

III. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

A. THE LONDON CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH UNESCO

The Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the United Nations was convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France. The invitations were sent out in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco in 1946 and upon the request of the standing Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which first met in London in 1942, in order to promote the aims set out in Article 1 (3) and Article 55 (b) of the Charter of the United Nations. The Conference met in London from November 1 to 16, 1945.

The Governments of the following countries were represented at the Conference by delegates and advisers :

Argentina	Lebanon
Australia	Liberia
Belgium	Luxembourg
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Nicaragua
China	Norway
Colombia	Panama
Cuba	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Republic
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Syria
Egypt	Turkey
El Salvador	Union of South Africa
France	United Kingdom
Greece	United States
Guatemala	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela (represented by an observer)
India	Yugoslavia
Iran	
Iraq	

The following international organizations were also represented by observers :

International Labour Organisation
League of Nations Secretariat
League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation
Pan-American Union
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
International Bureau of Education
Preparatory Commission of the United Nations

The Conference had before it, and adopted as its basis of discussion, a draft Constitution prepared by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. It likewise had before it a draft Constitution prepared by the French Government and a number of proposals put forward by other governments and by various bodies and organizations.

After consideration of these drafts and proposals, the Conference drew up a Constitution establishing an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and an Instrument establishing a Preparatory Educational, Scientific and Cultural Commission to function until UNESCO came into being.

The Conference also adopted the following resolution :

The seat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be in Paris.

This Resolution shall not in any way affect the right of the General Conference to take decisions in regard to this matter by a two-thirds majority.

The Constitution of UNESCO came into force on November 4, 1946, when the instruments of acceptance of twenty of its signatories had been deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

B. PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

As set out in Article I of its Constitution, the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without

distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

To realize this purpose UNESCO (a) collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, (b) gives fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture and (c) maintains, increases and diffuses knowledge.

C. STRUCTURE

The organs of UNESCO are a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

The General Conference consists of representatives of the States members of the Organization. It determines the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. It may summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge. It meets annually.

The Executive Board consists of eighteen members elected by the General Conference.

Under the authority of the General Conference the Board is responsible for the execution of the program adopted by the Conference. It meets in regular session at least twice a year.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and such staff as may be required. The Director-General is nominated by the Executive Board and is appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years as the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

D. THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

Pending the coming into force of the UNESCO Constitution, a Preparatory Commission was established for the purpose of making arrangements for the first session of the General Conference, preparing its provisional agenda and the necessary documents and recommendations relating to all matters on the agenda, making studies and preparing recommendations concerning the program and the budget of the Organization and providing without delay for immediate action on urgent needs of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in devastated countries.

The Commission consisted of one representative of each of the governments signatory to the Instrument establishing it. This Instrument provided for the appointment of an Executive Secretary and such international staff as might be required. For working purposes, the Secretariat was organized temporarily into the following principal sections :

- (1) Education
- (2) Mass Communication
- (3) Libraries and Museums
- (4) Natural Sciences
- (5) Human Sciences
- (6) Creative Arts
- (7) First General Conference and UNESCO Month
- (8) Public Information
- (9) External Relations
- (10) Internal Organization
- (11) Administration

The Preparatory Commission held five sessions in London: the first, on November 16, 1945; the second, on November 19; the third, on January 18, 1946; the fourth, from February 11 to 13; the fifth, from July 5 to 12. Its seat continued to be in London until the middle of September 1946, when it was transferred to Paris, the official seat of UNESCO. The Preparatory Commission ceased to exist when the Director General of UNESCO assumed office.

E. FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Convened on September 13, 1946, by the late Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, the first session of the General Conference of UNESCO opened in Paris on November 19, 1946. It was attended by some 500 delegates, consultants and observers, representing 48 States.

Delegations were present from the following 30 States which had accepted the Constitution of UNESCO at the time of the General Conference's first session:¹

Australia	Lebanon
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	New Zealand
China	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Republic
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Syria
Ecuador	Turkey
France	United Kingdom
Greece	United States
Haiti	Union of South Africa
India	Venezuela

The following States which had signed the Final Act of the London Conference on November 16, 1946, but which had not yet accepted the Constitution of UNESCO, sent delegates who participated in the Conference without voting rights :

Argentina	Luxembourg
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Cuba	Salvador
Guatemala	Uruguay
Iran	Yugoslavia
Iraq	

It had further been decided to invite to the Conference observers from Members of the United Nations which had not participated in the London Conference; of these States, Costa Rica and Paraguay sent observers.

During the course of the Conference, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland, which were not Members of the United Nations at that time, asked to send observers, and a favorable reply was given by the Conference to this request.

In addition to representatives from the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Conference was attended by observers from a dozen inter-governmental international organizations whose interests were related to

those of UNESCO, and an opportunity was offered to some 70 non-governmental international organizations to follow the Conference in an unofficial capacity.

Thus the first session of the General Conference of UNESCO was fully representative of all of the forces which in the world of today believe that a major contribution towards the maintenance of peace and the development of international understanding can be made by the furthering of international co-operation and exchanges in the field of education, science and culture.

The first session of the General Conference lasted three weeks. Its agenda included many important items, such as the election of the Executive Board of eighteen members provided for by the Constitution, the appointment of the Director-General and the adoption of various administrative and financial regulations.

But by far the main task of the Conference was to provide the Organization with a program adapted to the general purposes defined in its Constitution and with a budget enabling it to develop its activities on the scale required.

Concerning the latter, a decision was made to provide UNESCO during its first year of existence with a budget somewhat smaller than that proposed by the Preparatory Commission. The final figure adopted by the representatives of the 30 member States amounted to \$6,950,000, including an amount of \$950,000 covering the expenses of the Preparatory Commission.

In addition, it was decided to set up a Revolving Fund of \$3,000,000. By a later decision of the Executive Board, it was agreed that only \$1,000,000 of this Revolving Fund would be collected in 1947.

As to the program of the Organization, the General Conference endorsed to a large extent, although modifying in some cases, the proposals submitted to it by the Preparatory Commission, whose preliminary studies had covered the period between November 1945 and November 1946.

Due, however, to the limited time at its disposal and to the magnitude of the field to be covered, it was not possible for the General Conference to crystallize in all details the proj-

¹ See Annex I for a current list of member States of UNESCO.

ects to be undertaken in 1947, nor to relate properly the plans proposed as to the financial resources granted to the Organization.

As a result it was necessary for the Execu-

tive Board to reconsider in great detail the decisions of the General Conference and to accept responsibility for drawing up the final plan of action.

F. UNESCO PROGRAM FOR 1947

The program of UNESCO, as finally adopted by its Executive Board in its second session, breaks down into two main groups of activities :

(a) Four large-scale projects of a comprehensive nature.

(b) Specialized activities within the fields of education, science and culture.

1. UNESCO-WIDE PROJECTS

Four large-scale projects of a comprehensive nature are being undertaken by UNESCO in 1947:

a. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Life in Countries Devastated by War

In co-operation with other agencies and interested organizations, UNESCO is promoting a world-wide campaign for aid in educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction and rehabilitation. The purpose of the campaign is the collection of contributions in money, materials and services for distribution in the devastated areas. At the same time UNESCO is making a world-wide survey of existing needs.

UNESCO has requested information of requirements in sixteen devastated countries, and has circularized potential donor countries asking them for information as to available assistance. It has received large-scale contributions for this purpose from co-ordinating bodies, such as the American Commission for International Educational Reconstruction (CIER). It is expected that by the end of the present year contributions will reach the approximate figure of \$48,000,000 and it is estimated that by the end of June 1948, the contributions will have reached UNESCO's goal of \$100,000,000.

The head of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation project made a tour of the United States and Canada to launch this campaign and the results of that tour have already produced individual gifts of money, fellowships, offers of assistance to artists in devastated areas and offers of assistance and exchange from tech-

nical schools in these countries to technical schools in the devastated countries.

A Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER) has been set up by UNESCO. It consists of representatives of non-governmental organizations active in the field of educational reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Contact with the Director of the International Children's Emergency Fund has been established, in order to ensure complete co-operation and avoidance of duplication, as well as the most fruitful results in the endeavors of both the ICEF and UNESCO.

In addition to a Reconstruction Newsletter which is published monthly in English, French and Spanish, one pamphlet entitled "The Teacher and the Post-War Child," which was made possible by a gift from the Greek Government, has already been printed. There are several other pamphlets and leaflets now under preparation and it is contemplated that they will be completed by the beginning of the school year in September.

Radio and television are also being used as a means of disseminating information about educational reconstruction.

Field survey work is under way and workers are already reporting from the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as Italy and Austria.

The provision of scientific and technical equipment has been the subject of discussion in a special committee formed to advise UNESCO on matters of distribution. The committee consists of two representatives from donor countries, two representatives from recipient countries and an independent chairman. This committee is concerned with the distribution of gifts received and the allocation of fellowships.

By virtue of the authority granted by the General Conference, UNESCO has been able to purchase \$70,000 worth of war surplus and new material, especially scientific apparatus, which has been assembled for distribution to

technical schools in the devastated countries. Plans are under way for the purchase of an additional \$45,000 worth of technical equipment.

UNESCO also assisted the development of a program for international understanding in Youth Service Camps held during the summer of 1947 in France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

b. Fundamental Education

This project, one of the most important in UNESCO's program, is approached from two angles—teaching the illiterates of the world, who number more than one-half of the population of the globe, to read and write, and simultaneously campaigning for provision of a basic minimum of education for all the peoples of the world. In view of the wide interest in this project, both among governments and private groups, one of UNESCO's initial tasks is to co-ordinate and stimulate campaigns under way, as well as to act as an international clearing house for the exchange of information on techniques, materials and experts available in this field.

The Fundamental Education Program for 1947 includes three pilot projects for the experimental application of fundamental education techniques. These projects have been undertaken with the consent, and at the invitation of the governments concerned, and will be conducted with the advice and guidance of a UNESCO consultant. Discussions are proceeding rapidly towards commencing operations of these projects in Haiti, in China, and in the Tanganyika and Nyasaland areas of British East Africa. In addition, the Hylean Amazon project, which is discussed elsewhere, includes the study of fundamental education problems in the area.

A group of experts in fundamental education was convened by UNESCO in April 1947 and has produced a series of recommendations for the guidance of the program in this field. A meeting of experts in language problems in fundamental education was held for four days at the end of June to discuss this facet of the problem.

A regional study conference, consisting of representatives of Far Eastern countries and non-self-governing territories, was scheduled to be held in Nanking from September 1 to 12.

c. Education for International Understanding

This project, which is of a continuing character, includes eight distinct, but closely correlated activities in its 1947 phase :

(i) An analysis of the methods used for developing international understanding in primary schools, secondary schools and institutes of higher education.

(ii) A seminar for teachers to discuss education for international understanding which is being held in Paris during July and August of 1947. UNESCO's member States and countries which have signed but not yet ratified UNESCO's Constitution, as well as those which have applied for membership, have designated leading educators to attend the seminar and exchange ideas on technique and teaching for international understanding.

(iii) A study of materials and techniques which are used in adult education for developing international good-will.

(iv) Assistance to international relations clubs organized for the study of world affairs.

(v) A draft model of textbook analyses with a view to encouraging governments, educational authorities and schools to improve textbooks and teaching materials as aids to increasing understanding among peoples.

(vi) A survey of the conditions under which exchange of persons contributes to mutual respect and understanding among peoples.

(vii) Development of the program for exchange of personnel on a large scale so that the formerly occupied countries may benefit from recent developments in other parts of the world. This is integrated into UNESCO's fellowship program.

(viii) Research into the possibility of setting up International Study Centres, perhaps under the auspices of UNESCO.

d. Hylean Amazon Project

This is a far-reaching program of research into the needs and possibilities of the forested Amazon area, which comprises four million square miles in the heart of the South American continent.

In April 1947 a team of UNESCO scientists left for Rio de Janeiro to undertake preliminary investigations prior to the meeting of an international commission in Belem do Para, Brazil, between August 10 and 18, to decide whether an international research institute should be established at the mouth of the Amazon River. This meeting was to be attended by representatives of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, as well as Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

The team of scientists making the preliminary investigations included a tropical botanist, an expert on tropical diseases, an anthropologist (on loan from the United Nations) and an anthropologist specializing in fundamental education.

It was contemplated that, if established, the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon might serve as a clearing house for scientific information emanating from the region and would correlate the activities of scientific expeditions exploring the area. Ultimately international research groups would attack the innumerable scientific and social problems of the Amazon. Their findings would be made available to the world so that both the Amazon area and the outside world might derive mutual benefit.

2. SPECIALIZED ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

a. Education

Besides the Fundamental Education Program and Education for International Understanding, UNESCO is encouraging and promoting adult education programs, particularly by collecting and disseminating information on new methods and by studying techniques and the sociological background of adult education and its relation to school education. The possibility of setting up an international association for adult education is under consideration and plans are being made for an international conference of adult education experts, to be held in 1948.

In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Commission and the statistical experts of the United Nations Secretariat, UNESCO is beginning work in the co-ordination, standardization and improvement of educational statistics. In addition to statistics, work has been begun on standardization of educational terminology. Consideration is being given to the possibility of eventually publishing an international year book containing information on educational projects and trends as well as statistics. A committee of experts in education statistics met at the end of March and a document resulting from that meeting has been published.

UNESCO member States and other inter-governmental organizations may now seek advice from UNESCO on general questions re-

lating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data on education.

Interested persons and organizations will be invited to submit suggestions for the drafting of an International Teachers' Charter, a project which appears to be particularly urgent in view of the present difficulties being encountered by the teaching profession throughout the world. This is one aspect of the UNESCO program to raise the status of teachers.

A special investigation of the effects of war upon children and of successful treatment of children handicapped by war is being made.

The education program is closely correlated with the programs relating to Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanities, Libraries and Museums, and Arts and Letters.

6. Natural Sciences

Natural Sciences play a major role in the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation project, particularly in relation to scientific and technical schools, colleges, universities and research institutes in the war-devastated areas. The program for distribution of scientific and technical apparatus has been integrated into this UNESCO-wide program.

However, the major specific activity being undertaken here is the establishment of Field Science Co-operation Offices in locations remote from the world centres of science and technology. These offices are designed to facilitate contact between scientists and technologists in various parts of the world to assist in the solution of problems of scientific literature, translations and reprints and to facilitate the exchange of scientific personnel in the areas concerned. The Offices will serve as reception and distribution offices for scientific information, particularly of problems indigenous to the region. In addition to the office already established in the Hylean Amazon, two more offices are located in the Far East and the Middle East. An office will be established in south Asia in 1948.

Work is also beginning, in co-operation with international scientific organizations brought together in the International Council of Scientific Unions, on the study of scientific documentation, scientific work of international significance, scientific apparatus information, scientific cinema films, a world register of scientists and facilitation of travel of scientists throughout the world.

At the request of the United Nations, UNESCO has prepared a detailed report on the possibility of the establishment of International Scientific Laboratories and Observatories.

c. Social Sciences

One of the main projects which has been begun is a study of tensions affecting international understanding. A basic memorandum outlining the importance of this project and recommending areas for research and action has been prepared and circulated for comment to 450 social scientists in countries throughout the world, as well as to the United Nations, other specialized agencies and member governments.

Consideration is being given to the possibility of publishing a Social Science Year Book, and to the need for establishing an abstracting service in the field of Social Sciences.

In co-operation with the United Nations, UNESCO is considering the problem of housing and town planning and activities to be undertaken in the study of international law.

d. Philosophy and Humanities

A preliminary survey of the international aspects of philosophy and humanistic studies as they are related to UNESCO's objectives has been undertaken.

A preliminary enquiry is under way as to the possibility of a large-scale survey of possible "borrowings" between civilizations and as to how UNESCO's activities in the humanistic field can contribute to the maintenance of peace.

In collaboration with the United Nations, UNESCO is engaged in work on the proposed International Bill of Human Rights, and is surveying a project for the translation of the classics, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly¹ and the Economic and Social Council.²

e. Arts and Letters

The Arts and Letters program includes projects in the fields of literature and theatre, as well as music and the visual arts.

In the field of literature a consultant has been appointed to lead an investigation of world literary journals with a view to creating an exchange centre for all types of literary material, thus promoting greater understanding between peoples through world-wide inter-

change of works. Material for an anthology of works of writers who suffered under Axis occupation will be collected through international associations and the national commissions of UNESCO.

Together with an investigation of reproduction techniques in music and the visual arts, a study will be made into the extent and conditions of cultural exchange between nations with a view to making known the experience, knowledge and achievements in the cultural field of each individual country so that all nations may share and benefit. The expansion of current cultural interchange programs which would result from this exchange of knowledge and experience will be an essential contributing factor to international understanding.

In the field of the theatre, there was to be a meeting in Paris during July 1947 of experts from various countries to discuss the possible organization of an international theatre institute to promote wide interchange of theatrical productions and dramatic literature. The institute will function as an independent body supported by private or by State initiative.

The 1947 UNESCO Conference will also be presented with the outline of a plan designed to place the methods and achievements of those countries where the arts are used to full advantage in general education at the disposal of those nations where the arts are not so advantageously utilized.

f. Libraries and Museums

During 1947 the major interest has been in library reconstruction with special emphasis on the needs of public libraries, and the creation of public libraries in countries with undeveloped systems. Great progress has been made in establishing accurate information on needs and resources and in assisting inter-library exchanges and contacts. In co-operation with the reconstruction project two questionnaires have been sent out since April, and a monthly UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries has been issued, 5,000 copies being distributed in 61 countries.

In February 1947, UNESCO took over the Inter-Allied Book Centre, the liquidation of whose assets was expected to be terminated at the end of August.

¹ See p. 184.

² See p. 541.

The important UNESCO Book Coupon Scheme has been outlined in a document which has been circulated to member States and which was discussed at a meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations in May 1947. It is possible that the scheme may be operated experimentally in a sample area so that specific evidence of its feasibility may be available for the UNESCO General Conference.

The Libraries Program also includes studies of exchange, distribution and loan of books, improvement of bibliographical services and studies of techniques of reproduction.

A "service library" for specialists in UNESCO is being established. It includes material from the library of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, whose assets, by a resolution of the General Assembly, have been loaned to UNESCO.

An exhibition on public libraries is being prepared for the 1947 Conference. It will be designed as an exhibition for circulation and is one of the main activities in promotion of public libraries projected for 1948. Progress has been made in the establishment of a program for archives, and a valuable report has been received from a special consultant.

The Museums Program includes science, art and historical museums, as well as zo-ological gardens and nature reserves. Its principal concern this year is with a survey of the losses and needs of museums and monuments in Europe. Further, investigators have already begun to survey conditions from Greece to Poland and from Poland to Italy. In this activity UNESCO is working closely with the newly formed International Council of Museums, which is assembling detailed and current documentation on museums all over the world.

UNESCO has fallen heir to the assets of the International Museums Office and these are being incorporated into the library of UNESCO House. Consideration is being given to the continuation of the publication of *Museion* which was the technical publication of this Office.

g. Mass Communication

This program is divided into three parts, one dealing with films, one with radio and one with the press. Its major interests break down into the following categories :

- (i) The free flow of information and the removal of barriers.
- (ii) Commission on Technical Needs.

(iii) Exchange of persons and information.

In the field which pertains to the free flow of information, UNESCO has been represented and has presented its views at a number of international conferences and other meetings, such as the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, the International Telecommunications Union Conference and the Universal Postal Union Conference. UNESCO will continue to take an active part in any conferences devoted to this question, particularly the proposed United Nations International Conference, which is scheduled to be held in 1948.

A Commission on Technical Needs has been established to survey the needs of the war-damaged countries in the fields of press, radio and film. This year field inquiries are under way in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland, China and the Philippines. All field workers making these surveys were to have returned to UNESCO headquarters by July 15 and the reports of the entire survey were to be completed by the beginning of August. Invitations were sent to fifteen experts from various countries to meet as a commission to consider the results of this survey. The meeting was to take place in Paris from August 25 to 30 to prepare a final report for submission to the UNESCO 1947 General Conference, and, at its request, to the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.

The UNESCO Fellowship Program and the exchange of information is closely related to this program. The Organization therefore is vitally interested in the work of the proposed Conference on Passport and Frontier Formalities, particularly as this will affect the free passage of persons engaged in work with mass media and the free flow of all the materials of mass media, such as films, news, periodicals, etc.

In the field of radio, UNESCO, in collaboration with the United Nations, is studying the feasibility of a worldwide radio network. Nineteen governments were invited to send experts to two meetings which were to be held during August to consider this question. The United Nations and the International Broadcasting Organization were invited to send observers to these meetings, at which it was hoped that the lines would be set for development of international co-operative ventures in the production

and transmission of radio programs serving UNESCO's objectives. Work on UNESCO radio programs and a clearing house of radio information has already been begun.

In the field of films UNESCO is engaged in stimulating the production and wider international distribution of films and in the compilation of International Film Catalogs on subjects within UNESCO's field of competence. International catalogs are being compiled on the following subjects :

- Fundamental Education
- International Understanding
- Painting and Culture
- Libraries and Museums
- Agriculture
- Nutrition
- Town and Country Planning
- Health, Medicine and Surgery

Four of these catalogues will be published during 1947, with the collaboration of the

United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned, through the medium of the United Nations Film Board.

Progress has been achieved in relation to the proposed convention for facilitating the international distribution of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character.

In the field of press UNESCO will be particularly interested in the work of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press. In addition, a service for an exchange of articles is being set up and will soon be in operation. UNESCO is in close contact with the International Organization of Journalists, at whose second congress in Prague it was represented.

Arrangements are being made for the reprinting in other countries of articles relative to UNESCO's priority projects for 1947, which have appeared in national publications.

G. SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The second session of the General Conference of UNESCO is scheduled to convene in Mexico City in November 1947. It will have before it progress reports covering the activities of all sections of the UNESCO program, and proposed plans for 1948. The Conference

is to approve the program of work and the budget of the Organization for the year 1948.

This session of the General Conference will be marked, as was the last, by a series of exhibitions constituting UNESCO Month.

H. BUDGET

During the period the Preparatory Commission was in London, the expenses of its maintenance were met by the Government of the United Kingdom on the understanding that the amount of the expenses so incurred would be deducted from the contributions of that Government to the new Organization, and that it would be open to the Commission, if circumstances so warranted, to seek contributions from other governments.

When the Commission was transferred to Paris, the financial responsibility passed to the French Government on the same terms.

Although the Preparatory Commission had recommended a budget of \$7,565,000 for the first financial year of the Organization (1947), with a supplementary budget of \$343,700 for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction during this period, the budget for 1947, as

adopted by the General Conference, totaled \$6,000,000. In addition an amount of \$950,000 was approved to cover the costs of the Preparatory Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the first General Conference. Since the allocation of the budget to the various projects requires adjustment and alteration as the UNESCO program develops and matures, the General Conference provided the Director-General with the necessary authority to effect transfers within the budget during the financial year 1947. The Executive Board, meeting in April 1947, approved the estimated allocation of funds shown below. As large a sum as possible was left undistributed to provide the Director-General with funds for new activities, revised estimates, or increased costs. The estimated distribution of funds for 1947 was as follows :

1947 Budget Estimates

Conferences and Meetings.....	\$ 107,862
Personnel Services	2,479,506
Common Services	965,935
Grants and Subsidies.....	731,399
Expenses on Initial Recruitment.....	858,047
Preparatory Commission	1,074,641
Re-education of Ex-enemy Countries.....	50,000
Distributed Appropriation	6,267,390
Undistributed Appropriation	682,610
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$6,950,000

The General Conference also established a revolving fund of \$3,000,000, only \$1,000,000 of which was to be collected in 1947.

Contributions to the budget and deposits to the revolving fund are made by members of UNESCO according to the scale adopted for the administrative budget of the United Nations, with adjustments to provide for the difference in membership of the two organizations.

ANNEX I

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

Members of UNESCO

Australia	Liberia
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
China	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Republic
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Syria
Egypt	Turkey
France	Union of South Africa
Greece	United Kingdom
Haiti	United States
India	Venezuela
Lebanon	

Members of Executive Board

Elected for one year :

M. Martinez Baez	(Mexico)
Chen Yuan	(China)
Marian Falski	(Poland)
H. R. Kruyt	(Netherlands)
Sir John Maud.....	(United Kingdom)
E. Walker	(Australia)

Elected for two years :

Shafik Ghorbal Bey.....	(Egypt)
Victor Doré (Chairman)	(Canada)
Jan Opocensky	(Czechoslovakia)
Alex Photiades	(Greece)
Sir S. Radhakrishnan.....	(India)
P. Verniers	(Belgium)

Elected for three years :

Pierre Auger	(France)
Paulo Carneiro	(Brazil)
Milton Eisenhower	(United States)
R. Guntekin	(Turkey)
C. Parra Perez	(Venezuela)
S. Sommerfelt	(Norway)

Director-General

Julian Huxley (United Kingdom)

Deputy Director-General

Walter H. C. Laves (United States)

Assistant Director-General

Jean Thomas (France)

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ANNEX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

The Governments of the States parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare, that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

¹ Mr. Eisenhower is substitute for Archibald MacLeish, who resigned from the Board on May 1, 1947.

that the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

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

that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

for these reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

in consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organisation was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I

Purposes and Functions

1. The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realise this purpose the Organisation will:

(a) collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;

by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

by instituting collaboration among the nations 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 prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;

by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;

by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;

by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of this Organisation, the Organisation is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II

Membership

1. Membership of the United Nations Organisation shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organisation and the United Nations Organisation, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organisation may be admitted to membership of the Organisation, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

3. Members of the Organisation which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organisation shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organisation.

4. Members of the Organisation which are expelled from the United Nations Organisation shall automatically cease to be members of this Organisation.

ARTICLE III.

Organs

The Organisation shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

ARTICLE IV.

The General Conference

A. Composition

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States Members of the Organisation. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.

B. Functions

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organisation. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.

4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organisation on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organisations.

6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.

7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C. Voting

8. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.

D. Procedure

9. The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extra-

ordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference and shall vary from year to year.

10. The General Conference shall, at each session, elect a President and other officers and adopt rules of procedure.

11. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.

12. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E. Observers

13. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference or of its commissions representatives of international organisations, such as those referred to in Article XI, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE V.

Executive Board

A. Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, together with the President of the Conference who shall sit *ex officio* in an advisory capacity.

2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board at any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall be immediately eligible for a second term, but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. At the first election eighteen members shall be elected of whom one third shall retire at the end of the first year and one third at the end of the second year, the order of retirement being determined immediately after the election by the drawing of lots. Thereafter six members shall be elected each year.

4. In the event of the death or resignation of one of its members, the Executive Board shall appoint, from among the delegates of the Member State concerned, a substitute, who shall serve until the next session of the General Conference which shall elect a member for the remainder of the term.

B. Functions

5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and programme of work.

6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization.

7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.

8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.

9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organisation, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.

10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organisations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

11. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

**ARTICLE VI.
Secretariat**

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organisation.

3. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the committees of the Organisation. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any author-

ity external to the Organisation. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organisation undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organisation from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organisation for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

ARTICLE VII.

National Co-operating Bodies

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organisation, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or national co-operating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

3. The Organisation may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

ARTICLE VIII.

Reports by Member States

Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organisation, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IX.

Budget

1. The budget shall be administered by the Organisation.

2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organisation subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.

3. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from governments, public and private institutions, associations and private persons.

ARTICLE X.

Relations with the United Nations Organisation

This Organisation shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organisation, as soon as practicable, as one of the specialised agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organisation under Article 63 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this Organisation. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organisations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognise the autonomy of this Organisation, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organisation by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI.

Relations with other specialised international Organisations and agencies

1. This Organisation may co-operate with other specialised inter-governmental organisations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organisations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organisations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organisation and the competent authorities of any other specialised inter-governmental organisations or agencies whose purposes and functions lie within the competence of this Organisation, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organisation, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for its purpose.

3. This Organisation may make appropriate arrangements with other inter-governmental organisations for reciprocal representation at meetings.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organisations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organisations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

ARTICLE XII

Legal status of the Organisation

The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation concerning the legal status of that Organisation, its privileges and immunities shall apply in the same way to this Organisation.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendments

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organisation or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

Interpretation

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XV.

Entry into force

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all Members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the sixteenth day of Novem-

ber, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

ANNEX III

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

1. Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. Articles X and IV, paragraph B, subparagraph 5, of the constitution establishing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provide that this Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations as soon as practicable, as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, with the function of advising the United Nations on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter.

Therefore the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree as follows :

ARTICLE I.

The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II.

Admission of States not members of the United Nations

Applications submitted by States not members of the United Nations for admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be immediately transmitted by the secretariat of the Organization to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council). The Council may recommend the rejection of such applications and any such recommendation shall be accepted by the Organization. If, within six months of the receipt of an application by the Council, no such recommendation has been made, the application shall be dealt with according to Article II, paragraph 2, of the constitution of the Organization.

ARTICLE III.

Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its committees, the Executive Board and its committees, and such general, regional or other special meetings as the Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

3. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on educational, scientific and cultural matters.

4. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when educational, scientific or cultural matters are under discussion, and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof, with respect to items on the agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

6. Written statements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all Members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate.

ARTICLE IV.

Proposal of agenda items

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall include on the agenda of the General Conference or Executive Board items proposed

to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the General Conference or Executive Board of the Organization.

ARTICLE V.

Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations, fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

Exchange of information and documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph 1 :

(a) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular re-

ports on the activities of the Organization; (b) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in Article XVII;

(c) the Secretary-General shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General regarding the provision to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization.

ARTICLE VI

Public information

Having regard to the functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as defined in Article I, paragraphs 2(a) and (c), of its constitution, to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, and with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the Organization in this field with the operations of the information services of the United Nations, a subsidiary agreement regarding these matters shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present agreement.

ARTICLE VIII.

Assistance to the Security Council

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE IX.

Assistance to the Trusteeship Council

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

ARTICLE X.

Non-self-governing territories

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories.

ARTICLE XI.

Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorized the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the General Conference or by the Executive Board acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Conference.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE XII.

Regional offices

Any regional or branch offices which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

ARTICLE XIII.

Personnel arrangements

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view agree to develop common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

- (a) consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;
- (6) consult together concerning other mat-

ters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(d) co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

ARTICLE XIV.

Statistical services

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

4. The United Nations shall develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Or-

ganization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations.

ARTICLE XV.

Administrative and technical services

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in Articles XIII, XIV and XVI, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE XVI.

Budgetary and financial arrangements

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together concerning appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Such arrangements shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

3. Pending the conclusion of such agreement, the following arrangements shall govern budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) In the preparation of the budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization, the Organization shall consult with the United Nations.

(b) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make recommendations to it concerning any item or items contained therein.

(c) Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Organization are under consideration.

(d) The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

(e) The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

(f) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVII

Financing of special services

1. In the event of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles VII, VIII, or IX or with other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations.

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ARTICLE XVIII.

Inter-agency agreements

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency, inter-governmental or non-governmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded.

ARTICLE XIX.

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central machinery.

ARTICLE XX.

Implementation of the agreement

The Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

ARTICLE XXI.

Revision

This agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and shall be reviewed not later than three years after the agreement has come into force.

ARTICLE XXII.

Entry into force

This agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.