometimes almost impossible for scientists to keep abreast of this output, even in relatively restricted fields of study,

Considering that, in certain fields, particularly in the social sciences (economics, political science, etc.), Unesco has issued extensive bibliographies providing most useful, if not exhaustive, information on articles published throughout the world,

Considering that the value of these bibliographies is greatly reduced by the lack of general facilities whereby research workers may obtain, without undue delay, photographic or microfilm reproductions of articles in their particular field published in reviews which, in the majority of cases, are not readily available to them,

Considering that some bodies already set up for the reproduction of documents in limited fields have yielded excellent results, some of them, after receipt of initial financial support, having become self-supporting,

Convinced that scientific research and discovery would greatly benefit from systematic and co-ordinated action at the national and international level to set up new machinery or greatly expand such as already exists for the photographic reproduction of original works,

Persuaded that such machinery will need to be established on an increasingly large scale as the underdeveloped countries enter the field of advanced scientific studies,

[1] *Recommends* to the Director-General that he convene a committee of experts to study the problem of establishing international machinery through which it would be possible:

(a) Either to specify the national, regional or international body able to supply users most speedily with photographic or microfilm reproductions of any one of the articles, papers or publications listed in Unesco's bibliographies:

(b) Or to prepare for the establishment of a central international body responsible to Unesco, and capable of taking the whole problem in hand and working out appropriate procedures;

[2] *Recommends* to the Director-General that he study the financial implications of these proposals and report to the General Conference at its tenth session.

2.3 Contribution to Scientific Research

Document 9C/PRG/1 on the role of Unesco in connexion with the peaceful use of atomic energy, was noted and approved. The budgetary provisions in 9C/5 Corr. 4 were approved.

Paragraph 43 was replaced by the following:

(43) (ii) *Radio-active isotopes.* In accordance with resolution 2.2223 adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session, a committee of experts

1. Document 9C/DR/85 as amended: 'The General Conference *decides* to grant a subvention of (\$1,500) to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, in order to enable this organization to pursue, in collaboration with the Unesco International Committee on Monuments, the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and other international organizations concerned, its studies on the problems of protection of cultural property and natural riches threatened by economic development programmes involving transformation of the earth's surface.'

met in 1955 to study and propose methods of an international character to facilitate the use of radioactive isotopes in research and industry. The Secretariat is studying national and international regulations on transport and distribution of isotopes and is preparing model regulations.

'(43a) The rapid development of the use of radioactive isotopes in scientific and technical research makes frequent contacts necessary between scientists in different fields. An international conference on the use of isotopes in scientific and technical research will be organized in 1957, for the purpose of a wide exchange of results and methods. The preparation of this conference will require temporary staff, the commissioning of reports and a preliminary meeting of the organizing committee.'

Paragraph 44 was replaced by the following:

'1957: \$52,225 (temporary staff 813,150; travel of delegates \$18,275; consultants \$6,000; contracts \$8,000; staff travel 52,000; printing \$4,800).

'1958: \$29,350 (temporary staff \$10,350; travel of delegates \$6,000; consultants \$3,000; contracts \$3,000; staff travel \$2,000; printing \$5,000).'

Paragraphs 54-57 were noted with the addition of the following sentence: "The Director-General is authorized to study the possibility of the construction of a research vessel by a group of Member States at their expense."

A new paragraph was added after paragraph 57: '(F) New sources of energy. Unesco will collaborate with the United Nations in its efforts to stimulate the use of energy sources other than those from fuel, hydro-electric generators or atomic fission. Reports will be prepared under contract and representatives will be sent to conferences and meetings organized in this field.

'1957: \$5,500 (consultants \$2,000; contracts \$3,000; staff travel \$500).

'1958: \$2,500 (contracts \$2,000; staff travel \$500).'

2.4 Promotion of Science

Document 9C/DR/15, International List of Historical Scientific Instruments, was approved, as follows:

'As over 82 institutions in 15 countries have already replied to the questionnaire sent out by the International Council of Museums in 1953, the project for a list of historical scientific instruments will be resumed and completed within a year, with the co-operation of the International Council of Scientific Unions (International Union of the History of Science). (Budgetary implications for 1957-58: \$3,500 for the completion of the list, \$3,000 for its publication).'

A number of delegations stressed the importance of science teaching, deplored the abolition of the division dealing with that subject in the Department and hoped that its reinstatement might be considered.

2A. Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands

The Commission noted the relevant parts of the report (doc 9C/PRG/26) of the Working Party No. 2 on Major Projects. Document 9C/DR/110 (Arid Zone Institute in Pakistan) was noted for con-

sideration in the work plans.

The Director-General's budget proposals contained in document 9C/5 Corr. 4 were approved, making a total budget of \$506,750 for the two years.

3. Social Sciences

1. The necessity of paying more attention to teaching, research and the training of workers in the field of social science was underlined by the seriousness of the debate in this field. There was concern that the funds provided were inadequate to meet the needs of the world going through a period of unprecedentedly rapid change and emphasis was laid on the fact that the programme for the next two years represented a continuation of that of the previous period with a concentration of effort in a more limited field. Among projects which will make substantial demands on the budget in the next two years are:

(a) The production of a two-language dictionary of social science terminology;

(b) A programme to promote the teaching of the social sciences, based on an international survey;

(c) A study of the implications of industrialization on social development.

2. A measure of the determination of the General Conference to do something effective about teaching and research in the field of social science was the searching examination made of the proposals with respect to the continuation of the work of the Unesco Institute for Social Sciences at Cologne and the Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia at Calcutta, and the proposals to establish centres at Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile. The plans for the two latter centres, which could have far-reaching effects on the social development of Latin America, were approved on the understanding that Unesco would provide financial assistance for a four-year period commencing in 1958. It is desirable that Unesco's contribution, within the budgetary limit, should be on the basis of one third of the cost, two-thirds being provided by the participating countries. It was further understood that at the end of four years

the financing of the centres would become the responsibility of Brazil and Chile. It was also agreed that in the event that either country's plans did not materialize as rapidly as contemplated, with the result that a portion of the Unesco appropriation was not used, the Director-General would be authorized to spend such unexpended funds for similar research projects. The principle of assistance on a shared basis with the beneficiary taking over full responsibility at the end of a fixed period is one that has been successfully applied for many years in North America by the larger foundations in supporting teaching and research in universities, and its application to projects in Unesco could have beneficial and productive results.

3. The eloquent appeal of the Japanese delegate urging the strongest support for a study of the moral, social and cultural problems involved in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy was one of the highlights of the discussion and one which received sympathetic support. Throughout the debate, great stress was laid on the importance of the closest possible co-operation between international organizations and associations working in the field of social science.

4. Reference was made to the need for more emphasis on education for women in underdeveloped countries and a major emphasis was placed on the role social science teaching can play in developing mutual understanding between peoples and countries. Among other resolutions to which much attention was devoted were those dealing with educational statistics. The delegates from Lebanon and the British Caribbean group in particular urged that more attention be paid to the provision of machinery for gathering educational statistics, pointing out that useful statistics were non-existent in many Member States.

5. In deciding to approve an increased appropriation for the Cologne Institute the Commission accepted a suggestion from the delegate of the United States of America that the work of the Institute be carefully revised in the light of the following recommendation:

The Programme Commission

Considering the significance of the Cologne Institute for the promotion of international research in the field of social science,

Having due regard to the accomplishments of the Institute over the past five years.

Concerned, however, about the lack of success of the Institute in fully developing international and cross-border programmes and in enlisting the interest, on a contract basis, of a wider international clientele, thereby reaching a status of relative financial independence,

Favouring the decision of the Director-General to increase the present budget for the next two years,

[1] *Welcomes* the proposal to re-examine comprehensively the work and organization of the Institute;

[2] *Recommends* that such a re-examination be undertaken by the Secretariat in 1957 with the following criteria in mind:

- (a) To explore the capacity of the Secretariat, specifically of the Department of Social Sciences, to utilize the services of the Institute to the fullest extent possible;
 - (b) To examine the prospects of increasing the interest of Member States and outside agencies in supporting the work of the Institute, so that the major part of the regular budget of the Institute may be secured by contributions from, or by contracts concluded with, Member States and agencies outside Unesco;
 - (c) To analyse the structure and character of the present organization and management from the point of view of administrative efficiency and economy;
 - (d) To scrutinize the programme of the Institute from the point of view of proper selection of subject matters and subject areas in the interest of intensified international and cross-border research;
- [3] *Recommends* further that following the conclusion of this comprehensive re-examination the Executive Board be authorized to evaluate the work and organization of the Institute and to make final suggestions concerning future support of it by Unesco.

6. Throughout the entire discussion on the Social Sciences chapter emphasis was repeatedly placed upon the significant contribution that an enhanced programme in teaching and research in social science could make towards the solution of the problems of race relationships and towards facilitating co-operation among the nations in developing international understanding.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 3.11 to 3.91. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

3.1 Co-operation with International Social Science Organizations and Institutions

Paragraphs 35-37. Unesco Institute for Social Sciences (Cologne). Following a proposal from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Commission recommended that the subvention to this Institute be increased to \$42,000 per annum. The text of the paragraphs remain otherwise as in document 9C/5 Corr. 1.

3.2 Social Science Documentation, Information and Terminology

Paragraphs 62-71. The budget total was increased by \$8,750 for the two years, the increase specifically referring to paragraphs 65 and 70.

3.3 Statistics relating to Education, Culture and Mass Communication

The relevant portions of document 9C/PRG/28 (Report of Working Party No. 5 of the Programme

Commission) were noted and approved, together with resolution 3.33.

3.4 Development of Teaching of the Social Sciences

The budget appropriation of \$120,000 relating to the Chilean Institute (res. 3.42 (d)) and to the Brazilian Research Centre (res. 3.72 (b)) was approved as in document 9C/5 Corr. 4, on the understanding that the distribution of funds between the two centres would be conditional upon the Director-General's negotiations with the two countries concerned.

The delegate of Cuba declared that his country was willing to provide up to \$10,000 for the organization of a social science seminar to be held in Havana, in co-operation with the OAS, for the study of international organizations.

Paragraph 109. The Commission took note of this paragraph as in document 9C/5 and not as amended

in 9C/5 Corr. 1, i.e. the budget figures for 1958 read as follows: \$70,750 (contracts \$21,750; mission staff \$49,000).

3.8 Development of Evaluation Techniques

The Commission approved the proposal in document 9C/5 Corr. 4 to restore \$5,000 for activities under resolution 3.82.

The Commission noted document 9C/DR/46 ('Surveys concerning the Cultural Level of Populations') and decided that it should be taken into account in the work plans.

3.83 Establishment of a Centre to provide a Common Basic Training for International Civil Servants

The Commission noted document 9C/PRG/3 and approved the draft resolution contained therein as amended (res. 3.83), with a budgetary implication of \$2,000.

4. Cultural Activities

1. The discussions in the cultural activities chapter covered a wide range of subject matter. The Commission approved resolutions inviting Member States to encourage the affiliation of their national associations with international organizations in the various fields of cultural activity and authorizing the Director-General to assist international organizations working for the development of co-operation between specialists, documentation services and the dissemination and exchange of information, by granting them subventions and assisting in the co-ordination of programmes and activities where necessary. An increased subvention was approved for the International Theatre Institute and the Commission recommended that a Latin American Theatre Congress be held (doc 9C/DR/27). The Unesco Liaison Committee of international organizations in the fields of art and letters was also instructed to take the initial steps towards the creation of an International Council of Arts and Letters.

2. Under the section dealing with the International Exchange of Information, the Director-General was authorized to maintain services necessary for the exchange of information in the fields of: exchange of publications, bibliography and documentation, museums, and translations. It was agreed that the Secretariat would start work on the international standardization of bibliographical data and would use the International Committee on Bibliography for this purpose (doc SC/DR/1).

3. Member States were invited to become parties to the Universal Copyright Convention and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Commission approved the proposals (doc 9C/PRG/14) of its Working Party regarding the draft recommenda-

tions to Member States on the regulation of archaeological excavations and the regulation of international competitions in architecture and town planning.

4. There was considerable discussion under the general heading of the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind. Particular interest developed on the subject of groups whose culture and language are threatened with change, disintegration, or extinction. A proposal (doc 9C/DR/127) that the Director-General be authorized, in consultation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to associate Unesco with the work of the committee set up to deal with this problem and to encourage international research about it, was approved.

5. Recommendations to the Secretariat to consider the establishment of a Theatre Faculty for Asia (doc 9C/DR/56) and a Centre for Dramatic Art (doc 9C/DR/73) were approved.

6. Resolutions dealing with the raising of the cultural levels of community life were approved and the Director-General was authorized to assist Member States (res. 4.61 and 4.62) to contribute to the raising of the cultural level of community life by:

(a) Publishing the results of studies previously made by Unesco;

(b) Continuing and developing work relating to the present state of traditional cultures in certain regions of South-East Asia;

(c) Placing teaching materials for arts and crafts at the disposal of Member States;

(d) Participating, at the request of Member States, in their efforts to improve the teaching of the arts and crafts.

7. It was agreed that the role of libraries and museums in the development of community life

should be strengthened by making provision for the organization of international seminars on libraries and museums and by supporting the activities of Member States in these fields. The role of museums was the subject of a special resolution (doc 9C/DR/18 Rev.) which authorized and instructed the Director-General to study the most effective means of enabling all classes of society to have liberal access to museums and to submit a report dealing with the technical and legal aspects of the question to the Executive Board at least 90 days before the opening of the tenth session of the General Conference. The Director-General was also authorized (doc. 9C/DR/19) to examine the whole problem of library services in underdeveloped countries and to submit to the next session of the General Conference a set of recommendations designed to speed up the development of library services in those countries. He was also authorized to make plans for an international conference on this subject at a later date.

S. The delegation of Argentina was able to obtain strong support for its proposal to establish an International Documentation Centre in Buenos Aires (doc 9C/DR/49) and the Director-General was authorized to found such a centre with a budgetary implication of 930,000. It would have the responsibility for collecting, cataloguing and translating into Spanish documents relating to the United Nations and the Specialized agencies.

9. One of the sections which provoked the liveliest discussion was that dealing with the production and dissemination of reading material for new literates. This is one of the most challenging problems facing Unesco and the general feeling of the delegates seemed to be that there was room for improvement in the work that was being done. The concern had to do not only with the quality of material being produced but with the type of person selected to do the preparation. Delegates from Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon, India, Afghanistan and the British Caribbean Group in particular stressed the fact that the material given to new literates must be adult, well-planned and uplifting material which would stress cultural and human values. Particular attention should be paid to the production of material for adolescents and to the kind of literature which would encourage the individual to continue his reading.

10. In connexion with the proposal contained in document 9C/5 Corr. 4 calling for the expenditure of an additional \$90,000 for the preparation of material in this field, the delegate of New Zealand presented a proposal which was enthusiastically approved in the following terms:

That an additional \$90,000 be allocated to the interdepartmental project on reading materials for new literates and that the Director-General be requested to prepare for presentation to the Executive Board a work plan that will allocate approximately half this increase to each of the departments of Education and Cultural Activities.'

11. As a contribution to the development of culture and international understanding, the Director-

General was authorized to encourage and assist Member States in the international dissemination of works of art and music by means of reproductions, exhibitions and recordings. He was also authorized to encourage and facilitate, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international organizations, the translation of representative works of the various literatures. Particular attention should be paid to the translation of literary classics that are not sufficiently known and to encouraging the dissemination of contemporary works of leading writers.

12. As another means of furthering the development of culture and international understanding, the Director-General was authorized (res. 4.71) to organize meeting, exchanges of views and studies between philosophers, writers, educators and scholars for discussion of problems of human interest in the world of today, and also to make arrangements with the International Commission set up for this purpose for the completion of the six-volume work on the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind. The production of this history was the subject of a special study by Working Party So. 4 which, in document 9C/PRG/29, suggested that the volumes be submitted to the National Commissions of Member States for study and comments. The Working Party also approved the preparation of abridged editions, and asked that the President of the International Commission should submit to the General Conference at its tenth session plans for consultation in the editorial preparation of the abridged edition.

13. It was also decided that the International Commission should cease to function the day that the manuscripts are consigned, ready for printing, to the publishers. The publication of the French edition and of editions in other languages and the publication of two-volume and one-volume editions in other languages, should be handed over to some smaller and less expensive body, such as the Bureau of the International Commission, thus reducing the cost to Unesco. The publication of the Journal of World History should be transferred from the International Commission to some other body as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1958.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 4.11 to 4.81. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

4.1 Co-operation with International Cultural Organizations

Paragraph 23. Document 9C/DR/27 was noted, the subvention to the International Theatre Institute for 1958 raised to \$30,000, and the following recommendation made: 'The Programme Commission recommends that a Latin American Theatre Congress be held.'

Paragraph 33. To take account of document 9C/DR/57, which was then withdrawn, the following

sentence was added to this paragraph : 'The Liaison Committee should work to prepare the establishment of an International Council for Arts and Letters.'

4.2 International Exchange of Information

Paragraph 43. To take account of document 9C/DR/1, the following *sentence* was added: 'The Secretariat will start work on the international standardization of bibliographical data, using the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography to this end: the total additional cost not to exceed \$2,000.'

4.3 International Agreements

Document 9C/PRG/7 and the draft recommendation on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations contained therein were approved, with the amendments (drafting changes in English only) suggested by the Working Party in its report (doc 9C/PRG/14).

Document 9C/PRG/8 and the draft recommendation concerning international competitions in architecture and town planning contained therein were approved. Due note was taken of the Working Party's comments contained in document 9C/PRG/14, and reading as follows:

'The Working Party considers that paragraph 1 (b) of the draft recommendation, according to which international competitions may be either open or restricted, should be interpreted as meaning that it should *not* be permissible for an open competition and a closed competition to be arranged simultaneously for the same purpose. In the view of the Working Party, this interpretation is supported by the terms of Article 3 of the standard regulations annexed to the draft recommendation, which stipulates that the conditions and programme of an international competition shall be identical for all competitors. The Working Party believes that if an open competition and a restricted competition were arranged at the same time for the same purpose, the conditions would not be the same for all competitors.'

The report of the Working Party on International Regulations (doc 9C/PRG/14) was approved.

The relevant portions of document 9C/PRG/28, Report of Working Party No. 5, concerning the regulation of international exchanges of publications and the preparation of a draft international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters, were noted and approved.

4.4 Unesco Library and Reference Service

The Commission took note of paragraphs 85-91 of document 9C/5.

4.5 Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind

Document 9C/DR/128 was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat, the operative paragraph reading as follows:

'The Director-General is authorized, in consultation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to associate Unesco with the work of the committee set up at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to encourage international research concerned with the study of groups whose culture and language are threatened with change, disintegration or extinction, and to assist them.'

Budgetary implication: \$5,000 for 1957 and 1958.

Paragraph 97. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. Document 9C/PRG/10 and the resolution contained therein were approved (res. 4.53). Some delegates expressed the view that the contributions required from Member States for the creation of the Centre were somewhat high.

4.6 Culture and Community Development

Documents 9C/DR/56 (Theatre Faculty of Asia) and 9C/DR/73 (Centre for Dramatic Art in Asia) were noted as suggestions to the Secretariat.

Document 9C/DR/18 Rev. was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat:

The General Conference

Considering that, even in those countries that are most richly endowed with museums, where entrance to those institutions is often free, hardly one person visits them for every 200 who pay for admission to a cinema,

Considering that museums represent a wealth of culture and human achievement and that it is regrettable that so little use should be made of that wealth by the masses,

- (1) *Authorizes* the Director-General to carry out a study, in consultation with the International Council of Museums, on the most effective means of enabling all social classes, and especially the working classes, to have liberal access to the treasures of the past, bearing witness to man's striving after beauty and culture;
- (2) *Instructs* the Director-General to submit a report on this study, dealing with the technical and legal aspects of the question, to the Executive Board at least 90 days prior to the opening of the tenth session of the General Conference, in accordance with Article 3 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;
- (3) *Invites* the Executive Board to decide, after studying this report, whether the question of a draft recommendation to Member States, within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution, should be included in the agenda of the tenth session of the General Conference.

Document 9C/DR/19 concerning library services in underdeveloped countries was approved, the operative paragraph reading as follows:

'*Authorizes* the Director-General to have these

problems examined (for example: the compilation of a list of the requisite catalogues; the planning of the development of such libraries; the training of staff; the problem arising in connexion with essential reviews or books that are out of print; record libraries and film libraries; the difficulties of language and translation, etc.) and to submit to the General Conference, at its tenth session, a comprehensive study, including a set of recommendations calculated to facilitate and speed up the establishment of such libraries in underdeveloped countries. Plans should also be drawn up for the holding of an international conference at a later date.' (Budgetary implications for 1957-58: \$10,000.)

Document 9C/DR/49 was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat:

The General Conference

Considering the benefit to be derived by official and private bodies from the collection, cataloguing and translation into Spanish of documents relating to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies,

[I] Authorizes the Director-General to found an International Documentation Centre with its headquarters in Buenos Aires.
(Budgetary implications: \$30,000.)

4.7 Culture and International Understanding

Document 9C/DR/42 was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat:

'The Director-General is authorized to encourage the comparative study of terms seemingly equivalent in different languages in the field of intercultural relations and individual cultures, particularly by:

(a) Enlisting the support of governments and National Commissions of Member States and national and international organizations working in those fields;

(b) Gathering, analysing and disseminating information;

(c) Publishing the results of the studies undertaken in the form best suited to the widest possible use of the material.'

(Budgetary implications for 1957-58: \$2,500.)

The Report of the Working Party on a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (doc 9C/PRG/29) was approved. The following provisions contained therein were also approved:

Paragraph 23 (c). 'The manuscripts of the six volumes shall also be submitted to the National Commissions of the Member States of Unesco for study and comments, without prejudice to the consultations already planned by the International Commission. National Commissions might be asked to submit their comments within three months at the most.'

Paragraph 26. 'The Working Party recommends reaffirmation of the sense of the eighth session of the General Conference that the preparation of these abridged editions is approved in principle, and that the President of the International Commission be asked to present to the General Conference at

its tenth session plans for consultations in the editorial preparation of the abridged editions.'

Paragraph 27 (b). The International Commission shall cease to function on the day that the manuscripts of the six volumes of the work are consigned, ready for printing, to the publishers. It shall hand over the remaining tasks-publication of the French edition and of editions in other languages, publication of two-volume and one-volume abridged editions -to some other smaller and less expensive body, for example the Bureau of the International Commission. This would reduce the amount of funds to be supplied by Unesco for these purposes.

'The General Conference instructs the Bureau of the International Commission to work out detailed plans for the preparation of the abridged editions in two volumes and in one volume, bearing in mind the relevant decisions of the eighth session of the General Conference.'

Paragraph 31 (a). 'The publication of the Journal shall be entrusted to an international historical body, and negotiations for this purpose shall be undertaken in 1957-58.'

'The transfer of responsibility for the publication of the Journal to a body other than the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind shall be made as soon as possible, and at all events by the end of 1958.'

The Commission recommends approval of the budget provision of \$144,600, requested by the International Commission, and supported by the Working Party.

Paragraph 237. Participation Programme. The Commission took note of document 9C/PRG/18, and approved the resolution contained in 9C/PRG/PROV/4 (res. 4.75).1

1. It was also decided that the following draft resolution, based on document 9C/DR/80, proposed by the delegation of Belgium and amended by the delegations of Belgium and Poland, should be taken into account in the work plans for 1957-58 (cf. doc 9C/PRG/SR.28):

The General Conference

[1] *Recommends* to the Director-General that he invite the International Committee on Monuments to study, in collaboration with representatives of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the International Council of Museums, the International Association of Plastic Arts and any other international organization concerned, whether it would be appropriate for Unesco to take action with a view to protecting the character and beauty of the countryside of Member States;

[2] Invites the Director-General, after receiving the report of the International Committee on Monuments, to consider whether it would be useful for him to propose to the Executive Board the inclusion in the agenda of the tenth session of the General Conference of a proposal for the regulation of this question on an international basis, with a view to the possible adoption of a recommendation to Member States at the eleventh session.

4A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

The Programme Commission approved the relevant parts of the report of the Working Party on Major Projects (doc 9C/PRG/26) and with a budgetary appropriation for 1957-58 of \$663,885. It also approved the resolution contained in document 9C/PRG/PROV/2, as amended in debate (res. 4.81).

A number of draft resolutions relating to the Major Project were referred to the International Advisory Committee for consideration:

- 9C/DR/30. Czechoslovakia (mutual knowledge of the cultures of East and West).
- 9C/DR/44. Yugoslavia (conference of representatives of national youth organizations).
- 9C/DR/44 Corr. Corrigendum.
- 9C/DR/44 Rev. Revised (conference of representatives of national and international youth organizations).
- 9C/DR/47. Lebanon (international centre for cultural studies and changes).
- 9C/DR/77. Japan (reporting and evaluation of Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values).
- 9C/DR/81. Belgium (international meetings and symposia).
- 9C/DR/88. United Kingdom (model rules for film festivals).
- 9C/DR/89. United Kingdom (television programmes).
- 9C/DR/90. United Kingdom (publication of 'The Muslim Architecture of Egypt').

- 9C/DR/91. United Kingdom (international collection of photographic negatives of works of art).
- 9C/DR/92. United Kingdom (survey of the pre-Moghul art of India).
- 9C/DR/93. United Kingdom (children's film centres).
- 9C/DR/96. Japan (use of film in Major Project for Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values).
- 9C/DR/97. Japan (participation programme in the Major Project for Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values).
- 9C/DR/98. Japan (exchange of top-level intellectual leaders).
- 9C/DR/99. Japan (survey on historical documents).
- 9C/DR/100. Japan (survey into factors which hinder the implementation of human rights).
- 9C/DR/101. Japan (teaching of languages of wide communication).
- 9C/DR/102. Japan (improvement of school curriculum).
- 9C/DR/106. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Major Project for Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values).
- 9C/DR/108. Japan (improvement of textbooks and teaching materials).
- 9C/DR/109. United Kingdom (contribution of mass communication to the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values).
- SC/DR/III. Uruguay (philosophy congresses).

5. Mass Communication

1. In opening the discussion on the Mass Communication chapter, the Director of the Department referred to the recommendations of the Working Party set up at the eighth session of the General Conference to study the reorganization of the Department, and to the Director-General's report on the implementation of those recommendations (doc 9C/PRG/11). The programme for 1957-58, he said, was designed to move further in the direction recommended by the Working Party. One of the basic objectives of the new programme would be the encouragement of National Commissions to establish closer working relationships with the mass media agencies, in order to mobilize the active support of the non-governmental agencies for Unesco's programme.

2. Several delegations expressed disappointment at the small degree of reorganization carried out and others criticized certain features of the new staffing pattern.

3. In the main, the Mass Communication programme in 1957-58 will cover three major areas:

- (a) Plans and measures to stimulate the free flow of information;
- (b) Special activities designed to encourage the

production of mass media programmes on educational, scientific and cultural themes;

(c) Assistance to Member States in improving the means and techniques of communications.

The Commission approved resolution 5.12 which authorizes the Director-General to adopt measures for securing the widest possible adherence to arrangements and agreements designed to reduce obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas. It also authorizes him to formulate measures, in co-operation with the United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and appropriate international organizations, which would result in reducing obstacles to the free flow of information in the areas of telecommunications, postal traffic, transport and tariffs.

4. The Commission approved a resolution contained in document 9C/PRG/17 dealing with the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials and asked the Director-General to convene a meeting of governmental experts of contracting parties to discuss the application of this agreement.

5. Related to the discussion on the free flow of information was a debate on the free movement of persons. There was the strongest support for the

banning of all attempts at discrimination and at the establishment of barriers to the free movement of persons on racial, religious or other grounds.

6. The delegates of Afghanistan and Australia raised the question of interference with the transmission of radio broadcasts and it was suggested that the Director of the Department might bring the matter before the International Telecommunications Union.

7. There was considerable divergence of opinion on the draft resolution 9C/DR/70, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which sought condemnation of the use of mass media for purposes of harmful propaganda; the draft was referred, with other proposals, to a working party for amendment and the final agreed text will be found recorded in resolution 5.31.

8. The Director-General was authorized (res. 5.21 and 5.22) to maintain a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information on mass communication and for the stimulation of international exchanges of educational, scientific and cultural programmes such as photographic exhibitions, films, tape recordings, radio and television programmes. Authorization was also given to promote the co-ordination of activities of national research institutes in the field of mass communication, in particular by encouraging the creation of an international association of such institutes.

9. Under Project 5.321 (Press) some delegations believed that more use could be made of the local press and of local reporters for on-the-spot coverage in the promotion of Unesco ideas and activities.

10. A number of draft resolutions concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy were submitted and the Director-General was authorized to assist Member States in the study of the moral, social and cultural problems involved in the utilization of atomic energy and to circulate authoritative and objective information on this subject.

11. The *Unesco Courier* came in for considerable favourable comment. The Director of the Department pointed out that the present circulation was 86,000 copies, of which 70,000 were paid subscriptions—an increase of 20,000 as compared with the time of the Montevideo conference.

12. Plans were under way to print 20,000 copies in the Russian language in 1957. The German, Swiss and Austrian delegations made a strong plea for the publication of the *Courier* in the German language, pointing out that 80 million people would be served by so doing. The Austrian delegate deplored the suppression of the *Unesco Nachrichten* and the Commission approved a recommendation (doc 9C/DR/39) urging the Director-General to reconsider his decision to discontinue this publication or to consider the possibility of issuing a similar publication. The delegates from Ceylon and Indonesia stressed that it was important that Unesco publications be printed in at least the official languages of their countries.

13. The continuation of the Unesco Coupon Schemes was approved, as providing a simple and

effective means for Member States to aid programmes and projects in other countries.

14. Under the terms of a proposal by the delegation of France, adopted by the Commission, the Director-General was authorized to promote the exchanges of cultural, educational and scientific radio programmes. Special emphasis was placed on the contribution these exchanges could make to the furtherance of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. It was also pointed out that until now, the needs and interests of underdeveloped countries had been practically ignored in such interchanges.

15. Another French proposal under the heading of Public Liaison, dealing with the establishment of an international competition designed to encourage writers of all countries to produce high quality work, was approved for study, without budgetary allocation.

16. In the section dealing with Improvement of the Means and Techniques of Communication a further French proposal on the use of television for adult education was approved, with some amendments. It provided *inter alia* that Unesco will organize a seminar in 1957 between television and adult education agencies for the purpose of developing more effective programmes.

17. A related resolution (doc 9C/DR/22) which was adopted stresses the great services that visual media can render in the field of fundamental education and authorizes the Director-General to promote research into the most effective techniques, as applied to fundamental education, and to submit to the next session of the General Conference a set of recommendations based on the results of a large number of pilot experiments which have either been carried out by Unesco or by Member States.

18. Provision was also made for the holding of an audio-visual seminar in South-East Asia.

19. There was considerable discussion of resolution 5.51 dealing with an expansion of the facilities for the training of journalists. The Director-General was authorized to organize technical experiments, seminars and pilot projects and to provide fellowships to assist Member States to improve their techniques and expand the means of communication.

20. A number of additional ideas were brought out in the discussions which can be summarized as follows:

(a) There was agreement on the need for greater personal contact between the Mass Communication Department and persons responsible for the handling of mass media, i.e. journalists, artists, technicians and producers;

(b) Mass media such as television and radio are essential for the education of illiterates and new literates in underdeveloped countries;

(c) Mass media are powerful instruments for good or evil. There is need to curb the negative influence, either by direct action or by providing the kind of

films and radio programmes which will bring about better education and understanding;

(d) Emphasis was placed on the need to produce more documentary films and to train technicians in the use of mass media for school and general use;

(e) Unesco should not try to intervene in the operations of those responsible for the actual production of mass media. These organizations are still young and might be recalcitrant to the intrusion of an international body in what they consider to be their private affairs;

(f) There is need for collecting and disseminating information concerning legislation and international agreements on mass media.

21. The document 9C/PRG/15 on the influence of mass media on children was noted and approved, and the import of documents 9C/DR/78 and 9C/DR/115 sponsored by Italy and France respectively and dealing with the protection of children from the possible adverse influence of press, film, radio and television, was noted and approved as a recommendation to the Director-General, with some financial provision.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 5.11 to 5.52. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

5.3 Public Information and Promotion of International Understanding

The Commission approved the revised report of Working Party No. 7 on the free flow of information (doc 9C/PRG/31 Rev.). On the recommendation of the Working Party, it approved an amended text of resolution 5.31.

Paragraph 85. Document 9C/DR/39 was approved as amended, as an instruction to the Secretariat:

The General Conference

[1] *Recommends* to the Director General

(a) To re-examine the decision to discontinue the publication of the *Unesco-Nachrichten* or to consider the possibility of a similar publication being issued, in the light of financial possibilities;

(b) To study the possibility of giving a wider place to the German language in the publications of Unesco.

Document 9C/DR/25, as amended in debate, was approved, but the corresponding budgetary implication of \$30,000 was not approved:

The General Conference

Considering that the system of big international competitions has been suggested as a means of focusing the interest of educational and cultural leaders in all countries on the basic problems for whose solution Unesco is working,

Considering that this method, which was accepted by the Executive Board at its thirty-seventh session, is worth trying out in conjunction with

other methods already in use (expert committees and contracts with selected persons),

- [1] *Inuites* the Director-General to study the conditions under which an international competition with big enough prizes to induce writers in all countries to produce high-quality work could be launched. The subject of the competition would be chosen by the Executive Board from among the most important questions with which Unesco is concerned (e.g., human rights, fundamental education, reading material for new literates, impact of industrialization on primitive societies, etc.).

(Special Activities)

Document 9C/PRG/15 on the influence of mass media on children was noted and approved. In this connexion document 9C/DR/78, with the amendment contained in 9C/DR/115 and as further modified in debate, was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat. A budgetary implication of \$18,000 was approved.

Document 9C/PRG/13 (report of the Director-General on the possibility of instituting a world culture, science and education week and Unesco awards) was noted and approved.

5.4 Development of the Production of Mass Media Programmes on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Themes

Document 9C/DR/5 (constitution of an international non-governmental body comprising international film and television associations and organizations) was approved as an instruction to the Secretariat, as follows :

The General Conference

Convinced that the rapid progress of techniques in film and television, and the existence in this field of an ever-increasing number of international specialized bodies associating both professional organizations and federations pursuing artistic, cultural, scientific or educational aims, raise in an urgent form the question of establishing a body for international co-operation and co-ordination, to function as a clearing house for information, a centre for meeting, liaison and conciliation, and a office for study and research in regard to certain problems of common interest,

Conscious of the prime influence exerted in all fields by film and television and of the need, in particular, to increase contacts between professional producers and distributors of cinematograph films and television programmes, on the one hand, and persons responsible for artistic and cultural education and training, on the other,

Considering that it is the task of Unesco to promote the free flow of expression, as well as international co-operation, in the field of communication, and especially in film and television,

Considering that establishment of an international body in the field of film and television should

be the subject of full investigation with the international associations and organizations concerned.

[1] Invites the Director-General:

- (a) To carry out such an investigation, particularly by enlisting the co-operation of duly accredited representatives of the international associations and bodies concerned;
- (b) If suitable, in the light of the results of his study and the preliminary work in the matter effected during 1950 by experts convened by the International Centre for Still Photography and Cinematography to promote the constitution of an independent international non-governmental body, comprising the international associations and organizations concerned, with full guarantees for their autonomy in their respective fields of competence;

[2] Invites the organizations and associations concerned to assist in the study of this problem.

5.5 Improvement of the Means and Techniques of Communication

Document 9C/DR/20 as amended was approved, as follows:

'1. The progress achieved, particularly in Europe, as regards co-operation between television authorities and adult education organizers (especially as a result of the formation of listening groups and television clubs) makes international pooling of experience desirable.

'2. Unesco will accordingly organize in 1957 a seminar on collaboration between television and adult education in the field of programme planning. Such a seminar might include a detailed study of experiments made in various countries (with screenings of kinescopes), of the successes obtained and the difficulties encountered. The agenda of the seminar will also include the pooling of productions, and perhaps the preparation of programmes suitable for showing in several countries, and the use of television in education for living in a world community. The participants will be drawn in equal numbers from television itself (administrators, producers and technicians) and from adult education associations, institutions and services. The seminar will carry on the work that Unesco has been doing for some years past to promote the use of television for educational and cultural purposes.'

(Budgetary implications for 1957-58: \$15,000.)

Document 9C/DR/22 was noted for consideration in the work plans:

The General Conference

Considering that audio-visual media are far from having been used systematically for education, science and culture on the requisite scale,

Considering that such media all too often lavish entertainment or superficial information on audiences who are already in a privileged position, while nothing is done for the great masses of the people for whom the radio is at times the only medium of information and culture,

Considering that they may be of very great service not only for fundamental education in countries in process of development where, however great the efforts made, a long time will be required to build up a body of qualified teachers for all levels of education, but also in technical and vocational extension courses for adults in the more developed countries (being used, if need be, in combination with correspondence courses),

- (1) Authorizes the Director-General to conduct an inquiry in Member States into the requirements of the broad masses in the field of technical education and culture, which are not met or are only partly met by such standard educational methods as schools and books, and into the audio-visual techniques which would enable such shortcomings to be made good;
- [2] Authorizes the Director-General to promote research into such techniques and their use in fundamental and adult education;
- [3] Authorizes the Director-General to submit to the General Conference, at its tenth session, a set of recommendations to Member States, based, in particular, on the results of a large number of pilot experiments which have been carried out by several Member States, either in co-operation with Unesco or as independent government undertakings.

(Budgetary implications for 1957-58: 815,000.)

Paragraph 162. To take account of document 9C/DR/33, which was approved, the following was inserted at the end: 'A similar audio-visual seminar will be organized in a country of South-East Asia.' (Additional budgetary provision: \$19,534.)

The remainder of the chapter (para. 174 to the end) was noted. The French delegation, in continuance of the general debate, queried the extent of the re-organization carried out in pursuance of the directive of the eighth session of the General Conference. The Assistant Director-General assured the Commission the matter was under constant review.

6. Exchange of Persons

1. This programme received the warm approval and support of the Commission. General regret was expressed that budgetary limitations forbade its extension on a massive scale.

2. A proposal (doc 9C/DR/37) by the delegation of Austria to finance a large number of fellowships for study and training in peaceful uses of atomic energy, after having been somewhat reduced, was

approved unanimously (budgetary implication \$58,000).

3. The Commission welcomed the re-establishment at the 1955-56 level of the credits for workers' travel grants, with particular reference to the expansion of this scheme to Asian workers.

4. A proposal (doc 9C/DR/35), also by Austria, for a model contract for the employment of university teachers in foreign countries was referred to the Secretariat as amended for study. 1

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 6.11 to 6.61. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda, except as otherwise indicated below:

6.2 Fellowship Administration

Paragraph 84. The second part of document 9C/DR/37 was noted for consideration in the work plans (budgetary implication of \$58,000).

7. General Resolutions

1. The discussion of the chapter on general resolutions was centred upon the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Reports of Member States (doc 9C/PRG/2) and upon the conclusions (doc 9C/PRG/30) of the study of this chapter made by Working Party No. 6, with special reference to the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere and the translation and adaptation of Unesco documents and publications in languages other than the working languages.

2. With respect to the section 'Assistance to National Commissions', the Programme Commission adopted unanimously resolutions 7.11 (as set forth in doc 9C/5 Corr. 1), 7.12 (as set forth in doc 9C/5 Corr. 1 and amended as proposed in 9C/PRG/30, para. 27 (a)), and the resolution proposed in para. 42 of document 9C/PRG/2.

3. It approved the budgetary increases recommended in para. 27 (b) of document 9C/PRG/30 in connexion with assistance for the development of National Commissions (doc. 9C/5 Corr. 1, para. 14) and with the translation and adaptation of Unesco documents and publications (doc 9C/5, para. 18 and 9C/5 Corr. 3). The Programme Commission noted that the recommendations contained in document 9C/PRG/30 concerning the establishment of an Information Centre in Buenos Aires requested by Argentina (doc 9C/DR/50) served the purpose of this request. Recommendations made in document 9C/PRG/30 (para. 23) on the basis of 9C/5 Add. 3 concerning the Arabic Unit were approved.

4. In connexion with the section 'Contribution to the Development of International Cultural Relations', the Commission adopted resolutions 5.21 and 7.22. The delegate of Czechoslovakia emphasized the importance of encouraging regional co-operation between Member States. The Commission approved document 9C/DR/83 Rev. 3 (see res. 7.53).

5. With respect to the third section, 'Regional Activities in the Western Hemisphere', the Commission had before it two proposals: the proposal made by the Director-General in document 9C/5 Corr. 1 to the effect of abolishing the Havana Regional Office and to devoting equivalent resources to other activities in the Western Hemisphere; and the recommendation made by the Working Party (doc 9C/PRG/30, para. 27) that the Office be maintained and strengthened. A strong plea was made by a

number of Latin American delegates with the support of other delegations, on the grounds that the Office has rendered satisfactory services. The representative of the Director-General, on the other hand, explained that the proposal made in document 9C/5 Corr. 1 was based on considerations of general policy, not on budgetary considerations, and aimed to introduce a new phase of participation activities in Latin America after 10 years of liaison work.

6. The proposal contained in document 9C/PRG/30 was adopted to replace resolution 7.31 of 9C/5 Corr. 1. The corresponding deletion of budget provisions under projects 1.811 and 4.811 and a reduction of funds of \$40,000 under the Major Project for the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America were noted. The Commission noted that the Director-General would submit an evaluation of the progress made by the Havana Office to the General Conference at its tenth session. Document 9C/DR/30 as a whole was noted by the Commission.

The resolutions approved by the Commission bear, in their final form, the numbers 7.11 to 7.9. The Commission took note of the work plans as contained in documents 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corrigenda.

1. The proposal reads as follows:

The General Conference

Considering that the ninth plenary meeting of the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL), held at Munich from 2 to 8 September 1956, adopted a resolution recommending that under the auspices of Unesco a draft be prepared of a model contract as a basis for the employment of university professors in foreign countries,

Considering the importance of such employment for mutual understanding and for the spreading of science and learning in general, and in underdeveloped areas in particular,

Considering that the success of such employment depends to a considerable extent on -adequate conditions of employment and reasonable security,

[1] *Instructs* the Director-General to take into consideration the proposal made by IAUPL and to report to the General Conference at its tenth session on the means of bringing about the use of appropriate forms of contract in this field and on the most suitable methods which should be adopted for that purpose.

8. Documents and Publications

The work plans and budget estimates contained in 9C/5 and 9C/5 Corr. 1 were noted by the Commission.

9. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

1. The Charter of the United Nations states that the peoples of the United Nations are determined 'to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and for these ends... to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples'. The primary objective of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is, by the use of international arrangements and machinery, to help those countries to 'strengthen their national economies through the development of their industries and agriculture, with a view to promoting their economic and political independence in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for their entire populations.'

2. That the programme has made substantial strides in this direction is borne out by the demands made upon it, and by the progress made in meeting those demands. For example, 392 requests for technical assistance have been received by Unesco from 57 countries; 54 basic agreements have been signed; 120 projects are operating in 48 countries and territories; 201 experts are on mission assignments; 68 posts remained to be filled at 31 August 1956; 322 experts have completed assignments since the start of the programme, and in the period 1951 to 1956 a total of 677 fellowships were awarded. The programme and budget forecast for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the next two years is:

1957: \$3,746,220 in readily usable currencies plus \$1,398,000 in special projects;
1958: \$3,900,000, plus \$1,398,000.

3. In the general debate on the programme, stress was placed on the fact that technical assistance provided a means of helping people to help themselves. An example of this might be the Bombay Institute which today is training technical people, not only for India but for many countries of South-East Asia. As a means of assessing the results of the programme, six participating countries, Egypt, Haiti, India, Peru, Thailand and Yugoslavia, were invited to evaluate the programmes as carried out in their countries with a view to establishing criteria which would be useful in determining the proced-

ures to be followed in subsequent programmes and countries.

4. The point was emphasized by several delegates that the effectiveness of technical assistance programmes depended on, first, a proper selection of technical personnel; second, the provision of proper equipment; and third, the fullest co-operation of the participating countries. Great stress was laid on securing only people of the highest qualifications who also were adaptable to the conditions which they found in the country of assignment. It was also desirable to select people who were familiar with local conditions. Another point of emphasis was the importance of the selection and employment of experts on a multi-national basis. Suggestions were made that greater use might be made of junior experts who would remain longer on a project than was the case with the older, more highly qualified expert and who could thus give greater continuity to the project. This aspect of the programme was linked up with the awarding of fellowships. Some countries felt that more fellowships should be given in the underdeveloped countries with a view to having the recipients return to their homelands. On their return, these people could be used on the technical projects and for teaching of science in the country's educational institutions. There was general approval of the following points:

- (a) The idea of junior specialists;
- (b) A reduction in the cost of administration;
- (c) Plans for the expansion of activities in Africa in 1957-58;
- (d) The importance of co-ordination between Unesco and Member States and between other agencies of the United Nations;
- (e) The idea that social science might be included in the programme;
- (f) That a greater proportion of women might be employed as technical experts in the field.

5. On the whole, the Commission was well pleased with the programme and many laudatory remarks were made concerning the presentation by the Assistant Director-General.

6. On conclusion of the debate, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend to the General Conference the draft resolution which, in its final form bears the number 9.1.

A P P E N D I X 1

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 1: INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS ¹

1. The Working Party on International Regulations set up by the Programme Commission held two meetings on 15 November 1956. Representatives of the following States: Cuba, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Laos, Netherlands, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia, and observers from Austria, Switzerland, Tunisia and the Malaya-British Borneo Group, participated.

2. The Working Party elected Professor Stanislaw Lorentz (Poland) chairman, and Mr. C. A. van Peursen (Netherlands), rapporteur. Its mandate was to make recommendations to the Programme Commission on the draft recommendations concerning international regulations which constitute items 9.4.3 and 9.4.4 of the agenda of the General Conference.

item 9.4.3 Draft Recommendation on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations (doc. 9C/PRG/7)

3. The Working Party considered the draft recommendation on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations submitted by the Committee of Governmental Experts on International Principles governing Archaeological Excavations which met at Palermo from 4 to 19 May 1956. Since a group of highly qualified experts had worked diligently on the draft recommendation, the Working Party, despite the fact one of its members had suggested that it should do so, had not felt it to be incumbent upon it to study in detail each of the draft recommendation's provisions. After discussing the matter, the Working Party decided, by 10 votes in favour to none against, with one absention, to recommend that the Programme Commission submit to the General Conference, for final adoption by the latter, the draft recommendation contained in document 9C/PRG/7, Annex I, with the following draft changes:

Paragraph 10. At the beginning of the last sentence, substitute the words 'These establishments should command' for the words 'These should command' (English text only).

Paragraph 29. At the end of the paragraph, substitute the words 'found therein' (English text only).

Paragraph 31. In the second and sixth lines, substitute the word 'recovery' for the word 'repatriation' (English text only). At the end of the

paragraph, substitute the words 'paragraph 23 (c), (d) and (e)' for the words 'paragraph 23 (c) and (e)'.

Item 9.4.4 Draft Recommendations to Member States on Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning (doc 9C/PRG/8)

4. The Working Party similarly considered the draft recommendation concerning international competitions in architecture and town planning, contained in document 9C/PRG/8, Annex II. The Working Party did not consider anew the standard regulations annexed to the draft recommendation, since they had been approved in principle by the General Conference at its eighth session.

A proposal was made that the draft recommendation should state that open and restricted competitions should not be arranged simultaneously for the same purpose, but the Working Party did not feel it ought to alter the text of the draft recommendation in that particular. The Working Party considered, however, that the text was capable of various interpretations, and decided unanimously to include the following passage in its report:

'The Working Party considers that paragraph I (b) of the draft recommendation, according to which international competitions may be either open or restricted, should be interpreted as meaning that it should not be permissible for an open' competition and a closed competition to be arranged simultaneously for the same purpose. In the view of the Working Party, this interpretation is supported by the terms of Article 3 of the standard regulations annexed to the draft recommendation, which stipulates that the conditions and programme of an international competition shall be identical for all competitors. The Working Party believes that if an open competition and a restricted competition were arranged at the same time for the same purpose, the conditions would not be the same for all competitors.'

a. The Working Party decided unanimously to recommend that the Programme Commission transmit to the General Conference, for final adoption by the latter, the draft recommendation contained in document 9C/PRG/8, Annex II, together with the annex to the draft recommendation.

1. Document 9C/PRG/14.

A P P E N D I X 2

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 2: MAJOR PROJECTS ¹

PARTICIPANTS

1. Member States represented on the Working Party were :

Argentina	Norway
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Pakistan
Burma	Panama
Brazil	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Canada	Spain
China	Sweden
Colombia	Switzerland
Denmark	Syria
Egypt	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United States of America
Federal Republic of Germany	Tunisia
India	Turkey
Israel	Venezuela
Italy	Yugoslavia
Japan	Associate Member: Malaya-British Borneo Group
Lebanon	
Liberia	
Mexico	

The Organization of American States was represented by an observer.

The Secretariat was represented for all or part of the meeting by Messrs. Malcolm Adiseshiah and Jean Thomas (Assistant Directors-General), Professor P. Auger (Director of the Department of Natural Sciences), Mr. P. Kirpal (Acting Director of the Department of Cultural Activities) and Dr. M. Akrawi (Deputy Director of the Department of Education). Messrs. Ochs and Havet acted as secretaries.

OFFICERS

The Working Party elected as its chairman Mr. Beeby (New Zealand), and as rapporteur, Mr. Hope (United States of America).

FUNCTIONS

3. The Working Party's task was:

(a) To examine the general principles or criteria for major projects and their application to the three major projects in the proposed programme for 1957-58: (1A) Extension of Primary Education in Latin America; (2A) Scientific Research on Arid Lands; (4A) Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.

(b) To examine the plans both at headquarters and in the field for the administration and execution of these projects exclusive of programme content and budget.

(c) To make recommendations to the Programme Commission with regard to (a) and (b).

CRITERIA

4. The Working Party considered the previous description of major projects (as stated in Res. 8C/IV. 3.21; CL/1051 and 42 EX/8) to be inadequate, and proceeded to draft a series of criteria which would clarify the requirements to be met by major projects and would relate them to other types of activities as well as to the fundamental aims of Unesco.

In the light of this analysis, the Working Group submits to the Programme Commission the adoption of the following resolution:

The Working Party on Major Projects.

Taking into consideration the decision of the General Conference at its eighth session with regard to the development of major projects,

[1] *Recommends* to the Programme Commission that the following criteria be adopted by the General Conference, for use in the selection of major projects and as a guide to their organization and execution [for text of criteria, see Appendix 8).

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

3. The above criteria were adopted by the Working Party and used as a set of standards for studying the goals and methods of the three proposed major projects.

G. The presentations of the projects by the respective departmental directors concerned (Education, Natural Sciences, Cultural Activities) made it clear that both from the point of view of concept and work plans, these major projects met the above mentioned criteria, although in varying degrees, and qualified as major projects. In all projects there was assurance both of urgent need and of active participation of Member States.

7. The Working Party believes that these criteria, if adopted by the Programme Commission, would provide the Secretariat with important guidance in implementing these projects, as well as for the developing and planning of other projects in the future.

REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MAJOR PROJECTS

MAJOR PROJECT OS EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA (DOC. 9C/5 CORR. 1, CHAP. 1A)

Application of Criteria

8. The Deputy Director of the Department of Education, Dr. Akrawi, showed that from the point of view of universality, balance between general and special activities, continuity, urgent needs, and interdisciplinary character this project qualified as a Major Project.

1. Document 9C/PRG/26.

R E S O L U T I O N S

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Administrative Arrangements

9. The Deputy Director of the Department of Education outlined the administrative structure proposed for this project, within the Secretariat and in the Latin American region.

(a) Overall direction by the Department of Education, which has in its staff several Latin American nationals as well as members of the same linguistic cultural group (the Head of the Primary Education Division, a programme specialist in teacher training, a Spanish educator of international renown, a Spanish-speaking programme specialist, and a Latin American documentalist).

The Working Party draws the attention of the Programme Commission to the need of recognizing the full responsibility of the Department of Education in directing this project in conformity with the general educational aims of Unesco.

(b) An inter-departmental committee in the Secretariat. Education, Social Sciences, Mass Communication, and Exchange of Persons will be represented in it. This is believed to be the best inter-departmental machinery for this particular project.

(c) An inter-governmental advisory committee composed of representatives of the OAS and of Member States participating in the project, to meet at least once a year, to advise, evaluate, assist with the recruitment of personnel, and recommend future developments.

(d) The importance of this committee and the need for convening it at proper intervals were stressed by Latin American delegates.

(e) The Working Party draws the attention of the Programme Commission to the need of interpreting paragraph 6.5 of document 9C/5 Corr. 1, chap. 1A with the greatest flexibility in order to take into account suggestions made by Member States for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of this committee.

(f) A field officer (P. 5) to be in charge of regional operations, to be located in the Havana office to report to Paris headquarters, and an education specialist (P. 4) also to be located in the Havana office.

Several Latin American delegates stressed the importance of the region for these two posts, and the Working Party submits to the Programme Commission the following resolution.

'The Working Party draws the attention of the Programme Commission to the importance of employing eminent Latin American specialists in the P. 5 and P. 4 field officer posts on the basis of candidacies to be provided by Member States in this region.'

(g) An extensive programme of fellowships.

10. The observer of the Organization of American States announced that his organization wished to co-operate fully in this project and this was noted sympathetically by the Working Party.

11. Subject to the comments and recommendations stated above, the Working Party recommends to the Programme Commission the following:

'The Working Party recommends that the Programme Commission adopt the Director-General's proposals relating to the administrative structure of this project.'

MAJOR PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARID LANDS
DOC 9C/5 CHAP. 2A)

12. The Director of the Department of Natural Sciences observed that this project by its nature is *less inter-disciplinary* than the other two, but that it responds thoroughly to other criteria. Its administrative organization is as follows:

(a) Secretariat: (i) a special unit within the Department of Natural Sciences consisting of two professional scientists and clerical staff; (ii) instead of an inter-disciplinary committee, provisions for bilateral meetings with the departments of Education, Social Sciences, Mass Communication, and the service of Exchange of Persons.

(b) Regional Organizations. (i) an Advisory Committee on arid zone research (doc 9C/5, chap. 2A, para. 17) of scientists specializing in arid zone problems selected by the Director-General in consultation with Member States and the Executive Board, to meet once a year. Representatives of several non-governmental organizations will be invited to its meetings, as observers; (ii) national or local co-operating committees in various Member States; (iii) two research institutes to be designated in the Middle East and South Asia in 1957 and two in 1958; (iv) fellowships in the Middle East and in South Asia.

13. The delegate of Turkey stated that his Government is vitally interested in this project and that it especially wishes to have its research institution for aridity problems included in the Unesco assistance programme described in paragraph 60 of document 9C/5, chap. 2A.

14. The delegate of Tunisia stated that since two-thirds of his country is arid land he hoped that his country's interest would be represented on the Advisory Committee.

15. The Working Party recommends approval of the proposed administrative structure for this project.

MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES (DOC. 9C/5 CORR. 1, CHAP. 4A)

16. The Working Party decided that because of the universal interest attached to this project, as well as the insufficient time allotted to the Secretariat for the preparation of the programmes, it would hold a preliminary discussion on the general aspects of the project. The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, Mr. Kirpal, outlined the main points of the programme, indicating which were continuing activities and which were new. Following this introduction, representatives of no fewer than 18 Member States made short speeches. Among the many comments certain general problems emerged and provided the chairman with the following agenda for discussion: (1) Application of criteria; (2) Need for advisory committee; (3) Extent of further preparation needed; (4) Role of Member States; (5) Administrative structure of Secretariat; (6) Kind of emphasis in programmes.

Criteria

17. It was obvious to all present that this project meets all the criteria.

Advisory Committee

18. The Working Party was of the opinion that an advisory committee should be established. Because of the universal scope of this project and the wide range of possible activities, this committee will have broader responsibilities than those assigned to the advisory committees of the other two major projects. Therefore, the Working Party undertook a long and careful discussion of the number of members it should include and the kind of special knowledge and interests that should be represented. Everyone agreed that the number should be kept small, proposals varied from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 20 or 25. As to qualifications for membership, the first proposal was that the committee should be made up of specialists in oriental and occidental cultures. Others thought that specialists in education and those who support such aims of Unesco as international understanding, should be included. After much consideration it was decided to recommend that the Programme Commission leave the final judgement as to the number and the qualifications of members to the discretion of the Executive Board and the Director-General.

19. It passed the following resolution as a guide:

'The Working Party, recognizing the amplitude and variety of the tasks envisaged within the framework of the major project, recommends the creation of an advisory committee charged with advising Unesco on the organization and the execution of the programme and also with the evaluation of the programme as it develops; that this committee shall be composed of a limited number of eminent and competent persons designated by the Director-General after consultation with Member States, and with the Executive Board; the committee shall meet periodically, at least once a year.'

An additional paragraph to this resolution providing that committee members should visit various regions between meetings was deleted.

20. The Working Party also took note of a recommendation by the delegate of Mexico that due consideration be given by the Director-General to the interest of the Latin American Member States when he was proposing the membership of this committee.

21. In connexion with financing of the travel and per diem expenses of members of this advisory committee, the Working Party points out that since this committee is to be composed of specialists named by the Director-General after consulting governments, but not of government representatives, Unesco should pay their expenses, and it so recommends to the Programme Commission.

International non-governmental organizations will be invited to appoint observers to the advisory committee as a means of participating in the planning and implementation of this project.

Extent of Preparatory Period

22. In considering this question a differentiation was made between the current activities, many of which were simply transferred from the Cultural Activities and Education Departments, and the new proposals in the draft programme. The former should be kept going, or possibly expanded; but many if not all, of the new items will require staff preparation, as well as consideration by the advisory committee.

23. (a) Major Project 4.A requires a period of preparatory work and it is recommended that this preparation be begun at an early date, if possible during the ninth session of the General Conference, utilizing the specialists present.

(b) Member States are invited to begin action on those parts of this major project that they have already in preparation.

(c) The current activities now listed as part of this major project should be carried on without interruption.

Role of Member States

24. In the present draft programme (doc 9C/5 Corr. 1, chap. 4A) there is no financial provision for aid to Member States, even though it is recommended in Resolution 4.91 (A). It was agreed that such aid was desirable for many reasons.

'Financial provision should be made for assisting Member States to carry out their part of the programme authorized by Resolution 4.91 (A).'

25. A second resolution was adopted as follows:

'Member States shall be invited to inform the Director-General as soon as possible, if they wish to participate actively in this project.'

26. The Working Party recommends the approval of the proposed structures as follows, subject to the inclusion of the advisory committee:

Administrative Structure in Secretariat

27. (a) The Director and Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Activities will act as programme co-ordinators and maintain information on the preparation of works plans.

(b) The work plan will be submitted to an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Director-General, Mr. Jean Thomas.

(c) The Director-General will have the final approval of all controversial matters.

(d) A new appointment (P.5) in Cultural Activities will have charge of day-to-day activities and if necessary each programme director will designate someone to work with him.

(e) The Director or Deputy Director of Cultural Activities will then report to the inter-departmental committee. The above structure maintains the co-ordinated responsibility of the programme departments and establishes an effective task force under the direction of the Director-General and Assistant Director-General.

28. There followed a discussion of the proposal that field officers should be stationed where appro-

priate in one or more of the Member States in which there is active participation in this project. The proposal was rejected, but the rapporteur was instructed to record the interest of several Member States in favour of such a post, particularly Pakistan and Egypt.

Emphasis of Programme

29. The question of emphasis in directing the programme, at least in its first phase, from the Asian countries toward Western countries or of maintaining a mutual balance, was left undebated for lack of time.

A P P E N D I X 3

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 3: FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION ¹

1. The Working Party on Fundamental Education met on 20 November 1956, at 3.30 p.m., and continued its work at five later meetings held on 20, 21 and 22 November.

2. At the first meeting, which was opened by Mr. René Maheu, Unesco Representative at the United Nations, the Working Party elected its chairman, two vice-chairmen and rapporteur.

The following were elected: chairman: Mr. Tay Keoulouangkhot (Laos) ; vice-chairmen: Dr. Vicente Castellanos (Colombia), and Mr. Mallam Amadu Coomassie (Nigeria) ; rapporteur : Mr. Lucien Paye (France).

3. Mr. René Maheu attended the whole of the first meeting and Mr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, was present at most of the other meetings. Mr. John Bowers, Chief of the Division of Fundamental Education, was constantly at the service of the Chairman and the Rapporteur, and gave the members of the Working Party the fullest and most detailed explanations.

4. The Working Party was asked to study the various characteristics of fundamental education, and the methods it uses. Over a period of 10 years, fundamental education has evolved, taken clearer shape and assumed a number of different forms, depending, in each case, on the nature of the problems to be solved and the environment in which the work is conducted. Again, the recent growth of the concept of community development has made people appreciate still more keenly how important fundamental education is, and realize that it has a vital contribution to make, in concert with the technical services, to the progress of communities.

5. The time, therefore, seemed propitious for an assessment of the results of fundamental education work and the confirmation or revision of the policy adopted; and for examining and, if necessary, modifying its content and, finally, deciding on a procedure for co-operation between Unesco and national institutions. The fact that the scene is constantly changing and developing made a joint review of the situation in the light of experience all the more important.

6. The Working Party did not think, however, that the evolution which had taken place called for any change in terminology. The term 'fundamental education' was found to be more satisfactory, all things considered, than the various other possi-

bilities suggested, such as community education, education of the masses, social education, etc. 'Fundamental education', besides covering more different forms of activity, laying more stress on the development of personality, and allowing greater scope for collective and individual progress, had the further advantage of indicating clearly that this type of education went to the very roots of a society and might provide the basis both for the evolution of a community and for the training of the individuals for whom it catered. Furthermore, the services rendered by fundamental education in all the countries benefiting therefrom had won universal prestige for the term by which it was known.

7. On the other hand, in view of the wide scope of the activities planned, the diversity of the conditions in which they were carried out, and the variety of the results achieved, it was not easy to work out a satisfactory general definition of the substance of fundamental education, now a universally accepted term.

8. Should fundamental education be designed exclusively for adults, or for children as well? Should it, indeed, be confined to adults who have not received the rudiments of primary education, or should it also strive, besides combating illiteracy, to keep intellectual curiosity alive in adults, so as to pave the way for a continuation of the elementary education received in the primary schools? Should it, in the communities it covers, concentrate first on developing the means of improving living standards, even if this means postponing literacy work; or should it, on the other hand, regard the teaching of reading and writing as the pre-requisite, or at any rate one of the prerequisites, for the progress of the individual and the community alike? The number and diversity of the speeches made during the search for a full and satisfactory definition indicated how varied, pressing, and sometimes complex, are the problems that fundamental education has to help in solving in every country.

9. One of the difficulties has been that, in some cases, communities and individuals have first to be made aware of their needs and duties. The special characteristic of fundamental education-and in this respect it is pre-eminently education in the true sense-is that it is active, that it calls for co-operation from those who are to enjoy its benefits,

1. Document 9C/PRG/27.

and that it is carried out with their assistance and not merely on their behalf. Thus, no matter which aspect receives attention first—the improvement of the people's health or economic standards, or the eradication of illiteracy—fundamental education would have little real or lasting effect unless it succeeded, in the end, in making every individual conscious of being at once a citizen and a producer, unless it inspired in him at once a feeling of his fellowship with his community and a sense of his own personal dignity.

10. As it differs both from primary education and from 'further education' for adults and is a vital factor in community development, fundamental education should not be confused either with schooling or with merely technical development. Schools, where they exist, can and should assist in fundamental education, which in turn should give fresh life and meaning to community development schemes. But neither the support of teachers nor the assistance of technicians means that fundamental education can be reduced to mere teaching or to the pursuit of practical improvement. It must be at once educational and practical, all-round and simple, adaptable and progressive. While it caters first of all for adults outside the school, it must also make use of the school's influence, and where there is no school, should lead to the opening of one for the children.

11. In the light of the Working Party's discussions, each delegation was invited to draw up and submit a precise definition of fundamental education, the definition formulated by the Secretariat having provided an excellent basis for exchanging views and comparing experience.

12. The further question arises whether this education should be provided exclusively for the rural population or whether it should also be extended to the towns. The Working Party felt that it should be undertaken wherever 'backward' ways of life and an undifferentiated or underdeveloped economy were to be found. While, in large towns, the diversity of trades and techniques and the degree of specialization involved seem to be incompatible with the introduction of fundamental education, the Working Party felt consideration should be given to the needs of small urban centres, where illiteracy was still rife and the economy and way of life backward. The use of the fundamental education system would be justified also in larger towns, particularly those whose growth and industrialization have been rapid, on account of the frequently large numbers of people recently transferred from country districts with which they still have ties and who earn a precarious livelihood without even the most elementary technical training. In such towns, too, basic communities have to be organized.

13. Certain delegates stressed the humanitarian reasons for the introduction of fundamental education in the towns, but added that an effort must be made to adapt, to this new field of activity, the methods previously used for fundamental education in rural areas. It is therefore important that local

authorities should retain their freedom to determine the methods of such adaptation and the circumstances for the application of these measures, in the light of the information available to them on the spot. Unesco should follow such experiments closely, and if need be encourage them.

14. It is not only, moreover, between town and country but within rural areas themselves that differences, more or less marked, can be noted as regards the place of fundamental education among the measures for community development.

15. It is always useful as a means of bringing the communities concerned and the individuals composing them, to understand and adopt these measures. But it is even more useful in regions where the public services (e.g., public health, public works, agriculture, stock-breeding, forestry, irrigation and cottage industries) have not yet been able to operate and are therefore without representatives and technicians. In these untouched areas, fundamental education can be the first stage in community development; it can introduce the population to the idea of changes in the structure and habits of rural life, and provide, through its impact on people and things, the data required for undertaking further work in community development. It can even itself begin with the carrying out of the simplest and most urgent forms of such work.

16. In the other regions—already provided, at least partly with technicians of the public services—fundamental education's share in the execution of community development projects forms part of a general action, economic and social in character, which must be co-ordinated and guided.

17. In order to be effective, such co-ordination must, the members of the Working Party considered, be established at successive levels of the administrative hierarchy, between the fundamental education services and those that co-operate with them in community development. The inclusion of fundamental education in a general economic and social plan is as imperative at the highest level as is, at the level of local undertakings, the concerted action of those implementing them. It is important, in fact, that the technicians should not merely be concerned with their technique, as such, but that they should conceive of it and apply it in relation to human factors, according to the urgency of the population's needs.

18. This is a difficult discipline; it necessitates adequate training of the personnel, and must constantly be based on the idea of a rapid and harmonious raising of the economic and social level of the communities involved in the action.

19. Fundamental education here acts as a guiding and humanizing factor, by awakening in the population an interest in the achievements of the development plan; by keeping them informed with the aid of audio-visual media at its disposal, pamphlets, books and other simple documents that can be distributed if certain members of the community are

already able to read them; by carrying out social and economic surveys; and by bringing the notion of progress itself into the humblest and most backward homes. Where a school exists, it must, without any detraction from its proper functions, be regarded as a centre for the dissemination of simple ideas, easily comprehensible and leading to practical achievements. For, in the last analysis, this concerted action must have, as its object and basis, man-man in the economic and social context of the community to which he belongs and of which he must feel himself a member.

20. The question then may naturally arise as to who is to be 'responsible', who is to 'incorporate' fundamental education into this combined activity, Should it be the Ministry of Education? Or should it be one or other of the technical Ministries concerned? Or again, would it be better for the fundamental education services to be attached to some higher governmental body? The Working Party paid close attention to this question.

21. Although, on occasion, the delegates' views differed, most of them, basing their opinions on the experiments carried out in their respective countries, were inclined to entrust the responsibility of fundamental education to the Ministry of Education. Some feared, admittedly, that that Ministry might be less interested in the spreading and success of fundamental education than in the development of schooling, and might be tempted to devote only meagre funds to it. Nor is it easy to disregard differences in the structure of the various States and even of private initiative, when attempting to create an administrative body which would be entrusted with the exclusive direction of fundamental education. The funds allotted to fundamental education may also be derived from varying sources.

22. According to others, this responsibility could even be judiciously distributed within the framework of a community development plan, between the Ministry of Education and the technical Ministries concerned. The former would be entrusted administratively and financially with the preliminary surveys, with education proper (literacy, use of audio-visual aids, etc.), and the training of fundamental educators in national teacher-training centres. The technical Ministries would be responsible for the drawing up and execution of economic and social development schemes. On this basis, which certain delegates seemed to approve, there should be overall supervision at government level and co-ordination by the government representative at regional level. In any case, the role of the Ministry of Education and its representatives, at the various levels, would be of major importance; and it should probably be preponderant.

23. The Working Party did not, ultimately feel able to make a definite decision as to a solution for this complex problem. The solution might, in any case, differ from country to country.

24. The solution partly depends, in fact, on the type of agents called upon to dispense fundamental education. One may recall the part played in Mexico by fundamental education teams. India, for her part, prefers to have recourse to multi-purpose workers concerned largely with the improvement of agricultural techniques, and to experts in social education. Many countries, on the other hand, resort to village teachers who devote part of their time to fundamental education, take adult classes and, in addition, receive training enabling them, outside the classroom, to look after children and instruct the adults in aspects of community development.

25. In reality the village teacher, wherever a school exists, is deemed by the Working Party to be an essential aid in fundamental education. Certain delegates admittedly feel that his task is mainly that of teaching in the class and that he has no time, once his classes are over, to devote himself to fundamental education. But they also consider that the village schoolmaster must be an auxiliary in fundamental education and support it by making his school into a centre from which may emanate ideas of progress and a just appreciation of individual and community problems—a process which will naturally communicate itself through the child to its parents.

26. Other members of the Working Party attribute to the village teacher a much larger share in the spreading of fundamental education. Sometimes, in the absence of technical officials, he is the only member of the community who can be entrusted with it, and the prestige of his position cannot be denied. He can assemble the adults and initiate an educational process with them. A woman teacher can instruct the women after school hours and give them some notions of child care, dressmaking, mending, and feminine handicrafts. The village schoolmaster is close to the population, knows how to talk to them and hold their interest. He could be allowed special grants for such work undertaken outside his normal school obligations.

27. Recourse can also be had, especially in communities which have no school, to fundamental education experts who will teach adults the elements of reading, writing, hygiene, agriculture and handicrafts. But their training is a difficult matter and their employment raises budgetary problems, unless they are transferred at frequent intervals from place to place. It is also possible to use them to good purpose after the school has already introduced a few improvements in the community.

28. As for multi-purpose workers, whose training and selection are yet more difficult, the results they have achieved are, as a rule, much appreciated. They obviously require careful preparation for the work they are to do and there is room for improvement in that direction. On the other hand, some delegates regretted that the fundamental education teams, usually consisting of four or five specialists, do not remain in the various communities as long as they should. Their members are doubtless of a higher standing than the multi-purpose workers,

but it is expensive to employ them, and their work does not generally have very lasting results if, after they have left, there is no one to take their place. Furthermore, the building up of these teams requires close co-ordination between the different departments from which their members are drawn, and the pooling of funds. Attention must be paid to this matter.

29. Lastly, whatever method is used for the spread of fundamental education, acquaintance with and preparation of the population are necessary and its support must be won. As already mentioned, this task may be entrusted to the rural primary school teacher, but it is preferable to call in persons trained to carry out a basic study of the community, who are quick to grasp the human, economic and social factors involved in relation to the community as a whole, and who will be able to draw up a plan of educational work and community improvement on the basis of their observations. The Working Party was in favour of widespread employment of such workers.

30. Thorough acquaintance with the community is essential because of the paramount importance of adapting the content of fundamental education to each particular locality. It is important to use this type of education for the training of men and women who are both citizens and producers. The moral aspect of fundamental education was discussed at length by the Working Party during a lively and profitable debate.

31. In particular, it was felt that such education should not give rise to any deterioration of traditional standards. Education of the feelings, fostering of the sense of interdependence, respect for others and civic sense—those are the moral aims which some delegates felt should be sought in fundamental education. Others considered it vital to have an understanding of the religious factor, which is closely bound up with the life of certain communities.

32. In any case, educators have, here again, a most important part to play in ensuring that the work of the technicians with whom they are co-operating is inspired by a consideration for human values; these technicians will, however, remain responsible for the utilization of their particular techniques as part of a concerted plan of action which, it is worth repeating, must be co-ordinated.

33. This action raises technical problems, particularly with regard to the use of languages and literacy methods.

34. The great number of dialects, e.g., in Africa, and the diversity of alphabets constitute a very real difficulty. Unesco has gone into this problem and entrusted specialists with its study.

35. Literacy campaigns among adults require sound educational techniques, and a desire for knowledge must be awakened in communities where it is some-

times lacking. However, delegates were unanimous in considering that literacy work, at whatever stage it might be introduced into the development of fundamental education campaigns, was a vital part of general community improvement.

36. Similarly, it was agreed that in the use of audio-visual techniques, in demonstration procedures and the conduct of discussions, in the organization of recreational and artistic activities, a thorough study and knowledge of human beings and communities as a whole, with their underlying characteristics and peculiarities, were essential to the success of fundamental education which, in different forms, required the support and co-operation of the people for whom it was intended.

37. The quality of the educators and the standard of training they receive are therefore extremely important. In this connexion, several delegates expressed the hope that great care would be devoted to the training of national specialists, and that their period of training abroad might be appreciably lengthened—which would mean granting fellowships for a longer period. It would also be desirable to increase, as far as possible, the number of training courses made available at the Unesco centres, to young educators from different countries.

38. The value of the work done by the international experts in fundamental education sent out by Unesco would also be enhanced if they were recruited in countries with a civilization and a standard of living approximating to those of the people among whom they were to work. It would be desirable for them, when preparing the projects they were to launch, to remain longer in the country and to work in co-operation with a national expert who, after their departure, would take over the responsibility for those projects. This would facilitate their task, by helping them to become acquainted with the country and its people, to learn the language, to consider matters, with the necessary modesty, from the viewpoint of the local population, and to do effective, lasting work. For this, it would of course be necessary for the national authorities of countries in need of experts to specify what qualifications would be expected of those experts and under what conditions they would have to work, and then to allow them a reasonable period for the necessary adaptation.

39. A similar problem arises in connexion with the preparation of trainees. This should take place under conditions fairly similar to those in which they will be called upon to work, which are likely to be somewhat rough.

40. It is above all important, however, that the national centres be established and operate parallel to the development of the national fundamental education services, so that trainees, once their training is completed, may find employment suitable to their capabilities. The Working Party particularly urged the importance of this question.

41. The Working Party devoted its last meeting to the consideration of the proposed programme and budget for 1957-58, submitted by the Director-General of Unesco.

42. The principal comments made related to the following items:

I

43. The delegate of New Zealand, seconded by the delegate of the United Kingdom, asked that the sum allocated to the Department of Cultural Activities for the preparation of 'reading material for new literates' be transferred to the budget of the Department of Education, since this was a means of achieving and following up the results of fundamental education. After discussion, the delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the view that in any case the \$90,000 added, in document 9C/5 Corr. 4 to the funds available for this activity, should be allocated in whole or in part to the Department of Education.

44. The Working Party decided to draw the attention of the Programme Commission to the 'nature of this project which concerns two departments and has a budgetary allocation, the distribution of which between the two departments (Education and Cultural Activities) should, in the Working Party's opinion, be revised.

II

45. On the proposal of the delegate of France, the Working Party agreed, in principle:

(a) To an amendment of the text of Resolution 1.31 (Pre-School and School Education, p. 16), paragraph (A) of which would read as follows:

'Member States are invited to take measures, where necessary, for . . . improving school and out-of-school education in their metropolitan and overseas territories, and in any non-self-governing territories and trust territories under their administration. . . .'

(b) To the interpolation in paragraph 142 of the Education chapter of document 9C/5, of a new resolution inviting Member States 'to take measures, where necessary, to extend and improve fundamental education in their metropolitan and overseas territories, and in any non-self-governing territories and trust territories under their administration'.

III

46. A draft resolution, 1.411, was submitted by the delegate of France:

The General Conference

[1] *Authorizes* the Director-General:

(a) To conduct an inquiry among fundamental education specialists and authorities, wherever that form of education is practised-in co-operation with the other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations (in particular FAO and WHO), and the competent non-governmental organizations (in particular the International Social Science Council), and on the initiative of Unesco-for the purpose of collecting the most exact possible information about: (i) difficulties

encountered due to defective knowledge of the social psychology of the communities to be educated, or to not using the vernacular languages; (ii) failures attributed to such defects in knowledge and to not using the vernacular languages; (iii) successes achieved and attributed to proper knowledge of the communities and to judicious use of the vernacular languages;

(b) To study, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, the problem of the use of radio by fundamental education teams, both from the technical and from the educational point of view. Some of the proposals made by the French National Commission in October 1955, set forth on page 9 of document CL/1090, Annex, under the heading: 'Proposed major project on the improvement of methods and techniques of using radio in fundamental and adult education' might be taken up for this purpose.

47. After some discussion, it was decided that:

(a) The adoption of the first part of this draft [after deletion of the clause '(in particular FAO and WHO)'] should be proposed to the Programme Commission, on the understanding that the inquiry would be made among experts working for Unesco. Its results would be issued as one of the publications for which provision was made in the proposed programme.

(b) The Programme Commission would have to decide on the advisability of the major project mentioned in the second part of the resolution. It appeared unlikely that this could be adopted during the present session.

IV

48. The following draft resolution was proposed by the delegate of France:

The General Conference

Noting with regret that fundamental and adult education are tending, both in the general policy of Unesco and in the proposed programme, to decrease appreciably in importance, to such an extent that no major project in these fields has been prepared,

[1] *Authorizes* the Director-General to remedy this deficiency by preparing, with all speed, an additional document with a view to using all or part of the increase in the budget for a major project on fundamental and adult education in Africa and in Madagascar.

49. After some discussion, the Working Party took the view that the principle of this project might be adopted by the Programme Commission in the following form:

'The General Conference, having regard to the prime importance of fundamental and adult education, invites the Director-General to prepare, if possible in a forthcoming financial period, a major project in this field, which might relate in particular to Africa and Madagascar.'

50. The chief comment made on the proposed budget related to the cost of operating the two regional

Fundamental Education Centres. The representative of the Director-General gave certain particulars to show that this cost was not excessive, as it covered not only the training and maintenance of students, but also the organization of courses for specialists, experimental activities, and the production of educational material. The figures could not be reduced, and, so far as concerned the training of

students, were lower than would be the total cost of granting an equal number of scholarships for study abroad.

51. The entire proposed budget for fundamental education was approved by the Working Party, subject to the amendment recommended in section I above.

A P P E N D I X 4

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 4: HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND¹

1. Working Party So 4, set up by the Programme Commission to consider questions connected with the continuation of Project 4.712, 'History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind', held four meetings-on 22 November at 10.30 a.m. and at 3.30 p.m., on 26 November at 10.30 a.m., and on 28 November at 10.30 a.m.

2. The Working Party was composed of members of the delegations of the following countries:

Australia	Norway
Austria	Pakistan
Belgium	Philippines
Bulgaria	Rumania
Canada	Spain
China	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Tunisia
El Salvador	Turkey
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Federal Republic of Germany	United States of America
India	Malaya-British Borneo Group
Italy	
Japan	
Mexico	

3. Professor Paulo de Berredo Carneiro, president of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, took part in the discussions. The Director-General was represented successively by Mr. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director-General, Mr. P. N. Kirpal, acting director of the Department of Cultural Activities, and Mr. Jacques Havet, head of the Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Section.

4. Professor F. Vito (Italy) was elected chairman of the Working Party, and Professor K. D. Erdmann (Federal Republic of Germany), rapporteur.

5. The Working Party considered the following documents:

9C/5. Proposed Programme and Budget for 1957-58, Cultural Activities, paragraphs 189-96.

9C/5. Corr. I, Annex (paragraphs 129, 130).

9C/PRG/9 (in English 9C/PRG/9 Rev.). Report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind.

9C/PRG/9 Corrigendum.

9C/PRG/9 Annexes I and II (drawn up on 24 Novem-

ber by the President of the International Commission, at the request of the Working Party).

6. The Working Party having been formed and the chairman and rapporteur elected, Mr. Jean Thomas, representing the Director-General, gave a general description of the present stage of development of the project and mentioned some of the problems the Working Party might wish to consider. He pointed out that the International Commission responsible for the preparation of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind was an autonomous body, entirely independent of Unesco from the intellectual and moral standpoints. The six-volume work which represented its main task was originally to have been completed in 1957. The delay in the progress of the work was due to the fact two author-editors of volumes had died, and two others had resigned. The new work plans set forth in the Report of the President of the International Commission called for the delivery of the English manuscript, in its final form, to the publishing firm of Little, Brown and Company, at the end of 1958.

7. Mr. Jean Thomas pointed out that this new timetable raised the question of how long the International Commission should continue to exist. Should it be dissolved after it had handed over this manuscript? Should the further work remaining to be done be entrusted to a smaller body? Or would some other course be preferable?

8. Turning to the budget proposed by the Director-General (doc 9C/5, Cultural Activities, project 4.712, para. 189), Mr Jean Thomas gave the following explanations on behalf of the Director-General: the total sum required for the completion of the principal task of the International Commission had been estimated at \$400,000; at its eighth session, the General Conference had instructed the Director-General not to exceed that total when preparing the proposed budget for 1957-58, taking into account the sums already allocated to the International Commission since its establishment. The sum of \$99,000 mentioned in document 9C/5 represented the difference between the total of \$400,000 and the sums allocated to the Commission up to the end of 1956, plus the further \$9,000 which, when document 9C/5

1. Document 9C/PRG/29.

was being drafted, had been estimated to be necessary for the preparation of abridged versions of the work. Mr. Jean Thomas drew the Working Party's attention to the fact that, in his report (doc 9C/PRG/9 Rev.), the President of the International Commission asked Unesco to grant a considerably larger sum for the financial period 1957-58. 1

9. Mr. Jean Thomas suggested that the Working Party might wish to make a general review of all the tasks still to be done by the International Commission and of the financial commitments to be undertaken by Unesco for the completion of the work until its actual publication, which would be later than 1958.

10. Lastly, Mr. Jean Thomas drew the Working Party's attention to one more problem—that of the *Journal of World History*, published quarterly by the International Commission. The *Journal* had been started in order to publish some of the material needed for the preparation of the History, and to open the chapters of the work itself to public discussion before they were cast in final form. What should happen to the *Journal* after the manuscript of the history had been completed? Was it desirable to propose that another international learned body, such as the International Committee on Historical Sciences, which was a member organization of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, should continue regular publication of the *Journal* as a review of world history?

11. Professor Paulo de Berredo Carneiro, president of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (hereinafter referred to as the International Commission), then gave the Working Party, on behalf of the Bureau of the International Commission, a few explanations concerning his report (doc 9C/PRG/9 Rev. and Corrigendum). He informed the Working Party of the very great loss that the International Commission had just sustained by the death of Professor Lucien Febvre, the editor of the *Journal of World History*.

12. To clarify the discussion, he proposed drawing a careful distinction between scientific, methodological and administrative problems, on the one hand, and financial problems, on the other. At the outset, he said that he was entirely at the disposal of the Working Party to furnish it with any explanations required, but that the Bureau would be quite unable to carry on with its work unless adequate resources for the purpose were made available. It would have been quite easy to have the world history written by one or more individual authors. But the history was an entirely novel kind of undertaking. Professor Carneiro referred to the editorial procedure described in his report (doc 9C/PRG/9, pages 3 and 4). He regarded that as the most important part of the document. In his opinion, it was of the utmost importance to provide a procedure for criticism and revision of the history, before its final publication. Once the manuscripts of the various volumes had been transmitted by the author-editors to the Bureau of the International Commission, they would have to be reproduced and submitted to the members of the

Commission, to experts, to learned institutions and to representatives of various schools of historians. For that purpose, it was necessary to arrange for the material to be reproduced in 100 copies. The results of these consultations should, as far as possible, be incorporated in the actual text of the volumes by the author-editors themselves. Should that prove impossible, footnotes would be prepared by the editor.

13. Professor Carneiro pointed out that the primary task of the Commission was to publish the work in six volumes in English and French. The publication of editions of the full work in other languages, and the preparation of abridged two-volume and one-volume editions were additional tasks which had not yet been formally included in the Commission's basic terms of reference.

14. The ensuing general discussion was concerned with an overall appraisal of the situation with regard to the project and its future. Widely differing views were taken of the chances of carrying out the work plans and of keeping to the timetable laid down by the International Commission. Several pessimistic speakers emphasized that substantial sums had already been appropriated without yet producing any very impressive tangible results. Doubts were entertained as to whether the complicated procedure proposed for the revision of the manuscript could be completed within the time-limit set. It would probably take not months, but years. Other delegates expressed full confidence in the Commission, its Bureau and its President, and thought that the work was going well and that the procedure for editing and revising the history was essential and should be undertaken even if it were to involve further delay.

15. All the members of the Working Party were unanimous, however, in considering it necessary to seek the most appropriate way of bringing to a successful conclusion this vital undertaking, to which Unesco had already so plainly committed itself.

16. The President of the International Commission was asked to submit to the working Party an estimate of the expenditure required for the completion of the work that would still remain to be done after 1958. (This information was circulated to the Working Party at the beginning of the meeting on 26 November as Annexes I and II to document 9C/PR/9 Rev.)

17. After this general discussion, the Working Party drew up the following list of questions to be studied at its later meetings:

1. Note by the Rapporteur. Document 9C/PRG/9 Rev. mentions a figure of \$142,500, of which \$135,000 would be provided by Unesco and \$7,500 would be paid to the International Commission in 1957 by the publishers, Little, Brown and Company, as advance royalties. The Corrigendum to this document mentions a figure of \$164,000, of which \$157,000 would be provided by Unesco, the advance royalties remaining unchanged.

- I. Editorial procedure.
- II. Problems involved in the preparation of abridged editions.
- III. Time-table and duration of the International Commission's work.
- IV. Future of the Journal of World History.
- V. Budget of the International Commission.

I. EDITORIAL PROCEDURE

18. In the course of the discussion, Professor Carneiro, on behalf on the International Commission, gave the Working Party the following explanations: the manuscripts of the six volumes, to be reproduced in 100 copies, would comprise about 10,000 standard pages; the notes embodying the results of the work of consultations and revision might be estimated at the equivalent of 50 printed pages per volume. It would be necessary to reproduce these notes in their turn when the consultation process was completed, so that they could be submitted to the members of the International Commission.

19. Professor Carneiro pointed out that a sum of \$3,000 had originally been mentioned in his report (doc 9C/PRG/9 Rev.) for the cost of reproduction, because the International Commission had hoped to have the collaboration of a big American university on a more or less voluntary basis. That arrangement had fallen through and it had therefore been necessary to issue the corrigendum to document 9C/PRG/9, substituting \$25,000 for \$3,000—a figure based on the current rates of commercial undertakings which, in the United States of America, did that type of work.

20. On being consulted on the matter, Mr. E. Delavenay, chief of Unesco's Documents and Publications Service, said that his Service could undertake the reproduction work for a lower sum, which would have to be paid by the Commission. \$8,000 should be allowed for making 100 copies of 10,000 pages of manuscript. The cost of 'running on' 100 additional copies of the same manuscript¹ might be estimated at \$4,000. Lastly, the subsequent reproduction of the footnotes would cost \$2,000. Total \$14,000. The estimate was made on the assumption that a clean typed copy of the manuscript would be supplied by the International Commission.

21. It was asked whether the galley proofs of the six volumes could not be used for the final consultations on the draft text of the history, thereby saving the expense of a roneoed or photographic reproduction of the manuscript. On behalf of the International Commission, Mr. Carneiro replied that the publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, could not agree to that procedure, because it would hold up the history in the press too long.

22. During the discussions on the methods of putting the history into final form, the members of the Working Party concentrated on two types of question, both having a bearing on the International Commission's status as a 'collective author', which it must retain.

- (a) Should the procedure for consultation con-

templated by the International Commission be extended, by arranging for consultation with the National Commissions of Unesco's Member States in addition to the consultations already provided for, or should the procedure be simplified by confining the consultations to the members of the International Commission itself?

(b) What effect would the reply given to the first question have on the plan and content of the work in its final form, and who would be ultimately responsible for the history when actually published?

23. The following proposals were submitted, seconded and put to the vote.

(a) *Motion proposed by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany:*

'With a view to expediting the publication of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, the Commission will not submit the manuscripts of the volumes to specialists, or to the National Commissions of Unesco's Member States, for criticism, but will confine itself to consulting its own members, most of whom are themselves distinguished historians.

'After publication, the volumes should be circulated to National Commissions, for criticism by experts; these comments, revised and consolidated, might be published later as a supplementary volume.'

This motion was rejected by 16 votes to 3.

(b) *Motion proposed by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

'In the work plans set out in document 9C/5, chap. 4, Cultural Activities, add the following at the end of paragraph 190: "If, in the final text prepared by the author-editors of the volumes, certain points of view on particular problems are not adequately represented, the Bureau of the International Commission, at the request of any of the members of the Commission, and in agreement with the Commission, shall take a decision concerning the presentation of such points of view. The decision shall be binding on the editor and the author-editor of the volume".'

This motion was rejected by 12 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

(c) *Motion proposed by the delegate of France, embodying the substance of a joint proposal by the delegates of Mexico and El Salvador:*

'The manuscripts of the six volumes shall also be submitted to the National Commissions of the Member States of Unesco for study and comments, without prejudice to the proposals for consultations already made by the International Commission.

'National Commissions might be asked to submit their comments within three months at the latest.'

This motion, which Professor Carneiro accepted on behalf of the International Commission, was adopted by 13 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

(d) *Motion proposed by the delegate of Mexico:*

'In the description of the "Editorial Procedure", contained in the report of the President of the

1. These additional copies would be necessary if the National Commissions were consulted on the manuscript (see below).

International Commission, document 9C/PRG/9 Rev. page 3, paragraph I, second sub-paragraph, line 3, after the words "The Editor" add the words "in agreement with the Bureau of the International Commission, and . . .".

This motion was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

(e) The proposals concerning 'Editorial Procedure' set forth on pages 2 to 4 of the Report of the International Commission (doc 9C/PRG/9 Rev.), as amended by the adoption of the two foregoing resolutions, were submitted for the formal approval of the Working Party.

They were adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

N.B. The amendments made to the text thus approved are as follows:

(a) See paragraph (d) above, proposed by the delegate of Mexico.

(b) In document 9C/PRG/9 Rev., page 3, paragraph II, fourth sub-paragraph, line 1, after the words 'the manuscript or parts thereof' add the words 'to the National Commissions of the Member States of Unesco'.

(c) On the same page, paragraph III, at the beginning of the second sub-paragraph, before the words 'The scholars selected' insert the words 'The National Commissions and . . .'. . .

(d) In paragraph III, second sub-paragraph, line 2, replace the words 'their comments within two months' by the words 'their comments within three months at the latest . . .'. . .

II. PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF ABRIDGED EDITIONS

24. The Working Party agreed that the problems involved in the preparation of the abridged editions of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind would have to be studied before the question of the duration of the Commission's work was considered (cf. III below).

25. The majority of the Working Party agreed that the plan for the production and publication of one abridged edition in two volumes, and another in a single volume, should be maintained, in accordance with the decisions of the eighth session of the General Conference. It was, however, suggested that it would be premature to discuss the question of the abridged editions until the final text of the six-volume history was available; those holding this view thought "it would be impossible to decide, until the six-volume history was ready, whether abridged editions were necessary at all, and if so, what would be the best method of preparing them.

26. The following motion was put to the vote. Motion proposed by the delegate of the United States of America :

'The Working Party recommends reaffirmation of the Montevideo Conference that the preparation of these abridged editions is approved in principle, and that the President of the International Commission be asked to present to the tenth session of the General Conference plans for consultation in the editorial preparation of the abridged edition.'

This motion was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

III. TIME-TABLE AND DURATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS WORK

27. After a general discussion, the following motions were put to the vote:

(a) *Motion proposed by the delegate of Mexico:*
'The President of the International Commission will include in his report to the tenth session of the General Conference recommendations concerning the future of the International Commission after it has approved the manuscript of the six volumes of the English edition.'

This motion was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

(b) *Motion proposed by the delegate of France, and incorporating proposals by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the International Commission:*

'The International Commission shall cease to function on the day that the manuscripts of the six volumes of the work are consigned, as ready for printing, to the publishers. It shall hand over the remaining tasks-publication of the French edition and of editions in other languages, publication of two-volume and one-volume abridged editions-to some other smaller and less expensive body, possibly the Bureau of the International Commission, for instance. This would reduce the amount of the funds to be supplied by Unesco for these purposes.

'The General Conference instructs the Bureau of the International Commission to work out detailed plans for the preparation of the abridged editions in two volumes and in one volume, bearing in mind the relevant decisions of the eighth session of the General Conference.'

This motion was adopted by 12 votes in favour, with 1 abstention.

IV. FUTURE OF THE JOURNAL OF WORLD HISTORY'

28. The Working Party discussed in detail two important questions: to what date should the publication of the *Journal of World History* be continued, and what body should be made responsible for continuing the publication.

29. It took note of the statement of the President of the International Commission that the present publisher of the *Journal* was contemplating increasing its circulation.

30. Certain delegates expressed the view that it would be desirable to continue the publication of the *Journal* as a medium for international collaboration in the field of historical science, even after the publication of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind. Others stated that the *Journal* had been designed merely as an aid to the preparation of the History, and that its publication should cease as soon as it had fulfilled its purpose.

31. The following proposals were put to the vote:

(a) *Motion proposed by the delegate of France,*

embodying a proposal by the delegate of the United States of America:

'The publication of the Journal shall be entrusted to an international historical body, and negotiations for this purpose shall be undertaken in 1957-58.

'The transfer of responsibility for the publication of the *Journal* to a body other than the international Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind shall be made as soon as possible, and at all events by the end of 1958.'

This motion was adopted by 10 votes to 7, with no abstentions.

(b) *Motion proposed by the delegate of Tunisia, re-formulating a proposal by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

'The publication of the *Journal of World History* shall be continued under the auspices of the International Commission until the manuscripts of the six volumes of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind are in the hands of the publisher.'

This motion was rejected by 9 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

V. BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD 1957-58

32. After an initial discussion, the Working Party agreed that the question of the budget for 1957-58 was closely bound up with that of the method to be adopted for the final editing of the history. Certain delegates pointed out that simplification of the procedure for editing and checking might have kept the budget in the neighbourhood of the figure mentioned in the Director-General's Proposed Programme and Budget (doc 9C/5, Cultural Activities, para. 196). But the majority of the members of the Working Party observed that the figure in the Director-General's Proposed Programme and Budget was not high enough to enable the International Commission to carry on its task by the methods which it had itself recommended and which the Working Party had already approved (See section I above).

33. Professor Carneiro, president of the International Commission, stated that the budget figure

mentioned in the corrigendum to his report (doc 9C/PRG/9 Corr.) could now be reduced, for two reasons. Firstly, on the basis of the estimates provided by Mr. Delavenay, chief of Unesco's Documents and Publications Service, a sum of \$15,000 would be sufficient for the reproduction of the manuscript of the six volumes and the footnotes, instead of \$25,000. This represented a saving of \$10,000 on section A3 of the budget requested by the International Commission. Secondly, as the International Commission did not intend to replace the editor of the *Journal of World History*, recently deceased, a saving of \$2,400 for the two years could be made on section A6 of the budget.

34. In view of this saving of \$12,400, the budget requested by the International Commission for the years 1957-58 would thus be \$144,600 instead of \$157,000, bearing in mind that the sum of 97,500, representing advance royalties to be paid to the International Commission in 1957 by Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, would be added to that amount.

35. The following motion, proposed by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, was put to the vote:

'The Working Party recommends that the Programme Commission accept the budget figure for Project 4.712 proposed by the Director-General (doc 9C/5, Cultural Activities, para. 196), viz. \$99,000, from which should be deducted the sum of \$9,000 for the preparation of an abridged edition, since this is not to be undertaken during the period 1957-58.'

This motion was rejected by 12 votes to 2, with no abstentions.

36. Lastly a vote was taken on the adoption of the budget figure of \$144,600 for the years 1957-58, proposed by the President of the International Commissions. By 13 votes to 2, with no abstentions, the Working Party decided to recommend that the Programme Commission include in Unesco's budget for 1957-58, under Project 4.712, the sum of \$144,600 requested by the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind.

A P P E N D I X 5

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 5:
STANDARDIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS;
REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF PUBLICATIONS;
PART TO BE PLAYED BY UNESCO IN THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF PERFORMERS, RECORD MANUFACTURERS
AND BROADCASTERS¹

1. The Working Party held two meetings on 23 November, and one on 27 November, 1956.

2. Representatives of the following countries took part in the work of the Working Party :

Belgium,

France.

Federal Republic of

Germany.

Italy.

Netherlands,

Philippines.

Poland.

Spain.

Switzerland

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

United States of America.

The Cultural Council of India was represented by an observer.

1. Document 9C/PRG/2.

RESOLUTIONS

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3. The Working Party elected Mr. Julien Kuypers (Belgium) as chairman.

I. ITEM 9.3.2. STANDARDIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (DOC. 9C/PRG/4)

4. The Working Party, after considering the above-mentioned documents, decided unanimously to recommend the Programme Commission to propose that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference

Having examined the report by the Director-General on the standardization of educational statistics through the adoption of international regulations 9C/PRG/4),

- [1] *Considers* it desirable that international regulations be drawn up for the standardization of educational statistics;
- [2] *Decides* that such international regulations should cover the questions dealt with in the above-mentioned report by the Director-General, and should take the form of a recommendation to Member States, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene a committee composed of technicians and experts nominated by Member States to prepare a draft recommendation for submission to the tenth session of the General Conference.

5. As several members had made observations on certain of the principles and definitions set forth in document 9C/PRG/4, the Working Party decided that those observations, together with any other comments that the members of the Working Party might have to make, should be forwarded in writing to the Secretariat, so that the latter could take them into account in its subsequent work.

6. Other observations made by the Working Party concerned the manual on educational statistics, mentioned in the Proposed Programme and Budget (doc 9C/5, Social Sciences, paras. 86-7). The view was expressed that it would be preferable to postpone the publication of that manual until after the date proposed for the meeting of the committee of technicians and government experts. The Working Party also suggested that the Director-General examine the possibility of reducing, in consequence, the budget estimate for the publication of the manual, which might perhaps be roneoed.

9.4.1. REGULATION INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF PUBLICATIONS (DOC/9C/PRG/5)

7. The Working Party considered the above-mentioned document. After discussing it, the Working Party decided unanimously to recommend the Programme Commission to propose that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference

After examining the report by the Director-General on a possible international agreement concerning the exchange of publications (doc 9C/PRG/5),

- [1] *Considers* it desirable that international regulations be drawn up for exchanges of publications;
- [2] *Decides* that such international regulations should take the form of one or more international conventions, in the sense of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution;
- [3] *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene a committee composed of technicians and experts nominated by Member States, to prepare one or more draft conventions for submission to the tenth session of the General Conference.

III. ITEM 9.4.2. PART TO BE PLAYED BY UNESCO IN THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF PERFORMERS, RECORD MANUFACTURERS AND BROADCASTERS (DOC. 9C/PRG/6 AND ADD.)

8. The Working Party noted with satisfaction the results of the negotiations that had taken place between the Director-General of Unesco, the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Director of the Bureau of the Berne Union. It observed that, through those negotiations, a happy solution had been found to the difficulties encountered in the past as regards co-operation between the three organizations concerned, in the matter of international regulations for the protection of the rights of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters. The Committee accordingly signified its agreement with the proposals on the procedure to be followed in this matter, which had been submitted to the Conference by the Director-General following his negotiations.

9. The delegate of the United States of America, whilst recognizing that those proposals marked a great advance towards the conclusion of an international convention designed to define the rights in question, said that his delegation had reservations to make regarding the joint convening, early in 1958, of an intergovernmental conference for the conclusion and adoption of that convention. He explained that general agreement must first of all be sought on the principles to be embodied in the draft convention, so as to ensure the success of the inter-governmental conference which was to adopt it. He observed that the Executive Board should be kept informed of the progress made in regard to this matter. The Working Party took note, in that connexion, of the statement made by Mr. Thomas, Assistant Director-General, who said that the Director-General would certainly report to the Executive Board on the results achieved at the various stages of the proposed procedure for preparation.

10. The Working Party, after lengthy discussion, recommended the Programme Commission to propose that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference

Having examined the report by the Director-General on the part to be played by Unesco in the preparation of a draft international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers,

record manufacturers and broadcasters, together with the addendum thereto (doc 9C/PRG/6 and 9C/PRG/6 Add. 1),

- [1] Signifies its general agreement in principle with the conclusions of the Study Group on 'neighbouring rights', which met at Unesco House from 7 to 11 May 1956;
- [2] Approves the proposals contained in the addendum to the report by the Director-General (9C/PRG/6 Add. 1) ;
- (3) *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene, jointly with the Director-General of the Interna-

tional Labour Organisation and the Director of the Bureau of the Berne Union, an intergovernmental conference for the preparation and adoption of the international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters.

11. The Working Party further recommends that, in the final work plan to be drawn up for the conduct of the aforesaid activities, account be taken of the changes made in the procedure originally proposed.

A P P E N D I X 6

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 6: GENERAL RESOLUTIONS ¹

1. The Working Party consisted of representatives of the following Member States:

Afghanistan	Netherlands
Argentina	Rumania
Australia	Spain
Brazil	Sweden
Burma	Tunisia
Colombia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cuba	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Egypt	United Kingdom
France	United States of America
India	
Japan	
Lebanon	

The Secretariat was represented by Dr. Adisesbiah, Mr. Chevalier and Mr. Francovich. Mr. Bammate acted as secretary of the Working Group.

2. The Working Party elected as its chairman, H.E. Mr. Betancur (Colombia) and as rapporteur, Mr. Max McCullough (United States of America).

3. The task of the Working Party was to examine the questions concerning the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere and the problem of translating Unesco publications into languages other than the working languages.

I. REGIONAL OFFICE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

4. The Working Party had before it for consideration the proposal of the Director-General, contained in documents 9C/5, 9C/5 Add. 1 and 9C/5 Corr. 1 for certain modifications in the functions and staff of the Regional Office in Havana, and the proposal of the delegation of Cuba contained in document 9C/DR/26.

5. Mr. G. Francovitch gave a brief résumé of the work carried out by the Havana Office during 1955-56.

6. The delegate of Cuba presented the proposal contained in document 9C/DR/26 for the maintenance and expansion of the Regional Office.

7. The representative of the Director-General presented to the group the reasons for the proposals of the Director-General

8. Most of the delegations represented in the Working Group took part in the debate.

9. The delegate of Brazil proposed an amendment to the Cuban proposal, which favoured the maintenance of the Havana Office as presently conceived until the tenth session of the General Conference, but stressing the part which the Office should have in the implementation of Unesco's educational activities in Latin America, especially as regards the major project on the extension of primary education.

10. Two recommendations were also moved which met with the approval of the Working Group:

(a) The question of decentralization should be put on the agenda of the General Conference at its tenth session;

(b) The next regional meeting of National Commissions in Latin America should be held in Buenos Aires.

11. The Brazilian amendment to document 9C/DR/26 was accepted by the delegation of Cuba which incorporated it in its own draft resolution. The text submitted to the vote of the Working Party then read as follows:

The Director-General is authorized:

'(a) To strengthen the Unesco Regional Office in Havana to enable it to fulfil more effectively the purposes for which it was established and which justify the continuation of its work in connexion with all aspects of Unesco's programme which would be entrusted to it;

'(b) To supply the Office with specialists, subordinate staff and such other resources as may be needed for this purpose (budgetary allocation \$163,181 for two years);

'(c) To entrust the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere with educational activities of Unesco especially as regards the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America.'

12. Two votes were taken; the first one on the principle of the maintenance of the Havana Office as presently conceived, and the second on budgetary implications. The result of the voting was the

1. Document 9C/PRG/30.

same in both cases: 11 in favour, 3 against and 4 abstentions. The text reproduced above therefore represents the recommendation submitted by the Working Party to the Programme Commission.

13. The budgetary allocation of \$163,181 is the same as that proposed in document 9C/5 Corr. 1. On the other hand, the Working Group admitted that it was not necessary to create either a special post for exchange of persons or for public information in Havana since the existing officers who remain unchanged appear fully qualified to assume these duties.

14. The delegate of France asked that it be recorded in the report that the budgetary implications and certain other aspects of the proposal before the Working Party were not sufficiently clear and precise as to enable him to take part in the voting.

Proposal submitted by the Delegation of Argentina for the Establishment of an Information centre (doc 9C/DR/50)

15. Since the Working Group had discussed the question of public information in Latin America, in connexion with the Havana Office, it was felt that it might offer its views about the proposal presented by Argentina in document 9C/DR/50.

16. The majority felt that the assistance to Argentina proposed in document 9C/DR/50 came exactly within the framework of aid to National Commissions. Acting on a proposal made by the delegation of the United States of America in relation to the Argentinian proposal, the Working Group recommended an increase from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for each year for 'Assistance for the development of National Commissions' [draft resolution 7.12(D)] and another increase from \$20,000 to 825,000 for each year for 'Translation and adaptation of Unesco publications' as provided now in document 9C/5 [draft resolution 7.12(E)],

17. This would bring help to National Commissions which desire, like that of Argentina, to extend their information activities and strengthen their co-operation with Unesco. These proposals were accepted by 15 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions. As a consequence, the proposal made in document 9C/DR/50 was rejected by 7 votes, with 4 in favour and 9 abstentions.

II. AID TO NATIONAL COMMISSIONS, TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION OF UNESCO PUBLICATIONS IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN THE WORKING LANGUAGES (DOC. 9C/5 ADD. 3 AND CORR. 4; 9C/DR/6-7-8)

18. The Working Party was called upon to study item 9.8.3 of the agenda with special reference to the problem of translation and adaptation into Arabic.

19. Dr. Adiseshiah introduced the question by summing up the facts which had led to the proposals of the Director-General contained in document 9C/Corr. 4. It had been felt that the amount of work which it had been possible to give, under the translations programme, to the Arabic Unit in the

Documents and Publications Service, did not justify its maintenance in its present form.

20. At the request of Arab Member States it had been decided to maintain these activities but in a different form. Since an increasing proportion of translations into Arabic was done outside the Secretariat, under contract with the National Commissions concerned, it was felt appropriate to replace the Arabic Unit in the Documents and Publications Service by another unit in the Division of Relations with Governments and National Commissions. The main functions of that new unit would be to ensure liaison and co-ordination between the Arab National Commissions in the field of translations and publications, to revise translations so as to help develop a unified technical terminology, and to translate some documents which would not be covered by the programme of translations carried out through National Commissions. Moreover the Arabic Unit would help in the diffusion of Unesco information in Arab countries.

21. The representatives of the Arabic-speaking countries in the Working Group, while agreeing on the new administrative machinery, pressed for the maintenance of two professional posts, as indicated in document 9C/5 Add. 3, instead of one as planned in document 9C/5 Corr. 4. The delegates of Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia supported their request with the following arguments:

(a) The increase in the number of Arabic-speaking Member States, three more of which had joined Unesco during the present session of the General Conference;

(b) The necessity to reach the large number of people who could understand only Arabic;

(c) The necessity to have a liaison officer to work with National Commissions, besides the translation specialist;

(d) The fact that the unit in the Documents and Publications Service was formerly composed of two officers; therefore, the request made by the Arab States did not mean increase in posts, but the maintenance of staff, although the number of Arabic-speaking Member States had considerably increased.

22. If the proposals contained in document 9C/5 Add. 3 were accepted, then the delegates of Arab Member States would not press for the adoption of the draft resolutions contained in documents 9C/DR6 7 and 5.

23. Several delegates from various regions supported the views expressed by the representatives of Arab Member States. The Working Group voted without dissent, but with one abstention, to recommend the proposals contained in document 9C/5 Add. 3 for adoption by the Programme Commission.

Other Questions under Point 9.8.3: Aid to National Commissions

24. Since the Working Group had been led to examine various aspects of the General Resolutions under Chapter 7.1-Aid to National Commissions, in the Proposed Programme and Budget, it felt that it might expedite the work of the Programme

Commission if it also expressed an opinion about the remaining points. The views of the Working Group about Sections D and E in document 9C/5 and its Corr. 1 have been reported in paragraph 16 above.

25. The Working Group recommended that Sections A, B, C and F should remain unchanged.

26. There was some discussion about Section A-Visits of Secretaries of National Commissions to Unesco Headquarters. The representative of the Director-General stated that in the implementation of this section, consideration would be given to inviting secretaries-general of National Commissions or officers having executive responsibilities in national Commissions.

SUMMARY OF RECOMENDATIONS

27. The Working Party recommends the following to the Programme Commission:

(a) Approval of resolution 7.11 and 7.12 with the addition of the word 'publication' in 7.12 (E) so that it would read: 'By promoting the translation, adaptation and publication of . . .'

(b) approval of paragraphs 5 to 18 under 7.121, with the following comments or changes: (i) the

Conference of Latin American National Commissions mentioned in paragraph 10 should be held in Buenos Aires; (ii) paragraph 14 should read as follows: 1957: \$15,000 (contracts); 1958: \$15,000 (contracts); (iii) paragraph 18 should read as follows: 1957: \$25,000 (contracts); 1958: \$25,000 (contracts).

(c) Deletion of draft resolution 7.31 and replacement by the following: 'The Director-General is authorized: (i) to strengthen the Unesco Regional Office in Havana to enable it to fulfil more effectively the purposes for which it was established and which justify the continuation of its work in connexion with all aspects of Unesco's programme which would be entrusted to it; (ii) to supply the Office with specialists, subordinate staff and such other resources as may be needed for this purpose (budgetary allocation \$163,181 for two years); (iii) to entrust the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere with educational activities of Unesco especially as regards the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America.'

(d) Revision of paragraphs 43 to 57 in the light of the above.

(e) Approval of the Arabic Unit in the Bureau of Relations with Member States, as set forth in document 9C/5 Add. 3 as follows: 1957: \$30,612; 1958: \$31,415.

A P P E N D I X 7

REVIEWED REPORT OF WORKING PARTY No. 7: FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION ¹

1. The Working Party on the Free Flow of Information met at 3.30 p.m. on 30 November 1956, under the chairmanship of Professor Humayun Kabir (India) and with the participation of the delegates of Chile, India, New Zealand, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. The Working Party invited a member of the Czech delegation to join the meeting as an observer for the discussion of a draft resolution (doc 9C/DR/66) submitted by Czechoslovakia.

2. The Working Party noted that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution of 3 November 1947 had condemned all forms of propaganda either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and also noted that the General Conference of Unesco at its eighth session had adopted resolution IV.1.5.02.

3. The Working Party considered the following documents: 9C/DR/70, 9C/DR/124, 9C/DR/66 and 9C/DR/127. In the course of the discussion the delegation of Czechoslovakia withdrew 9C/DR/66 and the delegation of the United States of America withdrew 9C/DR/127.

4. The Working Party concluded that documents 9C/DR/70 and 9C/DR/124 should be con-

sidered as amendments to resolution 5.31 rather than to resolution 5.11. It decided unanimously to recommend to the Programme Commission the following amended text of resolution 5.31 (doc 9C/5, Mass Communication, para. 64) :

The General Conference

[1] *Invites* Member States to facilitate and encourage the use of the means of communication for the development of international understanding and co-operation among peoples and States and for the stimulation of public interest in, and support of, the activities of Unesco, and so to contribute to the reduction of international tension and the maintenance of world peace;

[2] *Appeals* again to all who are concerned with the dignity of man and the future of civilization to encourage, in all countries, the use of press, radio and films for the promotion of better relations among peoples and thus to counteract any attempts, wherever they may occur, to use these means of mass communication for purposes of propaganda either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression.

1. Document 9C/FRG/31 Rev.

A P P E N D I X 8

CRITERIA FOR USE IN THE SELECTION OF MAJOR PROJECTS
AND AS A GUIDE TO THEIR ORGANIZATION AND EXECUTION¹

A major project:

(a) Should respond to the fundamental aims of Unesco by contributing toward the development of education, science and culture, and by promoting international understanding and the observance of human rights;

(b) Should draw upon general activities and special activities alike, and should profit from the experience acquired by the Organization in the course of previous activities, thus assuring the continuity of Unesco's work;

(c) Should be selected from the priority areas fixed by the General Conference;

(d) Should be universal in interest and significance, and should enable the largest possible number of Member States to participate in its execution and to benefit by its results, even though its work programme may be applied to a limited part of the world;

(e) Should respond to profound and urgent needs which have been clearly expressed to the Secretariat by Member States;

(f) Should be realistic in establishing goals and the methods of attaining them, and should be adapted to social and economic conditions in the Member States involved;

(g) Should require not only the co-operation of the Member States directly concerned, but also the active participation of other Member States to which it may be of indirect benefit;

(h) Should, owing to its interdisciplinary character, be organized and administered by the Secretariat in such a way that the resources of all departments which can contribute to its implementation may be effectively utilized;

(i) Should be clearly distinguished, by the concepts and aims stated above, from activities forming part of the programme of technical assistance, even if a measure of technical assistance is included in its implementation.

1. As presented to the plenary meeting by the Programme Commission : document 9C/25, Annex III.

A N N E X B

REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

1. The Administrative Commission held 25 meetings during the ninth session of the General Conference, completing its work on 3 December 1956 at 6 p.m.¹
2. At its earliest meetings, it elected Dr. Gardner Davies (Australia) chairman, and Mr. Roger Savain (Haiti), Professor Nguyen-Quang-Trinh (Viet-Nam) and Mr. Constantin Dinculescu (Rumania) vice-chairmen, whilst Professor Jean Bagniet (Belgium) was appointed rapporteur.
3. The Commission's first report, dealing with the scale of contributions of Member States for 1957-58 and the method of financing the budget for 1957-58 (doc 9C/15), was submitted to the General Conference at its twelfth plenary meeting, on 12 November 1956 (see Sections I and II below).
4. The Commission's second report, on the question of China's right to vote (doc 9C/14), was submitted to the eleventh plenary meeting, on 10 November 1956 (see Section III below).
5. A third report, concerning draft amendments to Article V, paragraphs 1 and 13 of the Constitution of the Organization and to Rules 95 and 95A and Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (doc 9C/13 and 9C/13 Corr.), was also submitted to the eleventh plenary meeting, on 10 November 1956 (see Section IV below).
6. The final report covering all the other questions which were submitted to the Administrative Commission was considered by the General Conference at its twenty-second and twenty-third plenary meetings, on 5 December 1956. It contains the following sections: Financial questions; Staff questions; Social security questions; Legal questions; Relations with international non-governmental organizations; Permanent headquarters of Unesco (see Sections V-X below).
7. On the proposal of the General Committee of the Conference, the Commission considered, at its last meeting, the question of the number of Member States that should serve on the Headquarters Committee. The Commission felt that, in view of the present number of Member States, it was desirable to increase the membership of the Headquarters Committee to 19.
8. The Commission recommends, however, that the increased membership of the Headquarters Committee should not entail additional expenditure, it being understood that only French and English would be used for the work of that Committee, though this measure should in no way prejudice the principle, embodied in the Rules of Procedure, of the use of the other official languages.
9. The Commission further recommends, with the object of ensuring continuity in the work of the Headquarters Committee, that at least one-third of the Member States hitherto represented should continue to serve on the Committee.
10. After adopting these reports, the Commission adopted, by acclamation, a vote of thanks to its Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur and to the Secretariat.

I. Scale of Contributions of Member States for 1957-58

11. The Administrative Commission examined documents 9C/ADM/3 Rev., 9C/ADM/3 Rev. Add. 1 and Corrigendum and is now able to place before the General Conference a draft resolution on the scale of contributions for 1957-58.²
12. The Commission heard from the representative of the Director-General a statement outlining the problems posed for Unesco by the admission of 16 new members in the United Nations in December 1955. These problems were examined by the Executive Board at its forty-fourth session and were brought to the attention of the Commission in document 9C/ADM/3 Rev. Add. 1, together with some suggested solutions to them.
13. The problems may be summarized as follows:
(a) A new proposal is before the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding the United Nations scale for 1956, 1957 and 1958, which is intended to integrate the 16 new members into that scale. A

1. Paragraphs 1 to 10: cf. document 9C/24.

2. Paragraphs 11 to 32: cf. document 9C/15.

decision will not have been taken on this proposal (which is strongly contested by the member paying the highest assessment) before the end of the current session of the General Conference.

(b) A number of members of Unesco, formerly non-members of the United Nations, are now being integrated into the United Nations scale with a reduction of what were formerly their theoretical United Nations percentages, but six other members of Unesco still remain non-members of United Nations with no change in their theoretical percentages.

14. The Commission noted that, in the event that Unesco should base its scale for 1957-58 on the proposals now before the General Assembly of the United Nations the contribution of the United States of America would come out at about 31.5 per cent as against the present figure in the 1955-56 scale of 30 per cent.

15. On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Commission decided to seek a solution by stages which would be as follows:

(a) To decide whether the Unesco scale should be based upon United Nations percentages;

(b) If so, which United Nations scale should be used—the existing scale for 1956, 1957 and 1958 which did not include the 16 new members, or the proposed scale for 1956, 1957 and 1958 which had not yet been adopted by the United Nations;

(c) If the decision was to use the proposed United Nations scale, whether adjustments were necessary (i) to the percentage of the largest contributor, and (ii) to the theoretical percentages of the six members of Unesco who are not members of the United Nations.

16. The first point was put to the Commission which, without discussion, unanimously decided that the Unesco scale should be based on United Nations percentages.

17. The second point was then taken up and during the debate which ensued on this point the delegate of Spain suggested that the proposed United Nations scale for 1956, 1957 and 1958 should be used as a basis but the percentage of the United States of America should be limited to 30 per cent as had been suggested as one of possible solutions in document 9C/ADM/3 Rev. Add. 1. The delegate of the United States of America said that his Government felt that, in the absence of a decision by the United Nations General Assembly on the proposals now before it, the existing United Nations scale should

be the basis of the calculation of the Unesco scale. However, in a spirit of co-operation he was prepared to accept the proposal of the delegate of Spain.

18. Other delegations pointed out that it would be unrealistic to base the Unesco percentages on the scale already adopted by the United Nations, which did not include the 16 new members and that the United Nations proposed scale should therefore be used. Several delegations declared that the fixing of an arbitrary limitation of 30 per cent for the United States of America was not a sound solution, and that the proper course was to let the United States of America percentage find its own level by conversion of the United Nations figure in the same way as all other members.

19. A proposal was made by the delegations of Brazil and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the Unesco scale for 1957-58 should be based upon the scale finally adopted by the United Nations for 1956, 1957 and 1958 even if this was not known until early in 1957.

20. A vote was taken on the three possibilities and it was decided by 40 votes to nil with 4 abstentions to recommend that the Unesco scale should be based on the scale finally adopted by the United Nations during its eleventh session.

21. Paragraph 15(c)(i) above was put to the vote and it was decided by 32 votes to nil with 11 abstentions to recommend that the percentage of the United States of America should not be adjusted but should be the figure resulting from a conversion of the United Nations figure into a Unesco figure as for all other Member States.

22. Finally paragraph 15(c)(ii) above was put to the vote and it was decided by 35 votes to nil with 4 abstentions to recommend that paragraph 3 of the draft resolution be amended so as to provide a suitable adjustment to the percentages of the six members of Unesco who are not members of United Nations.

23. The Commission then turned its attention to paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the draft resolution contained in document 9C/ADM/3 Rev. which deal with per capita limitations, assessment of new Member States during the course of 1957-58, minimum percentages, and the contributions of Associate Members. Subject to drafting changes in paragraph 4, these were adopted.

[See SC/Resolution 10]

II. Method of Financing the Budget for 1957-58

24. The Commission heard a statement from a representative of the Executive Board, drawing attention to the fact that the Executive Board at its forty-fourth session had recommended that the budget for 1957-58 should be financed in accordance with the Financial Regulations.

25. The Assistant Director-General explained that document 9C/5 Corr. contained two alternative methods of financing the budget of 1957-58 because of the decision of the General Conference at its eighth session to retain the surpluses then available for distribution pending a decision at the ninth

session. He drew attention to the amount of the surpluses now available for distribution which had risen to \$1,523,625.

26. At the request of the delegate of Brazil, the representative of the Director-General explained that Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations dealt with the question of how the budget should be financed and what adjustments should be made to the appropriations. He also explained that Articles 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations dealt with the manner in which surpluses should be distributed to Member States who had paid their contributions in full.

27. If the Financial Regulations were to be followed the surpluses would be distributed to Member States according to the percentages in which they had contributed in the years in which the surpluses arose. If, on the other hand, an exception were to be made to the Financial Regulations, the total amount of the surpluses would be deducted from the appropriations before contributions were assessed on Member States for 1957-58.

28. The Commission decided by a unanimous vote to support the recommendation of the Executive Board and to recommend to the General Conference

that the budget for 1957-58 be financed in accordance with the Financial Regulations.

29. The Commission also decided by 33 votes to nil with 10 abstentions that the figure to be applied in calculating the amount of contributions unlikely to be received should be fixed at 5 per cent.

30. In order to assist the General Conference to fix the Assessment Level for 1957-58 the Commission submits the following statement of the relationship between the Assessment Level, the Spending Level and Other Income : Spending Level = Assessment Level minus 5 per cent plus Other Income (The figure of 5 per cent represents the percentage of contributions unlikely to be received.)

31. Other Income is composed of the assessments on new Member States for 1955-56, which are estimated to yield \$86,900, and Miscellaneous Revenue for 1957-58, which is estimated to yield \$348,100, making a total of \$435,000.

32. Taking the Director-General's proposals in 9C/5 Corr. as an example, a spending level of \$21,659,638 would require an assessment level of \$22,341,724.

[See SC/Resolution 11.)

III. The Right to Vote of China

33. The Administrative Commission examined documents 9C/12 and 9C/12 Add. containing two letters from the Government of China regarding the right to vote.¹

34. The Chairman drew attention to the provisions of Article IV C. 8(b) and (c) of the Constitution which govern the right to vote of Member States and the Chinese delegate made a statement in support of the request of his Government. In the course of this statement, he drew attention to the decision which his Government had taken to increase its

token payment to Unesco from \$14,000 per annum to \$50,000 per annum.

35. After a debate on the subject, the Administrative Commission took a roll call vote on this question and decided by 28 votes for, 11 against, 6 abstentions and 19 absent, to recommend to the General Conference that the delegation of China should be permitted to vote during the ninth session of the General Conference.

[See page 8.)

IV. Draft Amendments to Article V, Paragraphs 1 and 13 of the Constitution and to Rules 95, 95A and 30 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference

36. The Administrative Commission at its meeting on 9 November asked the Legal Committee to examine the draft amendments to the Constitution and to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference proposed by France and Japan, together with the amendments to those amendments proposed by Liberia (doc 9/ADM/21 and Add.l).²

37. The Administrative Commission also asked the Legal Committee to pronounce on the question whether the principle adopted by the General Conference-which, at its eighth session, had been asked to interpret Article V, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, regarding the non-re-eligibility of members of the Executive Board who had served for two consec-

utive terms-was also applicable to persons elected to replace members who had resigned or died.

38. The Legal Committee, in its report of 9 November (doc 9C/ADM/16), stated with regard to the latter point that, after deliberation, it had come to the conclusion that the preparatory discussions indicated that the interpretation of Article V, paragraph 3, of the Constitution given at the eighth session of the General Conference was generally applicable and covered the case at present under

¹Paragraphs 33 to 35: cf. document 9C/14.

²Paragraphs 36 to 44: cf. document 9C/13 and 9C/13 Corr.

consideration. The Committee took the view that this interpretation should be confirmed and maintained.

39. Many members of the Commission thought this question should be examined as a matter of general principle, without reference to Mr. Massaquoi, for whom, they stressed, they had the highest respect and consideration.

40. The Administrative Commission endorses the Legal Committee's conclusions on this point and recommends that the General Conference adopt them.

41. Furthermore, the Administrative Commission, after considering the comments of the Legal Committee on the draft amendments to Article V of the Constitution, proposed by France and Japan, and the proposed amendments to those amendments submitted by Liberia, took a vote on the adoption of the amendments. On the draft amendment proposed by the Government of Liberia, there were 18 votes in favour, 13 against and 16 abstentions. This proposal did not obtain the two-thirds majority required under Article XIII (1) of the Constitution and Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure, and was therefore rejected. The amendments proposed by France and Japan were adopted unanimously.

42. The Commission therefore recommends that the General Conference adopt these amendments, which are worded as follows:

A. *Composition.* Paragraph 1: For 'twenty-two substitute 'twenty-four'.

C. *Transitional Provisions.* Paragraph 13: replace the whole of this paragraph by the following text: 'At the ninth session of the General Conference, thirteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of this article. One of them shall retire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference, the retiring member being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, twelve members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference.'

[See SC/Resolution 37.1

43. The Administrative Commission then expressed its views on the draft amendments to the Rules of Procedure submitted following acceptance of the amendment to Article V. It decided, again unanimously, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the amendments to Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, proposed by France and Japan, and worded as follows:

Rule 95. Paragraph 1: For 'eleven' substitute 'twelve'.

Rule 95A. Replace the whole of this rule by the following text: 'At the ninth session of the General Conference, thirteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution. One of them shall retire at the close of the tenth session of the General Conference, the retiring member being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, twelve members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference.'

44. The Administrative Commission also examined that part of item 14.1 of the agenda concerning the proposal submitted by the Executive Board to amend Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. This amendment is designed to simplify the procedure to be followed by the Nominations Committee in making recommendations regarding the election of members of the Executive Board. The Administrative Commission decided by 40 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference accept the proposed amendment submitted by the Executive Board, as follows:

Rule 30, paragraph 3. Delete, and substitute the following paragraph: '3. The Nominations Committee shall also consider nominations for vacant seats on the Executive Board, having regard to the principles laid down in Article V.A.2 of the Constitution. It shall submit to the Conference general observations on the manner in which that Article should be applied, together with the names of all the candidates.'

[See SC/Resolution 38.)

V. Financial Questions

(a) Financial Reports of the Director-General and Reports of the Auditor on the Accounts of the Organization for the Years 1954 and 1955

45. The accounts for the years ended 31 December 1954 and 31 December 1955 together with the Director-General's Financial Reports and the Reports of the External Auditor were introduced by Sir Ben Bowen Thomas on behalf of the Executive Board.¹

46. The accounts and reports were accepted by the Commission.

[See SC/Resolution 21.)

(b) Accounts of Unesco Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as at 31 December 1955 and Auditor's Report thereon

47. The accounts of Unesco's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the fifth financial period ended 31 December 1955, together with the Auditor's Report thereon, were introduced by the representative of the Executive Board.

1. Paragraphs 45 to 143: cf. document 9C/24.

48. The Commission took note of the accounts and report and recommended that the Director-General be authorized to transmit them to the United Nations.

[See SC/Resolution 22.]

(c) Contributions of Member States

49. The Commission first addressed itself to the question of the scale of contributions for 1957-58. A report on this subject was submitted to the General Conference in document 9C/15 and adopted by the plenary meeting. (See Section I above.)

50. It next turned its attention to the currency of contributions and adopted the draft resolution which had been proposed by the Director-General and which is similar to that adopted at the eighth session of the General Conference.

51. The main provisions of the resolution are that the contributions of Canada and the United States of America are payable in United States dollars whilst those of all other Member States are payable at choice either in United States dollars, pounds sterling, or French francs. Provision is also made for the acceptance of national currencies from Member States where the Director-General considers that there is a foreseeable need for a substantial amount of that currency.

[See SC/Resolution 23.]

52. The question of the collection of contributions was treated in two parts—firstly the regular contributions to the budget, and secondly the instalment payments on arrears due from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

53. On the first of these, the Commission noted that the situation has greatly improved and that, apart from the contributions due from China, all contributions assessed for the years up to and including the year 1954 had now been paid.

54. The Commission wishes to draw the attention of all Member States to the desirability of ensuring that due provision is made in national budgets for the payment of contributions to Unesco during the year to which the assessment relates.

[See SC/Resolution 24.]

(d) Arrears of Contributions of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland

55. The Commission then examined the proposals submitted by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland in documents 9C/DR/58 and 9C/DR/59. The delegates of these two countries urged the adoption of their proposals on the grounds that even if the first experiment, started in Montevideo, had not proved entirely satisfactory, there was every hope that, during 1957 and 1958, Unesco could absorb a very much greater proportion of local currencies in the execution of its programme in these two countries. The representative of the Director-General stated that full consideration had

been given to the possibility of utilizing these currencies during 1957-58, but as far as could be seen at present the maximum estimate was about \$80,000 and the Organization already held balances in these currencies sufficient to cover this sum. These were the reasons which had led the Director-General to propose that instalments due in 1957 and 1958 should be paid in United States dollars, pounds sterling or French francs.

56. In order to give the greatest freedom to these three countries as to the currency in which instalments could be paid, the Director-General proposed to the Commission that no fixed proportion should be laid down for 1957 and 1958, but that payments should be made in accordance with the resolution concerning the payment of contributions to the budget of 1957 and 1958. This would mean that, to the extent that the Director-General foresaw a need for these currencies during 1957 and 1958, he would be authorized to accept them.

57. The Commission decided to recommend that the arrangements made by the eighth session of the General Conference should be confirmed, to the effect that the arrears of contributions of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland should be paid in annual instalments and it recommended that the instalments due in 1957 and 1958 should be paid in accordance with the resolution concerning the payment of contributions to the budget of 1957 and 1958.

[See 9C/Resolution 25.]

(e) Administration of the Working Capital Fund

58. The Commission discussed the amount at which the Working Capital Fund should be fixed for the years 1957 and 1958 in the light of the various uses to which it might be put during that period. It decided to recommend that the Fond be maintained at its present level of \$3,000,000.

59. It took note of the report of the Director-General on the use made of the Fund during 1956 for the purpose of financing increases in salaries to staff in the General Services Category, as approved by the Executive Board at its forty-fourth session. It also noted that the Director-General proposed to repay these advances through savings effected in the 1955-56 budget.

60. As regards the uses to which the Fund may be put in 1957-58, the Commission approved the same measures as had been adopted by the eighth General Conference covering: requests made by the United Nations relating to the maintenance of peace and security; salary adjustments in accordance with General Conference decisions; and compensation awards by the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

61. As regards the amount to be provided for these purposes, the Commission decided that, in addition to the \$300,000 in each year, as provided for in 1955-56, it would be necessary to add a further sum in 1957-58 of \$300,000. This extra sum may be

required in order to take into account the increases in salaries and allowances, resulting from the United Nations Salary Review Committee's findings, which the Director-General may not be able to absorb by economies at any given time during the 1957-58 budget period, as provided for in resolution 32. The total provided under this heading therefore becomes \$900,000 for the two years.

62. The Commission recommends acceptance of the Director-General's proposal to continue the provision, made in the past, for advances for self-liquidating expenditures up to a maximum of \$150,000 in 1957 and 1958.

63. In addition, it recommends that authorization be given for the use of the Working Capital Fund up to a maximum of \$500,000 for financing increases in prices of materials and wages for the Headquarters Construction, subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of the Headquarters Committee.

64. The Director-General agreed to provide a report to the next session of the General Conference on the level of the Working Capital Fund in Unesco and other United Nations organizations, together with full details of the use made of the Fund during 1957 and 1958.

[See SC/Resolution 26]

(f) Amendments to the Financial Regulations

65. The Commission examined a report presented by the Director-General on the question of whether a provision should be inserted in the Financial Regulations to the effect that a two-thirds majority be required in order to amend or suspend any of the Financial Regulations. The report indicated the practice in the United Nations and in other Specialized Agencies.

66. The Commission supported the recommendation of the Director-General that only a simple majority should be required for an amendment to the Regulations but that it was desirable to introduce into the Regulations an article covering suspension.

67. On the question as to whether a simple majority or a two-thirds majority should be required for a suspension of the Financial Regulations, there appeared to be some discrepancy between the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, and it was decided to refer this question to the Legal Committee.

68. The Commission's recommendations thereon will be found in the section dealing with Legal Questions (Section VIII below).

(g) Budget Estimates for 1957-58 (Parts I, III

69. The Commission decided to recommend approval of the budget estimates in Part I after noting that an additional sum of \$12,800 would be necessary in the light of the decision to increase the membership of the Executive Board from 22 to 24.

70. In examining Part III of the budget estimates, the Commission decided to create an ad hoc working party to examine the proposal to set up a new Bureau of Relations with Member States (Chapter 5 of Part III).

il. The report of this ad hoc working party (see Appendix) was adopted by the Commission on the understanding that reports on the implementation of the working party's proposals would be submitted by the Director-General to the Executive Board.

72. Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Part III were adopted by the Commission, including certain additional estimates submitted by the Director-General relating to Chapters 1, 2 and 3 and amounting to \$32,682, and subject to certain recommendations of the Programme Commission regarding the Havana Office and the Arabic translation unit.

73. The adoption of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Chapter 5 included the adoption of the budget estimates relating thereto.

74. The Commission adopted the estimates relating to Part IV (Common Services) on the understanding that these would be subject to amendment to take into account the decision of the General Conference relating to the construction of the Permanent Headquarters.

75. In the course of its examination of these parts of the budget, the Commission unanimously decided that it was desirable to establish an overall ceiling for established posts for 1957-58.

76. On the proposal of the delegation of Canada, the Commission adopted a resolution inviting the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to arrange for a survey or surveys of the management of the Secretariat to be made and to report thereon to the General Conference at its tenth session.

[See SC/Resolution 27.]

VI. Staff Questions

A. PERSONNEL, POLICY: APPOINTMENT, OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF STAFF MEMBERS

(a) Recruitment and Appointment of Staff Members

77. The Commission paid particular attention to geographical distribution in the Secretariat in the light of the resolution adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session. It was generally felt that whereas the progress made by the Director-General during the past two years represented a step in the right direction, there was need for an intensification of effort.

78. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that during the past two years there had been no evidence of any really substantial rectification by the Director-General of the abnormal situation existing in the Secretariat as regards the equitable geographical distribution provided for by resolution V.2.42 adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session, and in particular as regards the equitable geographical distribution of important posts in the Secretariat. He considered, therefore, that it was necessary that the Director-General should take serious measures to rectify the existing situation.

59. A number of delegates, while appreciating the problems which confronted the Director-General in obtaining the widest possible geographical distribution, nevertheless felt that the quota system at present used by the Director-General was too rigid in the case of Member States whose contribution to the budget was small. Some other delegates indicated that they believed that better geographical distribution was desirable but stressed that steps in this direction should conform to the criteria laid down in Article VI of the Constitution.

80. After recommending that resolutions V.2.41 and V.2.42 of the eighth session of the General Conference be carried forward to 1957-58, the Commission considered a proposal put forward by the delegations of Ecuador, Spain, Uruguay, Greece, Chile and Peru (doc 9C/DR/84 Rev.). The debate occasioned by this led to the establishment of a working party to produce a more acceptable formula. These negotiations resulted in a compromise contained in document 9C/DR/84 Rev. 2, sponsored by the delegations of Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Spain, the United States of America, Greece, Haiti, India, Peru and Uruguay. On the motion of the delegation of Japan the compromise was amended, by a vote of 22 to 8 with 2 abstentions, to restrict the relaxation of the quota system to the small contributors. The amended proposal was adopted by a vote of 31 to 1 with 6 abstentions.

[See SC/Resolution 28.]

(b) Amendments to Staff Regulations and Rules

81. The Commission recommended by 46 votes to

nil, with 1 abstention, the adoption of an amendment to Staff Regulation 11.2 (para. 14 of doc 9C/ADM/7), the former text having been superseded by a decision of the General Conference at its eighth session.

(See SC/Resolution 29.)

82. The Commission also approved by 46 votes to nil, with 1 abstention, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 15 of document 9C/ADM/7, instructing the Director-General to arrange for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the international Labour Organisation in respect of cases arising in the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958.

[See 9C/Resolution 30.]

83. Following the adoption of this resolution, the Director-General agreed, upon the request of the delegates of the United States of America and Australia, to inform the General Conference at its tenth session of any developments concerning the possible establishment of a single administrative tribunal for all organizations in the United Nations family.

84. The delegations of France, Belgium, Brazil and Switzerland submitted to the Commission a proposal to amend Staff Regulation 9.1.1 in such a way as to lay down in the Regulation the composition of the Special Advisory Board and to provide that the reports and opinions of the Board would be communicated to the staff members concerned. These delegations considered that the existing provision laid down by the Director-General in staff rule 109.12(b), whereby the reports of the Board were secret and confidential, did not afford staff members adequate safeguard against arbitrary action. They recalled, in support of their proposal, the findings dated 29 October 1955 of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation. They agreed, however, that the proceedings of the Board should remain secret.

85. The Director-General considered that staff members already had adequate safeguards under Staff Regulation 9.1.1, as the latter required the Director-General to give his reasons for termination under that regulation. He was strongly against making the reports of the Board public, not only because to do so might embarrass high-ranking officials whom he designated to serve on the Board, but also because the fact that they know that their statements were to be made public might well influence the opinion expressed and the Director-General would not then obtain a frank and unbiased view of the case.

86. The Director-General pointed out that the joint proposal, if adopted, would represent a departure from the practice in the United Nations and, bearing in mind the forthcoming review of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, was premature.

87. The delegate of the United States of America informed the Commission that a proposal to incorporate details regarding the Advisory Board in the Staff Regulations had been rejected by the United Nations General Assembly for reasons similar to those advanced by the Director-General. He therefore proposed that no action be taken pending the overall review of Staff Regulations scheduled to take place in 1957 but that the Director-General and Executive Board should study the matter in the light of the results of that review and submit a report to the General Conference at its tenth session.

88. This proposal, seconded by the United Kingdom delegate, was defeated by 17 votes for, 20 against and 4 abstentions.

89. The Commission then adopted by 20 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions, the amendment to staff regulation 9.1.1 contained in paragraph 6 of document 9C/DR/68.

[See SC/Resolution 29.)

90. The Commission noted paragraph 16 of document 9C/ADM/7 and the revised text of the Staff Regulations and Rules contained in Annex I to that document.

B. PERSONNEL POLICY : SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

(a) Salary and Allowance System for Staff in the General Service Category at Headquarters

91. The Commission noted the report on local salaries submitted by the Director-General, in response to the request of the Executive Board, in Part I of document 9C/ADM/8 Add. 1.

92. Several delegations expressed the view that the Director-General's report did not make out a convincing case for maintaining salaries for staff in the General Service Category permanently above the best prevailing rates paid by other employers in the Paris area. They considered that the level of Unesco salaries should be raised less rapidly than the best prevailing rates so that the margin between the two would be gradually reduced.

93. A formal resolution to this effect was submitted by the United Kingdom delegate in document 9C/DR/123. Some delegations, while agreeing with the principle that the margin should be reduced, expressed concern lest the alignment of Unesco salaries on best prevailing rates should result in a reduction in existing salaries, but were assured by the authors of the resolution that such was not their intention. The Director-General informed the Commission that he would interpret the resolution in such a way that reasonable parity would be achieved by granting smaller increases than the increases in best prevailing rates on the next two occasions, if possible, when the Unesco salary scale was adjusted.

94. The Director-General stated that he wanted clear directions from the General Conference in order that he should not have the onus of interpreting its intentions. He would also wish to consult the Executive Board when considering future adjustments because, although he accepted the principle of reducing the margin he felt that he should give some increase to Unesco staff when there was an increase of at least 5 per cent in best prevailing rates.

95. With these considerations in mind, he proposed two amendments to the text submitted by the United Kingdom delegate.

96. The Commission first approved the principle of a progressive reduction of the margin by 38 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions. It then agreed unanimously to recommend the adoption of the draft resolution contained in document 9C/DR/123 with the addition of the words 'in consultation with the Executive Board' after 'instructs the Director-General' and the deletion of the word 'reasonable' before 'parity'. This resolution would supersede resolution 23.241 adopted by the General Conference at its seventh session.

97. The Commission noted the recommendations of the United Nations Salary Review Committee relating to local salary scales, and approved the principles and procedures applied by the Director-General in establishing and revising the local salary scale as set forth in paragraphs 10, 11, 16 and 17 of document 9C/ADM/8 Add. 1.

[See SC/Resolution 31.)

(b) Salary and Allowance System for Staff in the Director and Principal Officer and Professional Categories

98. The Commission noted the Director-General's statement on the work of the United Nations Salary Review Committee, the summary of its recommendations and the probable time-table for action thereon by the General Assembly of the United Nations (doc 9C/ADM/8 Add. 1, Part II), and the statement of the joint views of Executive Heads on the report of the Salary Review Committee (doc 9C/ADM/8 Add. 2).

99. In considering the draft resolution relating to the Salary Review Committee's recommendations (para. 33 of doc 9C/ADM/8 Add. 2), the Commission decided to consider separately Section 3, dealing with the method of financing the changes.

100. The Commission approved unanimously Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, the words 'at its session in the spring of 1957' in Section 1 being replaced by the words 'at the earliest possible date'.

101. The delegate of France submitted an amendment to Section 3, providing for \$200,000 to be included in the 1957-58 budget to cover part of the extra expenditure and for the remainder to be met by savings on the programme. The amendment also provided for advances from the Working Capital

Fund up to \$300,000 should savings be insufficient to meet the whole of the costs. These advances would be refunded at any given time during the financial period 1957-58 (doc 9C/DR/131).

102. The delegate of India, supported by the delegate of Brazil, felt that such a proposal would result in a serious reduction in programme activities, which would not be in accordance with the intentions of delegations which had voted for the raising of the spending level for 1957-58 by \$1,000,000. He considered that use should be made of the Working Capital Fund on the lines proposed by the Director-General.

103. The French delegate considered that it would be in the interests of sound financial administration to write into the budget at least part of the extra expenditure arising from increases in salaries and

allowances and that it would be inadvisable to ask the next General Conference to absorb the total expenditure in the 1959-60 budget to the detriment of the programme for those years.

104. It was also pointed out that advances on the Working Capital Fund already authorized to date would amount to some \$1,500,000 out of a total of \$3,000,000, and that it would consequently be unwise to add to such advances the \$561,000 representing the increases in salaries and allowances.

105. The amendment presented by the French delegation was adopted by 25 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions. The whole resolution, as amended, was adopted by 31 votes, with none against and 6 abstentions.

[See SC/Resolution 32.)

VII. Social Security Questions

(a) Report of the Director-General on the Benefits Fund

106. The Commission took note of the report of the Director-General on the Medical Benefits Fund together with the report of the Consulting Actuary, and adopted a scale of contributions for 1957-58. It recommended that, in the event that any modifications to the Fund become necessary as the result of the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee, the Director-General should submit a revised scale of contributions to the Executive Board.

107. On the proposal of the Director-General the Commission decided to recommend that the Regulations of the Fund be amended so as to provide that it should, as from 1 January 1957, pay its own administrative expenses. At the same time it fixed the annual sum which should be paid for administrative expenses at \$10,000 per annum for 1957 and 1958, provided that the payment of this amount would not reduce the amount of the reserve of the Fund below the balance standing at 31 December 1956.

[See SC/Resolution 33.)

(b) Staff Compensation Fund

108. The Commission had before it a report from the Director-General on the operations of the Fund from 1 January 1955 to 30 June 1956, together with a financial report for the year ended 31 December 1955.

109. On the proposal of the Director-General, the Commission adopted a resolution similar to that adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session. New provisions introduced into the resolution provide for: (a) the continuance of the Fund during 1957-58; (b) the charging of re-insurance premiums to the Fund.

110. The draft resolution provides for the submission of a financial report to the General Conference at its tenth session.

[See SC/Resolution 34.)

(c) Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

111. The Commission took note of the report of the Director-General on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and of the following documents which were brought to its attention in accordance with the Regulations of the Fund: (i) Annual Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1954 (United Nations General Assembly doc A/2914); (ii) Report on the Third Actuarial Valuation (United Nations General Assembly doc A/2916).

112. It agreed on recommendations to the General Conference as to the representatives of Member States to be elected as the representatives of the General Conference on the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1957 and 1958.

[See SC/Resolution 35.)

(d) Use of Pension Fund Capital for Housing Loans to Staff

113. The Commission had before it a report from the Director-General on the plan prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the use of Pension Fund Capital for housing loans to staff. This plan, which had already been examined by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, was to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its eleventh session.

114. In general the plan provides for the investment of a small part of the capital of the fund in the form of loans to participating Organizations which would

undertake the administration of individual loans to staff members.

115. The Commission adopted a draft resolution which will enable the Director-General, in the event

that such a plan is introduced in the United Nations, and subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board, to introduce a similar plan for Unesco.

[See SC/Resolution 36.1

VIII. Legal Questions ¹

- (a) Draft Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference resulting from Changes in the Organization and Methods of Work of the General Conference

116. The Administrative Commission considered certain proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure, contained in the Annex to document 9C/ADM/12 and concerning the changes which it would be necessary to make in the Rules, should the Executive Board's recommendations relating to the organization and methods of work of the General Conference (doc 9C/7) be approved. The Commission considered a report of the Legal Committee thereon (doc 9C/ADM/26) and approved it.

117. In conformity with the proposal of the Executive Board, the Commission decided by 30 votes in favour, 2 against and 1 abstention to recommend to the General Conference the abolition of the Advisory Committee on Programme and Budget. Following that decision, the Commission approved the amendments to Rule 25, paragraph 2, and Rule 78, paragraph 6, of the Rules of Procedure which the Legal Committee had indicated in its fourth report (doc 9C/ADM/26) as being consequential upon a decision to abolish the Advisory Committee.

118. The Commission also decided unanimously, following the opinion expressed by the Executive Board, to recommend to the General Conference that a new paragraph be added to the present Rule 36, providing that the General Committee should refrain from discussing the substance of any question. The Commission approved the text of the new paragraph as proposed by the Legal Committee in its fourth report.

119. Following a suggestion by the Executive Board that a new Rule be inserted in the Rules of Procedure to prevent a proposal which has been rejected by the Programme Commission of the Administrative Commission from being brought up again in plenary meetings unless it has been specifically referred to in the agenda of the plenary meeting to which the report of the Commission itself is submitted, the Commission, on the advice of the Legal Committee, recommends to the General Conference the adoption of a new Rule, to be numbered 78.4, as proposed by the Legal Committee in its fourth report.

120. The Commission, however, considers it advisable that the General Conference should examine the whole of the problem raised by the

suggestion of the Executive Board, at a future session and in the light of the experience gained in the operation of the new Rule. The Commission further recommends to the General Conference to decide that the new Rule, if adopted, be considered as taking effect only after the closing date of the present session.

[See X/Resolution 39.)

- (b) Proposed Provision regarding the Suspension of the Financial Regulations. Consideration of the Possibility of Requiring a Two-thirds Majority for Suspension. Conflicting Provisions in the Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, with regard to Cases in which a two-thirds Majority is Required

121. The Commission considered the report of the Director-General on amendments to the Financial Regulations (doc 9C/.4DM/6). The Commission approved in principle a proposal submitted by the United Kingdom, that a decision to suspend one or more of the Financial Regulations should require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The Commission decided, however, to refer this proposal to the Legal Committee together with the wider issue of the discrepancies which might exist between the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, with regard to cases in which a two-thirds majority is required. The Commission considered the report of the Legal Committee on these two questions (doc 9C/ADM/24) and approved it. The Commission concurred in the conclusions reached by the Legal Committee that any discrepancy existing between the provisions of the Constitution and of the Rules of Procedure should be corrected by way of an amendment to the Constitution. Following the advice of the Legal Committee, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that such an amendment be effected by inserting in the Constitution, to replace the present Article IV.8(a), a more general provision including (a) a general rule providing for a simple majority; (b) a list of questions for which a two-thirds majority would be required; and (c) a provision stating that the General Conference could determine, by amending its Rules of Procedure, additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority. The Commission recommends that, among the questions requiring a two-thirds majority, there should be

1. See also Section IV above.

included all the questions now listed in Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure, as well as the question of the suspension of the Financial Regulations.

122. It is recommended, therefore, that the General Conference instruct the Director-General to draft, in due time and in consultation with the Executive Board, the texts of the amendments which would be required and to communicate them to Member States with a view to their submission to the General Conference at its tenth session.

(c) Report on the Application of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of International Conferences of States

123. The Administrative Commission considered paragraphs 6-11 of the fourth report of the Legal Committee in which the latter expressed its agree-

ment with the conclusions submitted by the Director-General for the consideration of the General Conference in his report on the application of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States and of non-governmental conferences (doc 9C/ADM/14) and the Commission adopted that part of the report of the Legal Committee (doc 9C/ADM/26). Following the view expressed by the Legal Committee, the Commission is of the opinion that the restrictive interpretation arising from the conclusions contained in the report of the Director-General and in the fourth report of the Legal Committee is such as to permit the full and unhampered application of the existing Rules of Procedure for the calling of conferences, as they now stand, without any amendment being necessary.

124. The Commission accordingly recommends that the General Conference endorse the interpretation which is set forth in the above-mentioned reports.1

IX. Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations

(a) Amendment to the Directives concerning Unesco's Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations

125. The Administrative Commission, having taken note of the fact that the Executive Board had closely examined and endorsed the proposed amendments, decided to recommend their adoption with the following changes:

Section II A.1 (b) [new number: paragraph 13 (b)], add: 'and be able to make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives'.

Section II B. 1 [new number: paragraph 15), replace: 'Upon the proposals of the Executive Board' by: 'In

the light of the recommendations made by the Executive Board'.

Section 111 A [new number: paragraph 32), replace last sentence of the Definition by: 'Any part unused at the end of a financial period may be used by the Organization during the following financial period, in accordance with the terms of these directives'.

Section 111 B. I (b) [new number: paragraph 34 (b), add: 'and be able to make a significant contribution to the achievement of Unesco's objectives'.

Section III E 5 [new number: paragraph 48), in the last sentence replace the words 'In emergencies' by 'In exceptional circumstances'.

1. Extract from fourth report of the Legal Committee, document 9C/ADM/26:

'7. The Legal Committee is in agreement with the restrictive interpretation of the expression "international conferences of States" which emerges from the conclusions submitted by the Director-General to the General Conference for its consideration. The Committee is of opinion that this expression should be reserved for conferences which bring together representatives of States, sitting at the highest level, and reporting the results of their work to these same States, whether these results lead to the conclusion of international agreements, or provide a basis for the action to be undertaken by the participating States. The Committee is also of opinion that, although such conferences usually have a membership which aims at being as world-wide as possible, they must nevertheless include regional international conferences of States, that is, conferences attended by representatives of all the States in a given region.

'8. The Committee considers, therefore, that the Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States are without application, not only to meetings at which the participants do not possess the status of the representatives of States, but also to meetings which, although they comply with this first criterion, are of a preparatory and, in a sense,

subordinate nature with regard to one or other of the organs of the Organization. Also excluded from application of those Rules are, on the one hand, international conferences of States convened jointly by the Organization itself and by other international organizations and, on the other, conferences the convening of which has been left by the General Conference to a Member State.

9. The legal Committee also considers that mixed conferences, attended by representatives of governments and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as by persons acting in a private capacity-of the type of the International Conference of Artists, held in Venice in 1952-are in a category of their own for the convening of which there are at present no rules of procedure so that special provisions will have to be made in each individual case.

'10. Lastly, the Legal Committee considers that non-governmental conferences, in the sense of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of such conferences, should be understood to mean primarily conferences attended by non-governmental organizations, although conferences attended either solely by intergovernmental organizations, or by both non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, are not to be excluded from this definition'

126. The Commission also instructed the Secretariat to improve the presentation and numbering of the directives so as to make reference to them easier.

[See SC/Resolution 40 and Appendix.]

(b) Quadriennial Review of the List of International Non-Governmental Organizations approved for Consultative Arrangements with Unesco

127. The Administrative Commission having heard a statement from a representative of the Executive Board to the effect that the Board recommended the deferment of the quadriennial review until an evaluation of the relations of the non-governmental organizations with Unesco upon the basis of the new Directives had been made, decided to endorse this recommendation.

(c) Consideration of the Executive Board's proposals concerning the admission of International Non-Governmental Organizations to Consultative Arrangements

128. The Commission was informed by a representative of the Executive Board that the Board had decided not to make any recommendations on the applications received because it had not had the possibility of making a thorough study of the question.

129. The Commission thereupon decided to consider separately each application contained in the documents put before it, but after having examined a number of applications it became apparent that a considerable number of delegates felt that the data available on certain of the organizations which had applied for consultative status was insufficient, and that it would be unwise to proceed with the examination under these conditions. After a full debate on the question, during which certain delegates advocated the continuation of the examination and others pointed out that, if the Commission cancelled its previous decisions and deferred the examination of further applications, the work of the Organization during the coming two years might be hampered if certain at least of the non-governmental organizations were not admitted to consultative status, the Commission decided to discontinue its work on this item and to consider as null and void its previous decisions concerning a number of applications, and to defer the matter until 1958.

[See SC/Resolution 42.]

(d) Renewal of Formal Agreements concluded with certain Non-Governmental Organizations

130. The Commission examined documents 9C/ADM/18 and Addendum and recommends their approval.

[See SC/Resolution 43.]

X. Permanent Headquarters

(a) Financial Status of the Project

131. The Commission approved the recommendation of the Headquarters Committee and adopted a draft resolution increasing to a total amount of \$8,080,000 the expenditure which the Director-General is authorized to incur for the construction and equipment of the headquarters buildings at present in progress.

132. To meet the additional expenditure of \$1,000,000 the same draft resolution provides that the Director-General be authorized to negotiate with the French Government and to conclude on behalf of Unesco a supplementary loan for a maximum amount of \$1,000,000 under conditions similar to those granted for financing the construction and equipment of the headquarters.

(See SC/Resolution 44.)

(b) Construction of an Additional Building

133. The Commission examined the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee and recognized

that the office space available in the buildings at present under construction will not be sufficient to meet a possible expansion of the needs of the Secretariat and the requirements of the Permanent Delegations, the United Nations and International Non-Governmental Organizations.

134. The Commission, therefore, recommended to the General Conference a draft resolution authorizing the Director-General to negotiate with the French authorities and to conclude with them on behalf of Unesco and under conditions similar to those already granted for financing the construction and equipment of the headquarters, a loan for financing the construction of an additional building of an amount not to exceed the equivalent in French francs of \$930,000.

135. The Commission further recommended that the Director-General be authorized, as soon as he is assured that the French Government is prepared to take the necessary steps for the conclusion of the loan, to initiate all the required administrative and technical measures and to proceed with the construction of the additional building at a total cost not

to exceed \$930,000 including all administrative and other costs.

[See SC/Resolution 45.)

(c) Provision for Further Increases in Wages and Prices

136. Considering that the financial provisions for the completion of the permanent headquarters and for the construction of the additional building did not cover further possible increases in wages and in the price of materials, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that, in the event of such increases, the Director-General be authorized to advance during 1957-58 from the Working Capital Fund a maximum of \$500,000 in order to meet unavoidable increases in expenditures.

137. The resolution proposed by the Commission also provides that advances from the Working Capital Fund for such expenditures might be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board, based upon a recommendation of the Headquarters Committee, the latter's recommendation requiring a two-thirds majority.

138. The Commission further recommended that, with a view to reimbursing the Working Capital Fund, the Director-General be authorized to negotiate with the competent French authorities and, if possible, to conclude on behalf of Unesco a supplementary loan not exceeding the equivalent in French francs of \$500,000 under conditions similar to those granted for the other loans.

139. It recommended that the Director-General be requested to report to the tenth session of the General Conference on advances made and on the negotiations for a loan from the French Government for the repayment of the Working Capital Fund.

[See SC/Resolution 46)

(d) Artistic Decoration of the Headquarters

140. The Commission approved the part of the report of the Headquarters Committee relating to this question and recommended that the Director-General seek the advice of the Headquarters Committee regarding the desirability of enlarging the membership of the Committee of Art Advisers.

(e) Construction of an Underground Garage

141. The Commission recommends to the General Conference a draft resolution proposed by the Delegation of France by which the Director-General was invited to discuss with the competent French authorities and to submit proposals to the Headquarters Committee regarding the financial conditions for the construction of an underground garage on the headquarters site.

142. The Commission recommended that, in the meantime, the piazza should not be laid in a final form.

[See 9C/Resolution 47.)

(f) Use and Rental of Office Space and Conference Facilities in the Permanent Headquarters

143. The Commission examined the proposals of the Headquarters Committee and of the Director-General and recommends to the General Conference a resolution regarding:

(a) The establishment of regulations relating to the utilization of and the payment of rental charges for offices and conference facilities;

(b) The budgetary provisions governing the revenue to be derived from the rental of such premises.

[See SC/Resolution 48.)

A P P E N D I X

REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING PARTY OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION ON THE BUREAU OF RELATIONS
WITH MEMBER STATES¹

INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrative Commission, at its fourth meeting, established an Ad Hoc Working Party to examine the amalgamation proposed by the Director-General in doc 9C/5 Corr. 1, Part III, Chap. 5, of the Division of Relations with Member States with the Department of Technical Assistance, to form a Bureau of Relations with Member States. The Working Party was instructed to determine to what extent the criteria recommended to the Director-General by the Executive Board (doc 9C/5 Add. 1 paras. 119-22), had been met by the proposals of the Director-General and to make appropriate recommendations to the Administrative Commission. In this connexion, it was asked to take into account the report of the UN Advisory Committee on Admin-

istrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the UN and Unesco, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UN doc A/3166), which had been drawn to the Working Party's attention by the Director-General.

2. The Ad Hoc Working Party was composed of the delegates of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, Federal Republic of Germany and Indonesia, and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Programme and Budget. It elected at its chairman and rapporteur Miss Carol C. Laise (United States of America).

¹ Document 9C/ADM/25.

3. The Director-General presented the following documents in response to requests for additional information from the Working Party:
9C/ADM/WP.1/Prov/1 : Administration of the Aid Programme;
9C/ADM/WP.1/Prov/2 : Technical Assistance and Aid Programme and Central Services.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

4. The representative of the Executive Board, H.E. Mr. Toru Haguiwara, explained the position of the Board as outlined in document 9C/5 Add, 1, paragraphs 118 to 123. He called attention to the seven criteria which should, in the opinion of the Board, be taken into account in any reorganization. These are :

- (a) Definition of functions so as to establish clearly responsibility for programme and for management;
- (b) Delegation of power and establishment of lines of authority necessary for carrying out the responsibility assigned;
- (c) Responsibility of Programme Departments for technical aspects of programming;
- (d) Centralization of knowledge of and contacts with member countries' programmes;
- (e) Centralization of budgeting, financial control, personnel management and administrative servicing;
- (f) Adequate recognition of reporting responsibilities under each programme;
- (g) Operating economies as a result of consolidation.

REPORT ON THE SEVEN CRITERIA RECOMMENDED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

5. The Working Party examined each of these criteria and reached a number of conclusions which are set forth below:

Definitions of Functions so as to establish clearly Responsibility for Programme and Management

6. The Working Party felt that document 9C/5 Corr. 1 did not adequately define the functions of the Programme Departments and the new Bureau of Relations with Member States with regard to the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes, and requested additional information. This was presented by the Director-General in document 9C/ADM/WP.1/Prov/1 (Administration of the Aid Programme) and in supplementary oral statements by the Director-General and Assistant Director-General.

7. The Working Party, after a full discussion, considered that the data made available to it both in written and oral form provided sufficient evidence that under the proposed organization plan responsibilities for the programme would be divided as follows:

- (a) Programme direction of the Aid and Technical Assistance programmes would be the primary responsibility of the Programme Departments;
- (b) Operational and co-ordination aspects of the work would be the primary responsibility of the new Bureau of Relations with Member States, together

with its existing protocol functions, and responsibility for the development of national commissions and the study of international cultural relations.

8. It appears to the Working Party that this is an appropriate distribution of responsibilities for the achievement of maximum integration of the regular programme and the Technical Assistance programme. The assignment of functions for administrative servicing of the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes and problems relating thereto are dealt with more fully in paragraphs 13 to 19.

Delegation of Power and Establishment of Lines of Authority necessary for carrying out the Responsibility Assigned

9. The Director-General informed the Working Party of the responsibilities of the two Assistant Directors-General with regard to the work of the Bureau of Relations with Member States. While one of the Assistant Directors-General would supervise the Bureau's work of operating and co-ordinating the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes as a harmonious element in the total programme of Unesco, the Bureau would also report directly to the other Assistant Director-General on all matters within his assignment (general activities, special activities, the programme of publications, and activities authorized by general resolutions). Thus, the work of the Bureau would receive constant attention at the Assistant Director-General level, and, since many of the most important activities and problems of the Organization are concerned, would also receive the almost daily attention of the Director-General himself. The Working Party was informed that the Director-General felt he could not delegate additional responsibility to Programme Department directors, and that he expected the Programme Department directors concerned to devote adequate attention to the relevant aspects of the Technical Assistance programme, and to assist fully its efficient execution.

While it was not altogether clear to the Working Party how effective this division of responsibility would be in practice, especially as regards the development of major projects, the Working Party expressed the hope that it would lead to better integration between the normal programme and the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes.

Responsibility of Programme Departments for Technical Aspects of Programming

10. The Working Party was assured by the Director-General that Programme Departments would be responsible for programme aspects of the two activities, including technical and professional advice to projects in operation.

Centralization of Knowledge of and Contacts with Member Countries' Programmes

11. The Director-General explained that, in order to ensure a rational utilization of staff, he had integrated in the new Bureau responsibility for co-ordination and development of the Organization's relations with Member States and National Commissions in connexion with the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes as well as the planning, supervision

and execution of the work under Chapter 7 (General Resolutions), namely development of National Commissions and study of international cultural relations.

12. The Working Party, while recognizing the validity of the Director-General's case for centralization, hoped that it would not interfere with development of National Commissions and with the cultural relations programme. It welcomed the Director-General's assurance that Programme Departments would continue to be closely associated with the negotiations with National Commissions and Member States in matters which were within their technical fields.

Centralization of Budgeting, Financial Control, Personnel Management and Administrative Servicing

13. In considering if and to what extent there should be centralization of budgeting, financial control, personnel management and administrative servicing, the Working Party's main preoccupation was that maximum funds should be made available for programme activities.

14. The representative of the Director-General informed the Working Party that the Director-General's proposals involved no substantial change from existing practice. At present the servicing of field personnel of the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes was the responsibility of the Technical Assistance Department. Technical Assistance experts were not subject to the Staff Regulations and Rules but to rules and procedures laid down by the Technical Assistance Board. Conditions of service for Technical Assistance and Aid experts were different from those applicable to regular staff members; projects were of great diversity and had to be operated at great speed; Member States participated directly in them; operating currencies were large in number and posed special problems.

15. The Working Party noted that under the proposed transfer of these functions to the new Bureau of Member States:

(a) The Administrative Liaison Unit would administer the approved budgets for 116 projects in 47 countries for the Technical Assistance programme and 160 projects in 54 countries for the Aid programme;

(b) The Personnel Liaison Unit would apply the established rules and procedures and the relevant provisions of basic and supplementary agreements to experts and deal with their individual day-to-day problems in accordance with those rules, procedures and agreements insofar as Unesco and governmental obligations were concerned;

(c) The Equipment Unit would handle the purchase of equipment furnished to Member States under the Technical Assistance programme.

It was stated by the representative of the Director-General that the Technical Assistance Board had classified the work of the Equipment Unit in Unesco and other Agencies as a programme activity rather than an administrative service, requiring a specialized knowledge of needs and of the best way of meeting those needs with the available currencies, using a purchase procedure, approved by the

Technical Assistance Board, which was distinct from the procedure of the regular programme.

16. The representative of the Director-General informed the Working Party that the Director-General had considered his proposals very carefully in the light of efficiency and administrative costs. Experience had shown that the concentration in the Technical Assistance Department of the servicing of field personnel in the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes had been fully justified. The arrangement had worked well, had ensured a more expeditious execution of the programme with lower administrative costs than would have been possible if handled through the regular administrative channels. He was aware of the present trend towards greater co-ordination of programme activities and of the conditions of service for staff working under different programmes, but was of the opinion that much remained to be done before any change should be made. Many fundamental problems relating to conditions of service, operating currencies, etc., still required detailed study at the inter-agency level.

17. The Working Party, while appreciating that the Director-General is in the best position to determine what arrangements at any particular time enable him to discharge his responsibilities in the most expeditious way, concluded, on the basis of all the evidence placed before it, that:

(a) The existing arrangements, as recorded above, cannot be said to be in conformity with the criterion laid down by the Executive Board;

(b) The special requirements of the Technical Assistance and Aid programmes would no longer appear to justify in principle the maintenance of separate administrative services for field staff;

(c) It would consequently view with concern the indefinite continuation of the present duplication of certain administrative services; any such indefinite continuation would not be in keeping with current developments in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies towards achieving a closer integration of both types of programme activities and uniformity in conditions of service nor with the recommendations of the UN Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) The better integration of administrative services, if properly timed and performed on a rational basis, would result in a better utilization of the total resources of the Organization.

18. In the light of the foregoing considerations, the Working Party recommends that the Director-General be requested to give special attention to this matter as soon as possible and to keep the Executive Board advised of progress made towards achieving better integration of the administrative services of the Secretariat.

19. In making this recommendation, the Working Party wishes to stress that it is not urging integration for its own sake, and would consider that the utmost effort must be made to ensure that the process of integration does not result in a lowering of the standards of services to experts. On the contrary, the object should be to bring about improvements.

Adequate Recognition of Reporting Responsibilities under each Programme

20. It was noted that provision is made for a Reports Officer in the Bureau of Relations with Member States who would be responsible for the administrative and policy aspects of reports and obtaining and making suitable use of the contributions of Programme Departments to reports. In general, Programme Departments prepare project reports which will then be used by the Reports Officer for the preparation of overall policy and operational reports to Ecosoc and the Executive Board. The Working Party felt that this item was satisfactorily provided for.

Operating Economies as a Result of the Consolidation

21. The Working Party noted that under the

proposed reorganization, there were two additional posts over and above those existing in 1956 and eight posts over and above the number budgeted for in 1956.

This was attributed to the fact that the approved budget for 1955-56 did not provide for the administration of the Aid programme, and, although the situation was subsequently rectified by the Executive Board for 1956, the extension and momentum of the Aid programme in the latter part of 1956 made it necessary to add two further posts for 1957-58.

The Working Party doubts if any economies can be realized until integration has been completed, but considers that economies should then be possible, either in the form of a reduction in staff, if the present work-load is maintained, or by undertaking a greater work-load without an increase in staff.

A N N E X C

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE PROGRAMME AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS'

1. The Programme and Administrative Commissions held a joint meeting on Tuesday, 4 December 1956 at 10 a.m.

2. The Chairman of the Administrative Commission, Mr. Gardner Davies (Australia) was elected chairman. Mr. Kjems (Denmark) was elected rapporteur.

3. The meeting considered documents 9C/22, 9C/23, 9C/24, 9C/29, 9C/DR/138 and 9C/PRG/30.

I. *Report of Joint Working Party No. 2: Unesco Coupon Schemes, 'Unesco Courier', Budget Estimates of Documents and Publications Service* (doc. 9C/22)²

4. Part I of the report concerning the financing of the Unesco Coupon Schemes (paras. 1-8) was introduced by the Assistant Director-General on behalf of the Chairman of the Working Party, and it was adopted by the meeting without comments.

5. Part II of the report concerning the *Unesco Courier* (paras. 9-19) was also introduced by the Assistant Director-General on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Working Party. The Working Party had discussed the matter on the basis of the decision of the Programme Commission in favour of a progressive increase in the circulation of the *Courier*. As the sales price did not cover the actual expenses, this would mean a progressive increase of the deficit or an increase of funds to cover the deficit. The increased costs could be covered either through an increase in the sales price, through income from commercial advertising, through supplementary appropriations in Unesco's budget or through use of the Publications Fund. The Working Party had decided to recommend that the General Conference should decide whether the costs be met by supplementary appropriations. If it is decided not to do so, it recommends that, as a temporary measure in 1957-1958, the Publications Fund should be used to meet the deficit.

6. The Joint Meeting first discussed whether the sales price should be raised, and whether commercial advertising should be allowed in the *Courier*.

The representative of the Director-General informed the meeting that the Director-General did not agree with the recommendation of the Working Group. The Director-General has stated that the price of the *Courier* should not be held to the present level and was of the opinion that a moderate increase in the sales price would not have a serious

effect on sales. It was the intention of the Director-General not to raise sales prices by more than 25 per cent at the most.

7. During the discussion a number of delegates expressed themselves in favour of allowing some increase of the sales prices while one delegation feared that such an increase would damage the circulation of the *Courier* in schools and institutions. While the majority were in favour of allowing some commercial advertising in the *Courier*, it was underlined that such advertising should be consonant with Unesco's objectives.

8. Following the discussion, a vote was taken on a proposal put forward by the Egyptian delegation. By 28 votes for, 10 against, and 8 abstentions it was agreed that the sales price of the *Courier* should not be fixed at the present level but allowed to increase, and by 27 votes for, 7 against, and 13 abstentions, it was agreed that the Director-General should be authorized during the next two years to introduce commercial advertising on an experimental basis.

9. Following this decision, the Joint Meeting approved unanimously the resolutions concerning the Publications Fund as proposed in document 9C/5 Corr. 1, Part II, Chapter 8, paragraph 29: (a) add to the items with which the Fund may be credited: 'Revenue derived from advertisements in the *Unesco Courier*'; and (b) add to the purposes for which the Director-General is authorized to incur direct expenditure from the Fund: 'To meet the necessary costs, including staff costs, of the distribution of additional copies of the *Unesco Courier* to sales agents and subscribers'. (See SC/Resolutions 8.1 and 8.2.)

10. Part III of document 9C/22 (New Presentation of the Budget Estimates of the Documents and Publications Service) was adopted without comments.

II. *Report of Joint Working Party No. 1: Preparation of the Programme and Budget for 1959-60* (doc 9C/23)¹

11. The document was introduced by the chairman of the Joint Working Party, Mr. J. S. Arthur (United Kingdom).

1. Cf. document 9C/30.

2. See Appendix 2.

1. See Appendix I.

12. The chairman of the Programme Commission, Mrs. A. Myrdal (Sweden) welcomed the proposals made by the Working Party especially the proposed amendments to Rules 10A and 78 of the Rules of Procedure, since they would make the work of the Programme Commission much more efficient.

13. The report was discussed on the basis of the summary of recommendations contained in paragraph 21. Sub-paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) were approved without comment.

14. With regard to sub-paragraph (d), it was pointed out that the proposed test was not in accordance with the Constitution as amended at the last session of the General Conference, as the programme and budget estimates are proposed by the Director-General and not by the Executive Board. The amendment was, however, approved in principle, and the joint meeting took note of a statement in which the Director-General declared that he would observe the time-limit of three months proposed by the Working Group, even if the amendment was not adopted formally. Furthermore, the meeting was of the opinion that the amendment, and any others which might prove desirable, ought to be studied by the Executive Board during the coming two-year period.

15. Sub-paragraphs (e), (f), (g) and (h) were adopted without comment.

IF. On the proposal of the delegate of Ecuador, it was agreed to add in sub-paragraph (i) the words 'as far as the despatch of documents is concerned'.

17. On the proposal of the Japanese delegation, it was agreed to delete in sub-paragraph (j), first line, the words 'longer term'.

18. Having approved sub-paragraph (c) and (f) concerning rule 78.2 of the Rules of Procedure, the meeting adopted unanimously the following text, which had been proposed by the Legal Committee as covering the two amendments: 'Proposals containing new programme resolutions or amendments to the draft programme involving new activities or increasing substantially the budget estimates and 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.'

19. Following the discussion of document 9C/23, the Japanese delegate introduced draft resolution 9C/DR/138 concerning the organization of the tenth session of the General Conference. As the resolution was only presented in one language and had not been discussed in the General Committee, the meeting was not able to discuss it. It was, however, decided to recommend that the resolution should be taken up for discussion in the plenary meeting in connexion with the discussion of the present report.

III. *Report of Working Party No. 6-General Resolutions* (doc 9C/PRG/30)

20. The representative of the Director-General stated that as a consequence of the decision of the Programme Commission to reinstate the Bureau in Havana, it was necessary to make certain amendments in document 9C/5 Corr. 1, Part III-General Administration, Chapter 5 : Bureau of Relations with Member States, paragraph 92: One post of General Liaison Assistant (P. 2) and one clerk-stenographer (D) in the Latin American unit should be deleted.

21. Furthermore, the Programme Commission had decided to establish an Arabic Unit and as a result of this decision provision should be made for two P. 4 posts and two secretarial posts at grade D), as well as relevant staff and printing costs. The expense would be \$30,612 in 1957 and \$31,415 in 1958. The estimates in paragraph 86 in the same chapter should accordingly be amended to \$667,105 in 1957 and \$684,874 in 1958. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

IV. *Resolution on Balancing the Budget for 1957-58, adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Budget Adjustments* (doc 9C/26)

22. The document was introduced by the chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Zulawski (Poland), who gave a short account of the debates in the Committee.

The chairman of the Programme Commission, Mrs. Myrdal, who had followed the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee, said she was convinced that the proposal made by the Committee was the best possible solution.

23. On the suggestion of the Italian delegate, it was agreed to delete the words 'In consultation with the Executive Board' in paragraph 3 (a); it was noted that paragraph 4 gave the necessary authorization to the Executive Board. The resolution was adopted unanimously in this amended form.

V. *Draft Appropriation Resolution for 1957-58* (doc 9C/29 and 9C/29 Add. and Corr.)

24. The Director-General informed the meeting that the Appropriation Table was drawn up in accordance with the method used in previous years except for one minor change: the title of Part V was altered from 'Reserve' to 'Undistributed Appropriation'. The appropriations suggested for each programme chapter had been adjusted in accordance with the suggestion made in document 9C/26 which had just been adopted by the meeting. The Annex on page 4 of the document was for information. The meeting was called upon to adopt the resolutions on pages 2, 3, and 5, paragraphs 1 to 10.

25. The delegate of the United States of America noted with regret that while the original Proposed Programme and Budget put forward by the Director-General followed the directives approved by previous conferences concerning concentration of the programme, this was not the case with many of

the new proposals which had been adopted during the work of the Programme Commission, frequently after insufficient discussion. This was not in accordance with sound budgeting, and he regretted that for these reasons the United States delegation found itself unable to vote for the Appropriation Resolution. On the other hand, the delegation was hopeful that the re-examination by the Director-General and the Executive Board of the budget, in accordance with the resolution in document 9C/26, would give good results, and consequently the delegation would not vote against the Appropriation Resolution, but abstain.

26. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also objected to the document on the grounds that its title was incorrect. Further, it was bad procedure to present a document as important as this before the Conference at such short notice as not to give the delegates sufficient time for studying it. For these reasons, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would also abstain from voting.

27. The Appropriation Resolution for 1957-58 was adopted by 25 votes for, none against, and 21 abstentions.

A P P E N D I X 1

REPORT OF JOINT WORKING PARTY No. 1: PREPARATION OF PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1959-60¹

1. The Joint Working Party No. 1 of the Administrative and Programme Commissions met on Wednesday, 28 November at 3.30 p.m.; on Thursday, 29 November at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.; on Friday, 30 November at 3 p.m. and on Saturday, 1 December at 3.30 p.m. It elected as its chairman and rapporteur Mr. J. S. Arthur (United Kingdom). The Director-General and Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, attended meetings of the Working Party.

2. The Working Party was charged to consider the procedures to be followed in the preparation and examination of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-60, and to make recommendations. It had before it: (a) document 9C/20 prepared by the Director-General, which offered suggestions on the preparation of the Programme Document for 1959-60 together with a proposed time-table for its consideration by the Executive Board and Member States, and (b) draft resolutions 9C/DR/121, 9C/DR/130 and 9C/DR/133.

3. The Director-General's paper raised certain fundamental questions on: (a) the treatment of comments on the Draft Programme and Budget document to be invited from the Executive Board, Member States, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and other international organizations, both inter-governmental and non-governmental; and (b) on the general layout of the Programme and Budget document.

4. The Working Party, in dealing with these two questions, recognized that its recommendations would have implications for the future organization of the General Conference, and in particular for the work of the Programme Commission. It was first considered whether the comments made by the Executive Board, Member States, etc., should be included in the final Programme and Budget document to be presented to the tenth session of the General Conference. After some discussion it was agreed that this would not be desirable but that present practice should be followed whereby these observations on the draft programme are circulated

to all Member States in accordance with the procedure for Executive Board documents.

5. The Working Party then heard a statement from the Chairman of the Programme Commission pointing to certain difficulties which had been experienced by the Commission particularly as a result of the late submission of many draft resolutions and suggesting that the Working Party should address itself to this problem.

6. In the ensuing discussion it was agreed that, while it was most desirable that Member States should demonstrate their interest in the work of Unesco by submitting comments on the Director-General's programme, it would greatly assist the work both of National Commissions and of the Conference if such comments and proposals could be submitted earlier than was now usual. The discussion then concentrated on: (a) the form in which such comments might be made; and (b) whether any time limit different from that now included in the Rules of Procedure [in particular in Rule 78(a)] should be made.

7. On the first point it was agreed that Member States should be invited to submit their comments to the Director-General on his first draft Programme and Budget whenever possible in the form of draft resolutions or work plans or of amendments to resolutions or work plans.

8. On the question of a time limit, it was generally agreed to be desirable that Member States should be required to submit their comments substantially earlier than the ten days indicated in Rule 78 (2). Discussions centred round two proposals: (a) that draft resolutions should be submitted not later than six weeks in advance of the Conference; and (b) that this period should be extended to nine months.

9. After full discussion, it was finally decided, on a vote, to recommend that Rule 78 (2) of the Rules of Procedure should be amended so that 'ten days' should be replaced by 'six weeks'.

¹ Document 9C/23.

The Working Party then considered the advice given in the fifth report of the Legal Committee (9C/ADM/27) and agreed to the drafting amendments there proposed, except that the word 'speedily' should be replaced by the word 'soon'.

The revised paragraph would thus read: 'Proposals containing new programme resolutions or amendments to the draft programme involving new activities or increasing substantially the budget estimates 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.'

10. The advice of the Legal Committee on any necessary consequential amendments to other Rules of Procedure was then considered. It was noted firstly that no other amendments seemed to be legally essential, in order to avoid actual legal inconsistencies in the Rules, although, from the practical point of view, certain consequential amendments were desirable. The Working Party decided to accept at once and to transmit to the Programme and Administrative Commissions the suggestion of the Legal Committee that Rule 10A, paragraph 2 should be amended by the substitution of the word 'three' for the word 'two', so that the revised Rule 10A (2) would read: 'Member States and Associate Members shall receive the Draft Programme and Budget Estimates, proposed by the Executive Board, at least three months before the opening of the session.'

11. The Working Party recommends that the question of other possible amendments to the Rules of Procedure should be studied by the Executive Board, with a view to making proposals to the tenth session of the General Conference.

12. In the course of discussion on the amendment to Rule 78 (2) consideration was given to the procedure to be adopted in regard to the fate of draft resolutions which were submitted after the time limit and were therefore out of order for consideration at the forthcoming General Conference. It is recommended by the Working Party that such draft resolutions should be considered by the Executive Board and Secretariat and, if time allows, by any specialist working parties of the General Conference which may be set up, with a view to their being taken into account in the drafting of the Programme and Budget for the *following* two year period. Thus, draft resolutions submitted for the tenth session of the General Conference which failed to meet the deadline could be taken into account for the drafting of the Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

13. It was noted, however, that certain draft resolutions might be of such a character, e.g., because of their urgency or their international importance, that they should be considered despite their having failed to meet the deadline. The Working Party was unable, in the time available, fully to study this problem, which it was suggested may be adequately provided for under the present Rules of Procedure, e.g., Rule 14 (2). It recommended this point also for further study by the Executive Board.

14. A further proposal was then put forward that an addition should be made to Rule 78 (2) of the Rules of Procedure as follows: 'Proposals for increases or decreases in the total budget ceiling proposed by the Director-General shall reach the Director-General in writing at least six weeks before the opening of the session.' After a discussion, which revealed differing opinions, this proposal was put to a vote and approved, 7 voting in favour, 4 against, with 1 abstention.

15. The Working Party then considered documents 9C/DR/121, 130 and 133. It was noted that sections I, II and IV of document 9C/DR/133 seemed to deal with matters which were outside the competence of the Working Party in so far as they were concerned with the content of the programme rather than with the procedures to be adopted in its preparation, and it was decided, with the agreement of those sponsors of the resolution who were present, not to discuss these sections of document 9C/DR/133.

It was further noted that, following the decisions of the Working Party recorded in paragraphs 9, 10, 12 and 13 above, the contents of documents 9C/DR/121, 130 and 133 (Section III) had been substantially covered. The proposers of these draft resolutions then withdrew their proposals on this understanding.

10. The Working Party then considered the form and content of future Programme and Budget documents. It was noted that in the proposals included in document 9C/20 there were fundamentally two types of document; (a) a preliminary discussion paper; and (b) the full proposed programme and budget document of the type of 9C/5.

17. The Working Party agreed that the preliminary discussion paper should be on the lines suggested in paragraph 3 of document 9C/20, i.e., comparable with document 42 EX/8.

18. As regards the Proposed Programme and Budget document, there was general agreement that the present form of the document was about right, but that in so far as any changes were to be made, these should be in the direction of simplification. In particular it was considered that the sections relating to general activities might be somewhat reduced since they are now well-established operations which hardly need detailed discussion. Careful consideration was given to a proposal that in addition to this basic working document, the Director-General should offer an assessment of the outstanding problems facing the Organization. This assessment by the Director-General should be such as to enable the reader quickly to grasp the principal problems confronting the Organization, the immense needs it is called upon to meet and their relative urgency and evolution, and the principles and methods of Unesco's action in present-day circumstances. It was finally decided not to recommend that a separate document should be provided for this purpose, but that the introduction to the Programme and Budget document or the individual chapter headings should be expanded to perform this function.

19. The Working Party then considered briefly the proposed time-table given in document 9C/20. It noted that it could do little more in the time available than to express its general agreement in principle with it since further discussions between the Director-General and the Executive Board would be necessary before the details could finally be settled.

20. The suggestion was made to the Working Party that the time had probably come for a more fundamental examination of the implications of the time-table for the preparation and consideration of the draft Programme and Budget. The difficulties which had been met in attempting to revise the time-table, e.g., in regard to the submission of comments from Member States, raised such questions as whether a two-year period was sufficient or whether the programme should not be conceived over a longer term. Related questions arose as to the co-ordination between Unesco and the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. The Working Party recommended that the Executive Board should consider this matter.

21. Summary of recommendations:

(a) The comments of the Executive Board, Member States, United Nations, etc., should be published separately from the Proposed Programme and Budget document as at present (para. 4);

(b) Member States should be invited to submit their comments whenever possible on the proposed Programme and Budget in the form of draft resolutions or work plans or as amendments thereto (para. 7);

(c) Rule 78 (2) of the Rules of Procedure should be amended to read as follows: Proposals containing new programme resolutions or amendments to the draft programme involving new activities or increasing substantially the budget estimates 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.'

(d) Rule 10A (2) of the Rules of Procedure should be amended to read as follows: 'Member States and Associate Members shall receive the Draft Programme and Budget Estimates, proposed by the Executive Board, at least three months before the opening of the session.'

(e) Draft resolutions which fail to meet the time limit should be taken into account in the drafting of the programme for the subsequent two-year period (paras. 12-13).

(f) An addition should be made to Rule 78 (2) of the Rules of Procedure as follows: 'Proposals for increases or decreases in the total budget ceiling proposed by the Director-General shall reach the Director-General in writing at least six weeks before the opening of the session' (para. 14).

(g) The Executive Board should consider the question of any amendments to the Rules of Procedure additional to those proposed above, with a view to making proposals to the tenth session of the General Conference (para. 11).

(11) The Proposed Programme and Budget document is reasonably satisfactory. But might be further simplified in certain directions. A general statement of the main problems facing the Organization for the next two years together with an indication of how it is proposed to tackle them should be included in the Programme and Budget document (para. 18).

(i) The time-table proposed by the Director-General in document 9C/20 is acceptable in principle subject to amendment in detail (para. 19).

(j) The Executive Board should undertake a further longer term study of the factors involved in the preparation and consideration of the draft Programme and Budget (para. 20).

A P P E N D I X 2

REPORT OF JOINT WORKING PARTY No. 2: FINANCING OF UNESCO COUPON SCHEMES;
THE 'UNESCO COURIER'; NEW PRESENTATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES
OF THE DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE¹

I. Joint Working Party No. 2 of the Programme and Administrative Commissions met on 28 November at 10 a.m. and at 4.30 pm.

2. Its members were the delegates of the following countries: Argentina, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

3. Mr. Debeauvais (France) was elected chairman and also entrusted with the duties of rapporteur.

I. UNESCO COUPON SCHEMES

4. The Assistant Director-General informed the Working Party that the continuation of the Unesco

Coupon Schemes had already been approved in principle by the Programme Commission. Consequently, the proposal made by the Director-General in document 9C/5 Corr. 1, Chapter 5 (Mass Communication), paragraph 66, required consideration.

5. The increasing success of the Unesco Coupon Schemes would make it necessary for the Secretariat to strengthen the staff of this service, though it was still difficult to determine to what extent. The proposed system of establishing a special fund to be credited with revenue received from the operation of the schemes would make it possible to solve the problem by paying the staff, in future, from the special fund instead of from Unesco's

1. Document 9C/22.

budget. The Assistant Director-General stated that the turnover of the coupon schemes at present amounted to \$2,500,000 per annum.

6. The delegate of the United States of America was doubtful of the wisdom of establishing permanent posts outside the general budget, as they would thus not come under the supervision of the General Conference.

7. The Assistant Director-General stated that all necessary information concerning the staff would be regularly submitted to the Executive Board together with the statement of the income and expenditure of the special fund, and would be included in an annex to the next budget. He also informed the delegate of India that the report to the Executive Board would show clearly the relationship between administrative costs and the total amount of turnover.

8. After an exchange of views, the Working Party decided unanimously to recommend the adoption of resolutions 5.33 and 5.34 in the form proposed.

II. THE 'UNESCO COURIER'

9. The Assistant Director-General recalled that the Programme Commission had decided in favour of a progressive increase in the circulation of the *Courier*. The Working Party had therefore to examine the financial problems involved. In fact, every increase in the number of copies printed would necessitate an increase in the staff responsible for dispatching and sorting the *Courier*. The annual deficit entailed could be set down at about \$800 for every additional 1,000 subscriptions. Assuming that there were 2,000 new subscriptions a month, as was actually the case at present, a total deficit of \$36,000 was to be expected for the 1957-58 financial period.

10. In the light of the explanations given by the Secretariat, the Working Party considered the following possible solutions: (a) increase in sales price; (b) income from commercial advertising in the *Courier*; (c) supplementary appropriations; (d) use of the Publications Fund.

(a) Increase in Sales Price

11. Most delegates thought it unadvisable to raise the sales price in 1957-58, as they felt that the steady increase in the number of subscriptions might be hindered. Certain delegates, however, expressed their readiness to contemplate raising the sales price rates so far as the *Courier's* financial position made such a course necessary. By 7 votes to 6, the Working Party decided not to seek a solution in a higher sales price.

(b) Income from Commercial Advertising in the 'Courier'

12. Several delegates were ready to accept the principle of commercial advertising in the *Courier*, provided that the standards adopted for deciding on the type of advertisements to be inserted were very strict. It was suggested, for example, that

advertising should be restricted to subjects bearing directly on Unesco's programme and related themes.

13. Some delegates expressed doubts as to the advisability of accepting advertisements at all.

14. The Working Party was unanimous in feeling that it was not in a position to reach an immediate decision on this matter, and requested the Director-General to make a more thorough study of the whole question and to report on it to the Executive Board. A detailed report could then be submitted to the General Conference at its next session, setting out information about the criteria to be adopted for the selection of advertisements.

15. The problem of a possible increase in sales prices for the *Courier* in 1959 would also be dealt with in the report.

(c) Supplementary Appropriations

16. The Working Party felt that, owing to the postponement of any decision on the raising of the sales price and income from commercial advertising, some means of covering the deficit that the *Courier* was likely to show in 1957-58 should be sought. It thought that the Programme Commission's decision to increase the number of copies printed justified charging the sums required to cover the possible deficit to Unesco's budget, up to a maximum of \$36,000. The Working Party decided unanimously to submit this proposal to the General Conference.

(d) Use of the Publications Fund

17. If the foregoing solution were found impossible, the Working Party was of the opinion that the future deficit of the *Courier* might be covered by the Publications Fund. Such a solution, which would be an exceptional one and must be regarded as temporary, could not, in any case, be prolonged beyond 1958. If the inclusion in the budget of the amount of the deficit were refused, it would then be necessary to authorize the Director-General to draw on the Publications Fund in order to meet the expenses, including staff costs, involved in an increase in the *Courier's* circulation.

18. If this solution were adopted, the General Conference should be recommended to adopt the following resolution :

The General Conference

Considering that an increase in the circulation of the *Unesco Courier* will probably result in increased expenditure in the years 1957-58,

(1) *Decides* to add the following text to resolution IV.1.8.13 adopted at its eighth session: 'To meet the expenditure, including staff costs, incurred in the years 1957-55, as a result of the increased circulation of the *Unesco Courier*.'

19. The Working Party felt that, if the Conference did not accept the proposal set forth in paragraph 16 (inclusion of the deficit in Unesco's budget), or, failing that, the proposal contained in paragraph 17 (use of the Publications Fund), the Secretariat would be obliged to maintain the number of copies of the *Courier* at its present figure, thus stopping

the increase in circulation recommended by the Programme Commission.

III. NEW PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

20. After hearing explanatory statements by the Secretariat and the representative of the Executive

Board, the Working Party took note of document 9C/5 Corr. 2, which had been submitted to it. It felt that it was not in a position to reach a decision on the consequences of the internal reorganization it was asked to consider. It requested the Director-General to go into the question with the Executive Board and to present a report on the subject to the General Conference at its tenth session.

A N N E X D

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES

INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Board, at its forty-third session (43 EX/Dec. 5.2), on behalf of the General Conference, in connexion with the organization of the work of the ninth session, the Committee on Reports of Member States held its first meeting at New Delhi on 30 October 1956.¹

Membership of the Committee

2. Fifteen Member States were to have served on the Committee which, in accordance with the General Conference's intentions (8C/Res. 1.2.33), was to have been 'reconstituted . . . on a broader basis and with enlarged responsibility'. Only eight Member States-Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, France, Iran, Korea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America--were represented at the first meeting, constituting the bare quorum required for the Committee's proceedings. One State, Costa Rica, had announced that it was sending no delegation to the General Conference and that it therefore could not take part in the Committee's work. Two other States-Hungary and Turkey-sent representatives to the later meetings. Four States-Denmark, Honduras, Jordan and Spain-were absent during the first six meetings. There was thus no Spanish-speaking country on the Committee until the seventh meeting, and the members unanimously deplored that fact.

3. The Committee was pleased to note that the Secretariat's letter of 31 May 1956, informing the states concerned of the Committee's term of reference and of the date of the meeting, had been confirmed by a letter of 5 October and that, in Delhi itself, all delegations chosen to serve on the Committee had been notified by letter, dated 27 October.

4. So more than 10 members took part in the Committee's meetings and discussions. This fact should be brought to the attention of the Conference which may then, if it thinks fit, remind delegations that any Member State, by agreeing to serve on a committee, also accepts the obligation to take part in its work. Honor, *onus*.

5. Hoping that further countries would be represented, the Committee waited until its second meeting to appoint its officers. It elected Mr. Klaus R. Ziegler (Austria), chairman; Mr. G. S. Poiris (Ceylon), vice-chairman; and Mr. Y. Brunsvick

(France), rapporteur. Mr. Maheu represented the Director-General on the Committee, whilst Mr. Hirahara served as secretary. When Mr. Zeissi, the leader of the Austrian delegation arrived, Mr. Ziegler, with Committee's agreement, resigned from the chairmanship in his favour.

6. As soon as he was elected, on 31 October, the Chairman wrote to all delegations to the General Conference, inviting them to send one or two observers to represent them, without the right to vote, at meetings of this Committee and its working parties. As a result of this appeal, the Committee was gratified to find that observers from the following 15 countries attended its meetings and played a considerable part in its work: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Viet-Nam.

Terms of Reference and Responsibilities of the Committee

7. At the first meeting, Mr. Maheu defined the Committee's terms of reference and responsibilities, quoting from General Conference and Executive Board documents. The Committee's agenda comprised items 17.1 and 17.2 of the provisional agenda of the Conference ((doc. 9C/1) : '17.1-Consideration of reports presented by Member States for the years 1954 and 1955, and of the Director-General's study of these reports and of the relationships between the Organization and Member States (doc 9C/4, Annex III); 17.2-Recommendations on the form and content of the reports to be presented to the General Conference at its tenth session, and on the further development of Member States' participation in the planning and execution of Unesco's programme.'

8. The Executive Board further proposed (in doc. 9C/9 Add., para. 3) to refer to the Committee consideration of item 9.8.4 of the provisional agenda of the Conference, concerning the structure and methods of work of National Commissions. Lastly, pursuant to a decision taken in July by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Director-General proposed referring the following additional item to the Committee: '17.3-Recommendations regarding periodic reports on Human Rights'. It is, in fact, necessary to co-ordinate and synchronize the reports requested of Member States at regular

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1. Paragraphs 1 to 42: document 9C/PRG/2.

intervals. The General Committee of the Conference referred these two items to the Committee, for consideration, on 7 November.

9. Mr. Maheu described the parallel development of the idea of Member States' reports to the Organization, and of the Committee's responsibilities. Acting on the basis of Article VIII of the Constitution, the General Conference and the Committee which it set up in 1950 have tended to regard these reports as a measure of the extent to which Member States have taken part in the planning and execution of the programme. They have accordingly been brought increasingly into line with the general layout of the programme, and the Committee has been called upon to let the Programme Commission have its observations on the part played by Member States in Unesco's activities in general, in addition to the report dealing with the various items of the agenda, including the form and content of future reports, which it is required to submit to the General Conference in plenary meeting. These were the tasks assigned to the Committee, which has endeavoured to discharge them to the best of its ability.

I. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S STUDY

10. After a detailed discussion on the main features of co-operation between Member States and the Organization in 1954 and 1955, the Committee found that it could not, within the time available, give thorough consideration to all aspects of the reports. It therefore decided to make a study of the results achieved in connexion with a number of programme activities. The following subjects were discussed: Education (education for international understanding and co-operation) ;
Natural Sciences (contribution to scientific research; teaching and dissemination of science);
Social Sciences (development of social science teaching; application of the social sciences to present-day problems);
Cultural Activities (culture and international understanding);
Exchange of Persons;
Mass Communication.

11. The Directors of the Departments concerned were generally present at the discussions. Each Director was thus able to give his opinion on the part played by Member States in carrying out the programme during the period under review. The Committee's task was greatly facilitated by the information so supplied.

General Observation

12. In fulfilment of the task allotted it by the General Conference, the Committee transmits to the Programme Commission its observations on the various chapters of the programme. It thought it advisable to draw the Commission's attention to those features of the programme for 1954-55 on which Member States dwelt more particularly in their reports. It also endeavoured to find in the reports submitted some guidance on what the

General Conference should expect from Member States and National Commissions, or even what it should request of them. The Committee likewise wished to draw attention to certain programme resolutions to which there was sometimes no reference in the reports, or whose bearing on Unesco's aims was not always brought out in the reports. The Committee was able to carry out only part of its task on account of the short time at its disposal and the extremely varied nature of the reports it had to study. Most of these reports are incomplete and too seldom allow of making reliable comparisons on specific points.

13. over 80 per Cent Asian and European States, 60 per cent of African and Middle Eastern States, and 46 per cent of American States have sent in reports. Consideration of these reports, and a study of document 9C/4, Annex III, prepared by the Secretariat, suggest the following general observations: the participation of Member States in Unesco's programme is frequently restricted by the lack of means for implementation at the national level; National Commissions are not all sufficiently well organized, equipped and financed. The General Conference will no doubt allow for this state of affairs when drawing up the programme. Contact between National Commissions and the national branches of non-governmental organizations, and between National Commissions and the experts asked to attend meetings at Unesco's headquarters or regional conferences, is often not close enough.

14. The Committee proposes that the Conference request the Director-General to prepare a work plan for Member States based on the possibilities of action available to National Commissions. As an experiment, the Conference might ask the Director-General to suggest, for the execution of perhaps 10 resolutions, certain distinctive methods which could be applied in certain categories of countries. The Director-General and Member States could be asked to report on this new procedure to the next session of the Conference.

15. The Committee noted with satisfaction that good results have been achieved throughout the programme in respect of regional conferences, seminars, round-table discussions, meetings, and visits by members of the Secretariat. Generally speaking, the reports considered give evidence of increasingly active collaboration with Unesco with regard to technical assistance and direct aid. By necessitating co-ordination between a number of national departments, such participation in the Organization's programme has even led, as several countries remark, to improvement in certain administrative systems.

16. The Committee calls attention to the fact that, when reporting the benefits they are receiving from the assistance or aid supplied, Member States fail to emphasize the value of that action from the point of view of international understanding and co-operation. Yet it is essential that the growing interest taken by States in those items of the programme which directly concern them should be matched by a greater effort on their part to develop a true spirit of understanding at the international level.

17. Many of the reports mention expert missions. They pay tribute to the services rendered by Unesco's experts, but point out that full value cannot be obtained from these services without suitable equipment. They stress the need to review seriously, and doubtless increase the proportion of the total aid and technical assistance funds allotted to the provision of equipment.

18. Lastly, the Committee considered various resolutions to which no reference had been made in the reports. Far from taking the view that these resolutions should be dropped, the members of the Committee were unanimous in feeling that the efforts already made should be continued, since failure to mention them did not necessarily mean indifference. Certain countries, which at one time were experiencing difficulty in acting on a given resolution have been known to devote considerable effort to its implementation in succeeding years.

19. Such are the general remarks submitted by the Committee, prompted solely by the desire to increase the efficacy of the programme.

Education

20. All the reports considered reveal great interest in everything connected with the development of education, the training of teachers, fundamental and adult education, and youth activities. The Committee was surprised, however, by the paucity of information on activities connected with education for international understanding and co-operation. This is probably due to the fact that the particular projects dealing with this aspect of the programme were scattered, so that it was impossible to lay the necessary stress on this objective, which is among the most important of those pursued by the Organization.

21. The Committee therefore proposed in this connexion-and this would be a useful procedure in other fields-that the Secretariat be asked, once the programme has been adopted, to produce a precise work plan containing, by way of guidance, suggestions for the use of the Member States and the National Commissions. In the present case, an opportunity might be provided if the General Conference adopted the major project: 'Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values'; the latter should then include suggestions concerning educational experiments at university, school and popular education levels.

Natural Sciences

22. The Committee was impressed by the interest shown by Member States in everything relating to scientific research, whose close connexion with education and technological progress is pointed out in the reports. States evidently have an awareness of the value of international co-operation in the scientific field which is not always apparent in other sections of the programme.

23. Many reports reflect the interest taken by the Member States in the main lines of research mentioned in Unesco's programme of aid to scientific

research: arid zone, humid tropical zone, marine sciences.

24. Most of the reports give prominence to the teaching and dissemination of science. Member States are keenly interested in visits and meetings of scientists and experts and in scientific exhibitions, articles and publications. Many have embarked on the translation of scientific works. Others have made changes in their science teaching programmes thus demonstrating the value of Unesco's action in this field.

25. The Committee reiterates that the Member States attach great importance to questions relating to the teaching and dissemination of science.

Social Sciences

26. Study of the reports reveals keen interest in all activities connected with the development of teaching and research in the social sciences. Several Member States express the hope that Unesco will help in training senior staff and experts.

27. The research being done on important present-day problems, namely applied social science, has attracted the attention of a number of Member States, and has already given rise to active co-operation in most of the domains selected by the General Conference.

Cultural Activities

28. The Committee found that the question of 'culture and international understanding' was accorded rather little place in most of the reports.

29. Information received from the Director of the Department of Cultural Activities confirmed once again that the Member States had been far more active in this domain than would appear from their reports, which led the Committee to reiterate that the reports would be more comprehensive and exact if the role of the Member States, Governments and National Commissions were defined more clearly in the resolutions or the work plans.

30. Consideration was given to the amount of attention devoted to activities connected with the translation of representative works. The Committee feels that the Programme Commission should recommend the Director-General to include this item among those for which a particularly detailed plan of action might be drawn up.

Mass Communication

31. As regards mass communication, Member States' reports are often vague and confused, and sometimes entirely silent, though the Committee noted certain isolated efforts of considerable value. It is evident, nevertheless, from thereports, that many States have made use, for purposes of mass communication or the development of international understanding, of all the resources made available to them by the various Departments of the Organization-scientific exhibitions, art exhibitions, exhibitions of photographs, and Unesco Coupons. Several reports emphasize the usefulness of these various coupons, both from the point of view of international

co-operation and a means of contact with the public.

32. There is clearly a need for a thorough study of the problems arising in connexion with Member States' participation in the sphere of mass communication, and that study should bear in particular on direct and indirect methods calculated to improve the results achieved hitherto by the Organization and the Member States.

Exchange of Persons

33. Here the reports show that close collaboration has been established between Unesco and the Member States. The various publications of the organization relating to the exchange of persons are of recognized value. However, it is not yet possible, from the reports received, to assess the results achieved, especially in regard to international understanding and a knowledge of other cultures.

II. ROLE OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS IN THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN THE EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME

34. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Conference (8C/IV.I.7.14) and the decisions of the Executive Board, the Director-General prepared and submitted to the General Conference a report on the structure and methods of work of National Commissions (doc 9C/PRG/21). This was referred to the Committee on Reports of Member States so that the latter might make comments for the purpose of assessing the part played by National Commissions in the execution of the programme and communicating the Programme Commission's observations calculated to assist it in its work.

35. The members of the Committee were unanimous in considering this document outstanding in its substance and form, and also of a clear-sightedness and impartiality to which they wished to pay tribute. The Committee decided to adopt all the conclusions embodied in Section C of the document. It therefore recommends that you take these conclusions into consideration in the discussion of document 9C/5, Chapter 7, first and second sections, containing the resolutions relating to National Commissions.

General remarks

36. The programme's evaluation over the past 10 years, towards fuller co-operation by Member States in carrying it into effect, has brought with it a parallel evolution in the role of National Commissions, which have acquired added responsibilities.

37. To begin with, the Committee considered that the replies to the questionnaire called for various comments which should be borne in mind by the General Conference in drawing up the programme. The replies to the inquiry conducted by the Director-General show that:

(a) National Commissions have gradually come to be regarded as indispensable for the co-ordination of the work of the various Ministries, Departments and Services concerned with the implementation of the programme;

(b) National Commissions are also responsible for keeping in constant touch with national branches of non-governmental organizations, with the leaders in intellectual life, and with public opinion;

(c) In addition to their functions as advisory and liaison bodies, National Commissions have become responsible for implementing projects in certain fields;

(d) A distinction should be drawn between the National Commission and its secretariat. The Commission and its working committees are bodies which meet at regular intervals and which are comparable to the General Conference, its committees and commissions; the value of the National Commission depends on the extent to which it is representative. The secretariat is a permanent body whose worth depends on its efficiency, its methods of action and the measures it takes.

38. These new definitions of the role of National Commissions are still not quite matched by the facts. The Committee therefore offers the following comments:

(a) Member States are taking an increasing share in carrying out Unesco's programme, but the position is still not entirely satisfactory;

(b) A few Member States still have no National Commission and most Commissions have inadequate resources;

(c) Although National Commissions are not the only instruments for carrying out and expanding Unesco's programme, Member States are, under the Constitution, responsible for the establishment and development of National Commissions;

(d) The Committee feels that the Director-General should be authorized to continue previous efforts to help National Commissions in the discharge of their new duties. However, the Secretariat's action will not be effective unless measures are also taken by the Member States themselves.

Methods of Action

39. Among the methods available to the Director-General for assisting Member States to develop their national co-operating bodies, the following five appear to be the most practical and to deserve the fullest support:

(a) Visits to Headquarters by secretaries of National Commissions;

(b) Exchange of information between Headquarters and the National Commissions and among the National Commissions themselves; this pooling of experience and information can be considerably encouraged and facilitated by regional meetings of National Commissions, whose recommendations, while in no way committing their governments, enable the necessary contacts to be made and lead to appreciable improvements in the actual technique of preparing and implementing the programme. However, these meetings should bear in mind the purely advisory character of National Commissions and the interdependence of the various cultures;

(c) Missions of Secretariat officials to Member States; these missions will be more effective if they are organized in advance, if they last for a longer period (to permit of practical work with the National Commission and its secretariat), and

if they involve the preparation of a plan for follow-up work in the Member States;

(d) Preparation and distribution of material for the information of the general public, planned and produced by the Department of Mass Communication in consultation with other Departments;

(e) Translation and adaptation into the national language of Unesco publications and documents;

(f) The regular supply of information to National Commissions. The Committee hopes that use may be made of the Unesco Chronicle to meet the unanimous demand for the pooling of information, experience, experiments and ideas, to facilitate the implementation of the programme; and to promote more frequent contacts between the various National Commissions and between those Commissions and Unesco.

Conclusion

40. The Committee recommends to the General Conference the measures proposed in document 9C/5, Chapter 7, Resolution 7.12, concerning Unesco's assistance in the development of the National Commissions.

41. The Committee recommends to the General Conference:

(a) The measures suggested in the 'Guide of National Commissions' (Section 1,2) regarding the representative character of the National Commissions;

(b) The provision of increased resources for the secretariats of the National Commissions, which must be supplied with funds to enable the National Commissions to discharge their duties. In this connexion the Committee wishes to quote the following passage from document 9C/PRG/21: 'A Commission may be perfectly representative, but, in the absence of a secretariat capable of organizing its meetings and carrying out its decisions, the best Commission in the world will never come to life. From the standpoint of efficiency, the National Commission is worth what its secretariat is worth.'

42. The Committee proposes that the Director-General be invited to follow up the study of the structures and methods of work of National Commissions, which he made in 1955-56, by:

(a) Submitting to the tenth session of the General Conference a new study consisting of (i) a report, accompanied by specific examples, on those among the methods and means of action of the National Commissions which have proved most effective in ensuring and strengthening the participation of Member States in the implementation of the programme; (ii) an assessment of the results achieved by the various methods employed by the Organization to help Member States in developing their National Commissions;

(b) Making, in the light of this report, the necessary arrangements for (i) the preparation of a 1958 revised edition of the 'Guide of National Commissions'; (ii) the inclusion in the Proposed Programme for 1959-60 of any proposals for intensifying and improving the participation of National Commissions in the implementation of the pro-

gramme and the co-operation of the Secretariat with the National Commissions.

III. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 624 B (XXII) OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

43. At its meeting on 12 November, the Committee considered document 9C/11 relating to periodic reports on Human Rights, which had been referred to it by the Conference.¹

44. This document contains the text of resolution 624 B (XXII) of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Specialized Agencies are invited 'in respect of rights coming within their purview, to transmit to the Secretary-General, every three years, a report on a topical basis, summarizing the information which they have received from their Member States during the preceding three years and to co-operate in the full realization of the aim set forth in this resolution'.

45. Mr. Martin Hill, representative of the United Nations, explained that the Secretary-General's first report on the subject, covering the years 1954, 1955 and 1956, was to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights during the first half of 1958, and that the reports of the Specialized Agencies should therefore reach the Secretary-General in the third quarter of 1957.

46. It was agreed, in the course of the discussion, that the Director-General could not make use of the information contained in the reports of Member States for the years 1954 and 1955 as it stood, since the reports had not been drawn up in order to illustrate progress achieved in the field of Human Rights, but to show the part played by Member States in Unesco's programme as a whole. It was for Member States themselves to point out to the Director-General the material in those reports which might be considered relevant, and on occasion to supply additional information on the implementation of Human Rights.

47. After having heard a statement by Mr Maheu, representing the Director-General, the Committee agreed to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the resolution which, in its final form, bears the number 49.

IV. RECOMMENDATION ON THE FORM AND CONTENT OF THE REPORTS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS TENTH SESSION

48. At its meeting on 16 November, the Committee considered the proposals made by the delegation of the United States of America concerning the form and content of future reports.

49. After careful consideration of these proposals and of certain further suggestions, and in the light of the opinion it had requested from the Legal Committee (doc SC/REP/I), the Committee, at its meeting on 22 November, agreed to submit to the

1. Paragraphs 43 to 57: document 9C/19.

General Conference the draft resolution which in its final form, bears the number 50.

50. The Committee also drew up the following directives for the preparation and publication of the reports of Member States.

51. The Committee considers that Member States' reports should be composed as follows:

Introduction, corresponding to paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 50;

Part I, corresponding to paragraph 2 (b);

Part II, corresponding to paragraph 2 (c);

Part III, corresponding to paragraphs 2 (d) and (e);

Part IV, corresponding to paragraph 2 (f);

Part V, corresponding to paragraph 2 (g).

52. The Committee would like Member States not only to give a faithful picture of the activities undertaken by them, fitting in with the plan proposed, but also express an opinion on their achievements, their methods of action, the difficulties they have encountered, and the reasons for possible failures, and to make suggestions as to how their participation in Unesco's activities could be improved and the effectiveness of the Organization thereby increased.

53. The reports should not exceed 20 typed pages.

54. Member States are earnestly requested to send in their reports within the time-limits set by the Executive Board, so that they may be edited, printed, analysed and compared in time for the General Conference.

55. The printed volume should contain only the Introduction and Parts I, II, IV and V of the reports, Part III being used for the studies requested from the Director-General in Parts II and IV of the Committee's report.

56. The texts of laws, decrees, regulations and administrative memoranda quoted as references or annexed to the reports will be transmitted to the clearing house of each department concerned, without being reproduced in the printed volume or in roneoed documents.

V. REFORM OF THE COMMITTEE

57. The Committee considered the proposals made by the Executive Board referred to it by the General Committee of the Conference, regarding the constitution of a Committee on Reports, to replace the present Committee on Reports of Member States, with wider terms of reference (doc 9C/7, paras. 18-20 and Annex II). The Committee decided to submit to the General Conference the draft resolution which, in its final form, bears the number 51.