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J

Subject:

UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE  
11th SESSION  
PARIS 1960.

File # 5582-AK-12-40

Page 2 -2-

FEB. 1, 1961.

10-9-62

Date	Referred To	Returned	Date	Referred To	Returned
5582-AK-12-1-40	Unesco General Conference , 11th Session , Paris 1960:				
	Composition of Can. Delegation - Administrative Arrangements.				

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EXAMINED BY EXAMINE PAR: J. G. G. G.
DATE / DATE: 23 Sept 1981



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

OUTGOING MESSAGE

66

FILE CO

FM: EXTERNAL	DATE	FILE		SECURITY	
	Sept. 10 1962	5582-AK-12-140		UNCLAS	
		18	18		
TO: UNESCODEL PARIS			NUMBER	PRECEDENCE	
			J- 845	PRIORITY	
INFO:					

Ref.: UNESCO CL/1562 OF MAY 8, 1962

Subject: SPECIAL REPORTS

PLEASE INFORM UNESCO THAT CANADIAN REPORT IS  
BEING SENT TODAY OR TOMORROW. WE REGRET IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE  
TO FORWARD IT EARLIER.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION			NO STANDARD
ORIGINATOR	DIVISION	PHONE	APPROVED BY
SIG NAME M. Q. Dench/bms	INFORMATION	2-6668	SIG NAME G. H. Southam

place de la Concorde  
Paris-7<sup>e</sup>



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization  
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

téléphone : SUffren 98-70,  
SUffren 86-00, SOLferino 99-48  
télégraphe : UnescoParis  
telex : 27602 Paris

in your reply, please refer to :  
en répondant, veuillez rappeler :

n° CP 4/1046

*file*

5582-AK-12-40	
78	78

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL CONFERENCE

(Paris, 14 November - 15 December 1960)

1. In accordance with the provisions of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, the Acting Director-General has the honour to transmit herewith to Member States and Associate Members, as well as to non-Member States and organizations invited to the above-mentioned session, the verbatim records of the plenary meetings of the eleventh session of the General Conference (volume 11 C/Proceedings).

2. The final version of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session was forwarded on 26 May 1961 (volume 11 C/Resolutions).

Paris, 10 April 1962

*One  
copy  
only*



File No: 5582-AK-12-40

February 27, 1962.

Dear Mr. Selman:

I regret that you have not had an acknowledgment to your letter of January 12, 1962 asking for copies of the report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. Unfortunately, our stocks of this report are limited and I wonder if copies might be shared among the members of your Unesco committee. In the hope that this will be possible, we are forwarding to you twelve copies under separate cover for circulation to the interested members.

Yours sincerely,

M. Q. DENCH

Information Division.

Gordon R. Selman, Esq.,  
Associate Director,  
Department of University Extension,  
The University of British Columbia,  
VANCOUVER 8, Canada.

FILE COPY

5582-AK-12-40	
78	78

January 25, 1962.

Dear Miss Banfield,

In reply to your letter dated January 12, 1962, addressed to Information Division, requesting copies of "The Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference, in the absence of Miss M. Q. Dench I am forwarding under separate cover the required number of copies for distribution at the Commission's Annual Meeting, March 2-4, at La Maison Montmorency.

Yours sincerely,

*A. L. K. M. D.*  
for M. Q. Dench.

Miss Jane Banfield,  
Programme Officer,  
Canadian National Commission for Unesco,  
140 Wellington Street,  
O T T A W A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

5082-AK-12-40  
71 16

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

12th. January, 1962.

The Director,  
Information Division,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

file  
m  
To: *M. R. Selman*  
JAN 17 1962

Dear Sir,

You were kind enough to send me the other day a copy of the report of the Canadian delegation to the Eleventh Session of the UNESCO General Conference. I am very pleased to have this report and am grateful to you for sending it to me.

I am chairman of the UNESCO Committee of the United Nations Association. We have 22 members on this Committee, and I am wondering whether you could send me enough copies of the report for circulation to that group?

Thank you for anything you can do in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

*Gordon Selman*

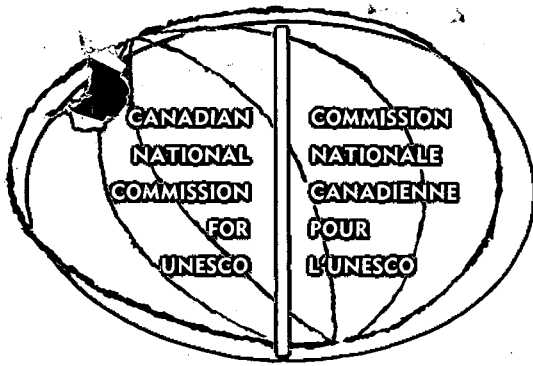
Gordon R. Selman,  
Associate Director.

GRS:jb

*J*



**NO ENCLOSURES**  
1962 JAN 16 PM 2:47



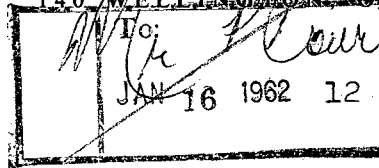
President — Président  
J. F. LEDDY

Vice-President — Vice-présidente  
MME A. PARADIS

Secretary — Secrétaire  
E. BUSSIÈRE

Associate Secretary — Secrétaire associé  
L. PERINBAM

140 WELLINGTON - OTTAWA 4, CANADA CE 2-3583



5582-AK-12-40  
7/1 16

The Information Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa, Ont.

I am replying to your letter of January 8, 1962 addressed to Mr. Lewis Perinbam concerning the availability of copies of "The Report of the Canadian Delegation to the eleventh session of the Unesco General Conference" which you have already widely distributed.

In order to distribute this among the cooperating bodies of the National Commission and have a number for further distribution at the Commission's annual meeting, March 2 - 4, at La Maison Montmorency, I would be pleased if you could send 10 French copies and 40 English to this office. If this is likely to exhaust your supplies could you send a lesser amount, at your discretion.

Yours sincerely

*Jane Banfield*  
Jane Banfield  
Programme Officer

*copies sent*  
*MD*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION LIST

5582-AK-12-40

Distribution of **REPORT of the Canadian Delegation to the 11th Session of the UNESCO General Conference**

From: **Information/M. Q. Dench**

For Action to: **Mail Room**

Date: **January 9, 1961**

Date completed: **10/1/62**

Send via: **Surface**

Signed: **[Signature]**

Supply: E. **98**

F. **51**

Distributed: E. **25/1/62**

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*Copy of Report in file pocket - [initials]*

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ARGENTINA Buenos Aires	2 -	1 -	GERMANY Bonn	2 -	
AUSTRALIA Canberra	2 -	1 -	Berlin	1 -	
AUSTRIA Vienna	2 -	1 -	Hamburg	1 -	
BELGIUM Brussels	1 -	2 -	GHANA Accra	2 -	
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CHILE Santiago	1 -	2 -	INDIA New Delhi	2 -	
COLOMBIA Bogota	1 -	1 -	INDONESIA Djakarta	2 -	
CONGO Leopoldville	1 -	1 -	IRAN Tehran	1 -	1 -
COSTA RICA San Jose	1 -	1 -	IRELAND Dublin	1 -	
CUBA Havana	1 -	1 -	ISRAEL Tel Aviv	2 -	
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UNESCO	6	12			

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Geneva	1 ✓	1 ✓	New York (Cons.)	1 ✓	
TURKEY Ankara	1 ✓	1 ✓	New York (Can. Del. to U.N.)	1 ✓	1 ✓
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JAMAICA Kingston			Glasgow		
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3. CANADIAN SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS	ENGLISH	FRENCH	CANADIAN SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS	ENGLISH	FRENCH
CAMBODIA Phnom Penh			VIETNAM Hanoi		
LAOS Vientiane			Saigon		

5582-AK-12-40  
78 116

January 8, 1962

Dear Mr. Perinbam,

--  
We are now in the process of distributing the final report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the General Conference of Unesco and I attach copies in English and French for your records. We have a limited number of copies which we can make available to the National Commission.

--  
In considering your requirements, you might like to know that we have distributed copies to all our posts abroad, including copies for National Commissions of other countries. We have also sent copies to members of the National Commission as indicated on the attached list. It is assumed, therefore, that you will not forward copies to those persons. In addition, we have sent copies to Mr. Walter Herbert, Unesco Publications Review; Dr. J. R. Kidd, Social Science Research Council; and Mr. H. O. Moran of the External Aid Office. Members of the Delegation have all received copies.

Perhaps you would, in due course, let us know how many copies you would like to have and if our stocks permit, we will be glad to supply them.

Yours sincerely,

N. F. H. BERLIS

Information Division

L. Perinbam, Esq.,  
Associate Secretary,  
Canadian National Commission for Unesco,  
140 Wellington,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.



Mr. Walter Herbert,  
The Canada Foundation.

Mr. H. O. Moran,  
External Aid Office.

Dr. J. R. Kidd,  
Social Science Research Council.

Dr. Robert Gauthier,  
Association Canadienne des Edu-  
cateurs de Langue Française.

Mr. A. Piggott,  
Canadian Association for  
Adult Education.

Mrs. Kate Aitken,  
Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Mr. John C. Parkin,  
Canadian Conference of the Arts.

Mr. F. K. Stewart,  
Canadian Education Association.

Mr. Donald McDonald,  
Canadian Labour Congress.

Prof. Jean-Charles Blarneau,  
Canadian Political Science  
Association.

Miss M. Patricia Maybury,  
Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Mr. G. Nason,  
Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Professor W. A. C. H. Dobson,  
National Conference of Canadian  
Universities and Colleges.

Dr. H. W. Jamieson,  
Canadian Universities Foundation.

Mr. Guy Roberge,  
National Film Board.

Dr. Pierre Gendron,  
University of Ottawa.

Dr. J. D. Babbitt,  
National Research Council.

Mrs. W. D. Tucker,  
United Nations Association.

Mr. Gordon Selman,  
University of British Columbia.

Mr. Roger Duhamel,  
Department of Public Printing  
and Stationery.

Mr. Lucien Fontaine,  
Association des Hebdomadaires  
de Langue Française du Canada.

Mr. Charles Topshee,  
Canadian Film Institute.

Miss E. Hunt,  
Canadian Library Association.

Dr. E. G. Young,  
Chemical Institute of Canada.

Mr. N. LeBlanc,  
Institut Canadien D'Education  
des Adultes.

Mr. G. Lefebvre,  
Jeunesses Musicales du Canada.

Mrs. H. F. Reusing,  
National Council of Women  
of Canada.

Reverend Noel Mailloux, o.p.,  
Social Science Research Council  
of Canada.

Mr. Bernard Ostry,  
Social Science Research Council  
of Canada.

Dr. James A. Gibson,  
World University Service  
of Canada.

Mr. Douglas Mayer,  
World University Service  
of Canada.

Mr. Jean Boucher,  
Canadian Citizenship Branch,  
Department of Citizenship and  
Immigration.

Dr. Charles F. Comfort,  
The National Gallery of Canada.

Dr. W. Kaye Lamb,  
The National Library.

Dr. L. S. Russell,  
National Museum,  
Human History Branch.

Dr. L. S. Russell,  
National Museum,  
Natural History Branch.

Dr. N. L. Nicholson,  
Department of Mines and  
Technical Surveys.

Dr. F. E. Whitworth,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. I. Robertson

Security .. Unclassified

Date .. November 29, 1961

FROM: M. Q. Dench

File No.

5582-AK-12-40

REFERENCE: United Nations Div. memorandum of

November 22, 1961.

SUBJECT: 16TH UNGA: Third Committee: Discussion of the Ecosoc Report

Unesco Position

5582-BK-40  
5582-D-40

At the Eleventh Session (1960) of the Unesco General Conference a resolution on peaceful and neighbourly relations was adopted. It is Resolution 8.1 and is flagged in the Green book (Resolutions) attached.

2. Related to this resolution, the Director-General circulated to Member States on October 23, 1961, (CL.1518) flagged on file 5582-B-1-40 attached) a working paper reviewing types of action which have been undertaken "to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples". The paper (which we have not received) apparently invites comments on ways of intensifying action in this field including the possibility of formulating a draft of an international declaration, setting out the basic principles concerning the promotion of these ideals among youth.

3. The Director-General has undertaken to report on these matters to Ecosoc and to the twelfth session of the Unesco General Conference. In the circumstances it would seem that Unesco is adequately discharging its duties in this matter.

4. It is my personal opinion that the subject does not lend itself to an international declaration. The principles are inherent in the Constitution of Unesco and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. I should be grateful to have the Resolutions book returned at your convenience.

M. Q. Dench.

CIRCULATION

*Miss Dench*

TELEPHONE: REGENT 1-1131



BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES  
OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39 (VANCOUVER)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT  
1595 WEST 10TH AVENUE  
VANCOUVER 9, B.C.

*file  
TW*

November 6, 1961

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,  
Office of the Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

5582 - A12 - 12 - 40		
21		/

Dear Mr. Cadieux:

This is a note of thanks for forwarding me not only a copy of the recent "Report of the Canadian Delegation to the 11th Session of the UNESCO General Conference" but other UNESCO material which you sent recently.

I wish to compliment you on the excellence of your reports on this Conference and to express once again my appreciation for the many courtesies extended by you to me and to my wife at the Conference.

Yours very truly,

*R. F. Sharp*

R. F. Sharp  
Superintendent of Schools

RFS:FT

VINCENT PRICE, Q.C.  
TORONTO  
CANADA

5582-AK-12-40	
78	✓

To: MISS
NOV 7 1961
Wench

Suite 1107,  
111 Richmond St. West,

November 3, 1961.

Dear Mr. Cadieux:

Thank you for your letter of October the 30th sending me an advance copy of the Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. I shall read this with interest.

It would be appreciated if you could arrange to let me have four additional copies of this Report.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*perd m  
Nov. 7/61  
PE*

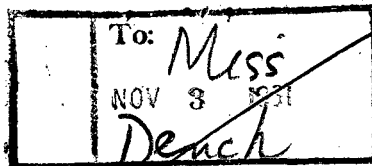
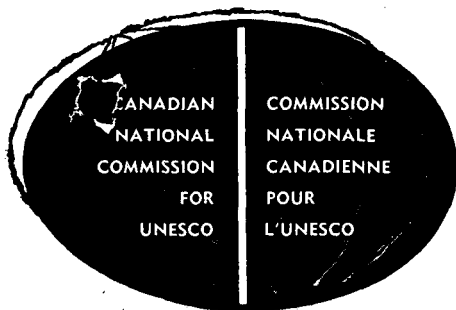
*Vincent Price*

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,  
Office of the Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA, Canada.

*J*

NO ENCLOSURES

1961 NOV 6 PM 2:51



President — Président  
J. F. LEDDY

Vice-President — Vice-présidente  
MME A. PARADIS

Secretary — Secrétaire  
E. BUSSIÈRE

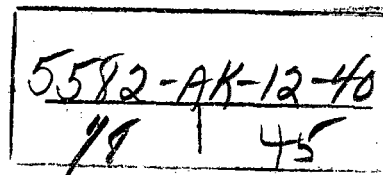
Associate Secretary — Secrétaire associé  
L. PERINBAM

140 WELLINGTON, OTTAWA 4, CANADA CE 2-3583

Le 2 novembre 1961.

*File  
no*

M. Marcel Cadieux,  
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat adjoint  
aux affaires extérieures,  
O t t a w a.



Monsieur le Sous-secrétaire adjoint,

Je vous remercie de m'avoir fait parvenir un  
exemplaire du rapport de la délégation du Canada à la  
onzième session de la Conférence générale de l'Unesco et  
vous félicite sur sa présentation.

Nous pourrions facilement distribuer 200  
exemplaires en anglais et 100 en français de ce rapport,  
si vous êtes en mesure de nous les procurer.

Agréez, Monsieur le Sous-secrétaire adjoint,  
l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

*E. Bussière*  
Eugène Bussière,  
Secrétaire



NOV 3 1961  
11:59

**NO ENCLOSURES**

001092

Similar letters sent to names on attached list.

5582-AK-12-40  
21 78

Ottawa, October 30, 1961.

Dear Major Price:

The Queen's Printer has just issued the Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. Before it is given general distribution, I thought you might like to have an advance copy and I am therefore pleased to send you one herewith. You will see that it incorporates a substantial part of the report which I made at the meeting of the National Commission in February.

Should you wish a few additional copies, please let me know and I will have them forwarded to you.

Yours sincerely,

M. CADIEUX

M. Cadieux.

Major Vincent Price, Q.C.,  
111 Richmond Street, West,  
Toronto, Ontario.



Dr. R.F. Sharp,  
Superintendent of Schools,  
1595 West 10th Avenue,  
Vancouver 9, B.C.

Oakley Dalgleish, Esq.,  
Editor and Publisher,  
The Globe and Mail,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Howard Russell MacEwan, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss Norma E. Walmsley,  
Brandon College,  
Brandon, Manitoba.

Transl/I. de Buisseret/sg  
Information/M.Q. Dench/st

5582-AK-12-40  
21 | 78

Ottawa, le 27 octobre 1961

Monsieur le Doyen,

L'Imprimeur de la Reine vient de publier le rapport de la délégation du Canada à la onzième session de la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO. J'ai pensé que vous aimeriez en recevoir un exemplaire avant sa diffusion générale, et je vous l'envoie sous ce pli. Vous constaterez que ce document contient une bonne partie de mon rapport de février dernier, devant la Commission nationale.

- F.J. -

Je me tiens à votre disposition pour vous en faire parvenir, au besoin, d'autres exemplaires.

Agréez, Monsieur le Doyen, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Monsieur Pierre Gendron  
Doyen de la Faculté des sciences  
Université d'Ottawa  
Ottawa (Ontario)

M. CADREUX

Transl/I. de Buisseret/sg  
Information/M.Q. Dench/st

5582-AK-12-40	
21	76

Ottawa, le 27 octobre 1961

Monsieur le Député,

L'Imprimeur de la Reine vient de publier le rapport de la délégation du Canada à la onzième session de la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO. J'ai pensé que vous aimeriez en recevoir un exemplaire avant sa diffusion générale, et je vous l'envoie sous ce pli. Vous constaterez que ce document contient une bonne partie de mon rapport de février dernier, devant la Commission nationale.

- P.J. -

Je me tiens à votre disposition pour vous en faire parvenir, au besoin, d'autres exemplaires,

Agréez, Monsieur le Député, les assurances de ma haute considération.

M. CADIEUX

Monsieur J.-Marcel Bourbonnais  
Député  
Chambre des communes  
Ottawa

Transl/I. de Buisseret/sg  
Information/M.Q. Dench/st

*file  
st*

5582-AK-12-HD	
21	78

Ottawa, le 27 octobre 1961

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

L'Imprimeur de la Reine vient de publier le rapport de la délégation du Canada à la onzième session de la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO. J'ai pensé que vous aimeriez en recevoir un exemplaire avant sa diffusion générale, et je vous l'envoie sous ce pli. Vous constaterez que ce document contient une bonne partie de mon rapport de février dernier, devant la Commission nationale.

~~J.~~ -

Je me tiens à votre disposition pour vous en faire parvenir, au besoin, d'autres exemplaires.

Agréez, Monsieur le Secrétaire, les assurances de ma haute considération.

M. CADIEUX

Monsieur Eugène Bussière  
Secrétaire

Commission nationale canadienne pour l'Unesco  
140, rue Wellington  
Ottawa (Ontario)

FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH

Similar letters sent to  
names on attached list.



CANADA

OFFICE OF  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*File  
NW*

OTTAWA, October 25, 1961.

5582-AK-12-40		
21	1	/

Dear Mr. Bourbonnais:

The Queen's Printer has just issued the Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. Before it is given general distribution, I thought you might like to have an advance copy and I am therefore pleased to send you one herewith. You will see that it incorporates a substantial part of the report which I made at the meeting of the National Commission in February.

Should you wish a few additional copies, please let me know and I will have them forwarded to you.

Yours sincerely,

M. Cadieux.

Monsieur J. Marcel Bourbonnais, député,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa.



Eugene Bussiere, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Canadian National Commission for Unesco,  
140 Wellington Street,  
Ottawa.

Pierre Gendron, Esq.,  
Doyen de la Faculte des sciences  
Universite d'Ottawa  
Ottawa.

Information/M.Q. Dench/st

FILE COPY

*Free  
st*

5582-AK-12-40	
21	76

October 18, 1961.

Dear Miss Gouthreau,

Several days ago you asked if the Parliament Library could be provided with copies of reports of earlier sessions of Unesco Conferences.

As I mentioned to you on the telephone, the Eleventh Session is the first one that has been printed. Previous reports were mimeographed and were given only limited circulation. I regret that there are now no extra copies for distribution.

Yours sincerely,

M.Q. DENCH

Information Division.

Miss O. Gouthreau,  
Library of Parliament,  
Parliament Buildings,  
O T T A W A.

FILE COPY

5582-AK-12-40	
78	78

September 15, 1961.

Dear Mr. Everett,

As you know, early in June we submitted a requisition for the printing in both English and French of the report of the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. The quantities ordered - 350 in English and 150 in French - have now been delivered to the Department. We have examined them and it is with regret that we feel we must draw to your attention the fact that we consider the appearance leaves much to be desired. We therefore attach samples for your inspection. In our view, the impression is spotty and weak and on some pages it is difficult to decipher some of the letters.

After careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that we would not wish to distribute to the public a report which we believe, and we feel sure that you will agree with our view, is not up to the high standard which has been set by the Printing Bureau. In Canada, most of the copies of this report would be distributed to the public; this would include the Member organizations of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco which includes approximately 100 volunteer organizations. Abroad copies would be distributed to Foreign Ministries and Departments of Education in Member States of Unesco.

P. E. Everett, Esq.,  
 Production Manager,  
 National Printing Bureau,  
 Hull, Quebec.

....2



FILE COPY

- 2 -

You can see, therefore, we are anxious to have as presentable a report as possible and we should be most grateful if you would consider what might be done to remedy this situation. If you can see your way clear to re-run the report in both languages and re-set the cover page in upper and lower case using italics, if feasible, it would be very much appreciated. If this can be done, we would be glad to have proofs submitted to us.

We regret that these complaints were not transmitted to you at the time the report was available for proof-reading. In fact, the impression on the master varityped copy was uniform throughout and we had no way of knowing that it would not re-produce the same quality of printing. It was only when the Xerox plates were returned to us with the final copies that we had an opportunity to see that they appeared to be the cause of the inadequate impression. At the proof-reading stage we had noted the inadequacies in the set-up but as there was considerable urgency in getting the report out, we did not wish to delay it by proposing a re-typing job. However, the combination of the poor impression and the inadequate set-up leaves us no choice but to draw the matter to your attention, in the hope that you will be able to find some method of improving the appearance of the report.

Yours sincerely,

N. F. H. BERLIS

for the Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

Production Manager,  
Mr. F.E. Everett,  
Production Branch,  
National Printing Bureau,  
Hull, Quebec.

*Notes prepared by  
Miss Shones*

1. On August 28 - 350 English and 150 French copies of the Report of the Canadian Delegation to the 11th session of UNESCO General Conference received.
2. Printed at the Bureau under requisition numbers 9-61332 and 9-61330 respectively.
3. Attached - samples of the Report in both languages for inspection.
4. The impression on the master varityped copy submitted for proofreading was uniform throughout and should have reproduced the same quality of printing.
5. Xerox plates were returned to us with the job and we had opportunity of seeing that they appear to be responsible for the spotty and weak impression.
6. Urgency prevented changes in set-up such as very narrow margins, gothic type headings used with serif type body, irregular spacing, and poorly set up cover page.
7. Job in both languages should be re-run as is with the exception of cover page which should be reset in upper and lower case, Italics if feasible and a proof submitted.

VINCENT PRICE, Q.C.  
TORONTO  
CANADA

111 Richmond Street West

*file  
HW*

July 27, 1961.

5582-AK-12-40  
32 /

Dear Mr. Cadieux,

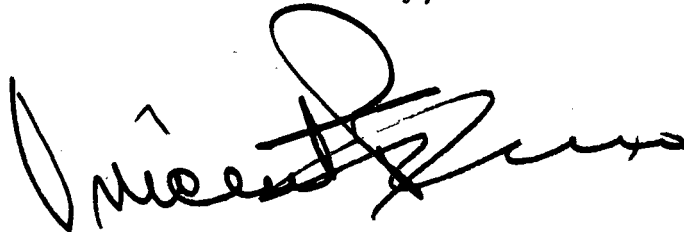
I appreciate your writing me on July 10th, regarding the final and official text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at the eleventh Session.

The 11C/Resolutions volume has come to hand and I am glad to have it for future reference.

I trust that you have completely recovered from the throat ailment of last Winter and that you will be able to get away for what, I am quite sure, is a much needed rest.

With kindest regards to Madame and yourself.

Yours sincerely,



Vincent Price.

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,  
The Under Secretary of State,  
For External Affairs,  
Ottawa.  
Canada.

AK-11-40

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT  
1595 WEST 10TH AVENUE  
VANCOUVER 9, B.C.



BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES  
OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39 (VANCOUVER)

5582-AK-12-40  
7/1 ✓

July 17, 1961.

file  
no

Mr. M. Cadieux,  
Office of the Under Secretary of State  
For External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

As Dr. R. F. Sharp is at present on vacation, I am acknowledging with thanks the UNESCO General Conference Resolutions.

This material will be brought to Dr. Sharp's attention on his return.

Yours very truly,

D. B. MacKenzie,  
Acting Superintendent of Schools.

:JL

FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH

FILE COPY



CANADA

OFFICE OF  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA, July 10, 1961.

5582-AK-12-40  
32 45

Dr.  
Dear ~~Mr.~~ Gendron,

Unesco has recently issued the final and official text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh Session.

With the thought that you might like to have the LLC/Resolutions volume for future reference, I am forwarding a copy to you under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,

M. Cadieux.

Dr.  
~~Monsieur~~ Pierre Gendron  
Doyen de la Faculté des sciences  
Université d'Ottawa  
Ottawa



Ottawa, le 10 juillet 1961

Monsieur le Doyen,

L'Unesco a publié dernièrement le texte définitif et officiel des résolutions et décisions que la Conférence générale a adoptées à sa onzième session.

Croyant que le volume 11C/Resolutions pourra vous être utile, je vous en adresse un exemplaire sous pli séparé.

Recevez, Monsieur le Doyen, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

M. CADIEUX

H. Cadieux

Monsieur Pierre Gendron  
Doyen de la Faculté des sciences  
Université d'Ottawa  
O T T A W A

FILE COPY

Information/M.O. Denech/ix

FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH



CANADA

OFFICE OF  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

5582-AK-12-40

32 45

OTTAWA, July 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Bourbonnais,

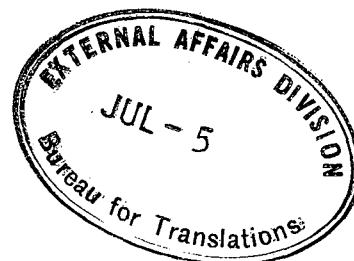
Unesco has recently issued the final and official text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh Session.

With the thought that you might like to have the 11C/Resolutions volume for future reference, I am forwarding a copy to you under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,

M. Cadieux.

J.-Marcel Bourbonnais, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
O T T A W A .



Ottawa, le 10 juillet 1961

Monsieur le Député,

L'Unesco a publié dernièrement le texte définitif et officiel des résolutions et décisions que la Conférence générale a adoptées à sa onzième session.

Croyant que le volume 11C/Resolutions pourra vous être utile, je vous en adresse un exemplaire sous pli séparé.

Recevez, Monsieur le Député, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

M. CADIEUX

M. Cadieux

Monsieur J.-Marcel Bourbonnais, député  
Chambre des communes  
O T T A W A



FILE COPY

5582-AK-12-40

32

, July 10, 1961.

Dear Mr. Dalgleish,

Unesco has recently issued the final and official text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh Session.

With the thought that you might like to have the IIC/Resolutions volume for future reference, I am forwarding a copy to you under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,

M. CADIEUX

M. Cadieux.

Oakley Dalgleish, Esq.,  
Editor and Publisher,  
The Globe and Mail,  
TORONTO, Ontario.

Similar letter sent to the following  
on attached list.

Similar letter sent to:

Major Vincent Price, Q.C.,  
111 Richmond Street West,  
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dr. R.F. Sharp,  
Superintendent of Schools,  
1595 West 10th Avenue,  
VANCOUVER 9, British Columbia.

Miss Norma E. Walmsley,  
Brandon College,  
BRANDON, Manitoba.

Howard Russell MacEwan, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
O T T A W A .

Dr. Pierre Gendron,  
Dean, Faculty of Science,  
University of Ottawa,  
O T T A W A .

J-Marcel Bourbonnais, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
O T T A W A .



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization  
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de la Concorde, Paris-7<sup>e</sup>

téléphone : SUFFren 86-00,  
SUFFren 98-70, SOLferino 99-48  
télégraphe : UnescoParis

in your reply, please refer to :  
en répondant, veuillez rappeler :

n° CL/1495

*file*  
*hw*

To: Miss
JUL 8 1961
Dench

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78
45

*Copies  
destroyed  
15 members  
of Gen. Delegation  
of 15 Session  
hw*

FINAL EDITION OF THE RÉSOLUTIONS  
AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE  
AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

(Paris, 14 November - 15 December 1960)

1. The Director-General has the honour to communicate herewith to Member States and Associate Members the final, official text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.
2. This edition replaces the provisional text which was sent out on 15 January 1961 under cover of circular letter CPG/288. It constitutes the 11 C/Resolutions volume of the records of the eleventh session of the General Conference.

Paris, 26 May 1961

*Copies  
sent to  
D. K. Stewart  
Dept of Finance  
& AD  
Library (O&A)  
July 10/61  
S.R.*

(G)

Dr. Eileen  
5582 - AH-10 - Cdn Del to UNESCO  
Ross  
10th Gen'l Conf.

001113

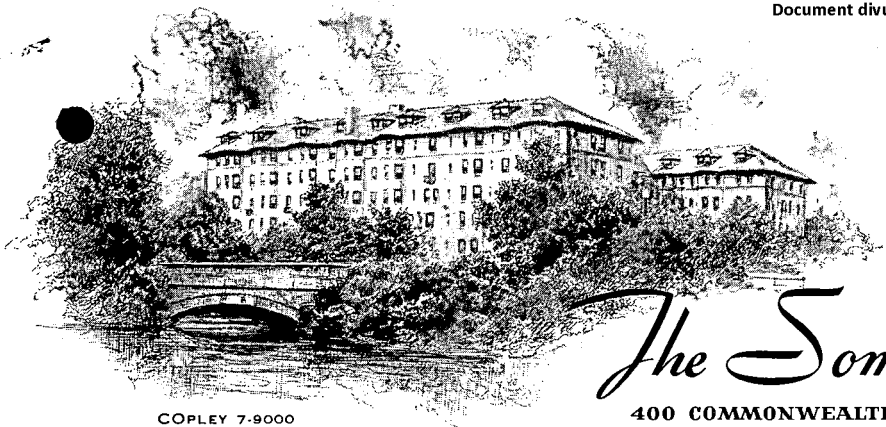
Just Tickets

Area  
hago, 5582-AK-12-40  
52 ✓  
univ. students in Bangalore.

who know re income tax  
in India

001114

5582-AK-12-40



COPLEY 7-9000

*The Somerset*

400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

Professors of  
Sociology  
McGill University

2255 Chomedey St  
Montreal  
May 22, 1961

WE 5-6932

Mr. Hill Unit. - VI 4-6311 -

Dear Mary,

I suppose you are back again -  
after a wonderful trip - I hope!  
Did I tell you that I am leaving for  
another year in India at the end of  
June? Can't get over my luck! I'm  
going via Africa - Ghana, Nigeria, the  
Sudan, Kenya & Ethiopia. <sup>July 4-10</sup> <sup>July 10-5 days</sup> <sup>Drive Bombay Aug 5-15</sup> <sup>Bombay alone</sup>  
It all  
seems like an improbable dream.

I am planning to motor up to Ottawa  
next Monday, May 29<sup>th</sup> for the day.  
Could you have lunch with me? I  
want to hear all your news before I leave.  
I would also like any information you  
can give me (or messages to Unesco  
people) in the above countries.

001115

I also want to see our head of the [unclear] plan - if possible - & the High Commissioners of as many of these countries as possible. Sounds rather a big order! If it is not too much trouble could you let me know their names - & I'll phone for appointments Mon. afternoon.

We're having a little spring jaunt here - mainly to try & help my oldest & closest friend through the first stage of her husband's sudden death. Fly back home to-morrow.

Do excuse writing & rush, we're keeping busy!

Do hope so much to see you on Monday.

Very affectionately,  
Gibben (Ross)

~~Shana. B. Millars~~

~~Box 20/1639~~

~~Tel. 4824-5~~

~~Pages T. P. M. Carter~~

~~Box 851~~

~~25261-23~~

Worae  
Ce 2-8211  
6-8495-

Information/H.Q. Denech/r

FILE COPY

Translation Bureau  
(through Miss Belanger)  
Information Division.

5582-AK-12-40

71

Unclassified  
May 20, 1961.

Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Unesco Conference.

-- Attached for translation into French is  
a copy of the <sup>Report of the</sup> Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh  
Session of the Unesco General Conference. The  
report in final form is going to be varityped by  
the Printing Bureau and the English version has now  
gone forward to the Bureau. It would be appreciated  
if work could proceed as quickly as possible on the  
translation so that the French text may be issued  
soon after the English. In working on this report  
you might find it useful to have a copy of the  
report which the Chairman of the Delegation, Mr.  
Cadieux, gave to the Meeting of the Canadian National  
Commission for Unesco in February in Toronto and  
we are therefore attaching a copy of the Minutes  
of the meeting which contain Annex E, French text  
of Mr. Cadieux's speech. Pages 47 to 51 inclusive  
have not been included in the Delegation Report but  
pages 52 to 62 (second last paragraph) closely  
parallel pages 1 to 50 in the Delegations Report.

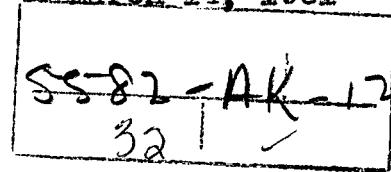
--  
2. When the translation has been completed  
it would be appreciated if it could be returned to  
the Information Division in two copies.

N. F. H. BERLIS

Information Division.



March 14, 1961



Note for Mr. Cadieux

Unesco Delegation's Report

I have done another revision of the political aspects to make it as factual and objective as possible. It is attached for your consideration. Apart from toning down Mr. Charpentier's somewhat dramatic phrases I have also corrected some errors of fact and expanded one or two items to make them more understandable to the layman.

I also attach the pages dealing with the role of Delegations - I have grave doubts about including in a public report these comments although for the most part they are complimentary. The report will get some foreign distribution and I am not sure that comparisons will do us any good - Do we include such comments in unclassified reports on other U.N. meetings?

There is a further point on which I'd be grateful for your comments. It seems to me that the various references in later sections of the report to Commissions, Plenary, etc., would have more meaning if there was a brief explanation of organization before we begin to describe "programme, administrative and political matters". For your consideration I have revised a few paragraphs of the Toronto report for this purpose, and they are attached following page 11 so that you can see how they would fit in.

May I have your comments on these points please.

M.Q. Dench

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Security ..... UNCLASS. ....

5582-AK-12-40		
78		45

Type of Document..... Lr UNN No..... Date April 20, 1961.  
From J.M. BOURBONNAIS - H OF C  
~~From~~.....  
To E.A.  
~~To~~.....

Subject:

UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE:

E.A. MONTHLY BULLETIN:

Original on File No. 9555-R-1-40.....

Copies on File No.....

Other Cross Reference Sheets on.....

M. Routhier.

Prepared by.....

5582-AK-12-40  
78

April 12, 1961

Dear Major Price,

As a member of the Canadian Delegation to the eleventh session of the Unesco General Conference you might be interested in an article on the Conference which is contained in the March edition of the Department's monthly bulletin "External Affairs". I am pleased therefore to enclose a copy for your retention and should you wish one or two additional copies the Department would be glad to supply them.

As you will see, the article is simply an extract from the report which I made to the Annual Meeting of the National Commission when it met in Toronto in February. I expect that the Delegation's report on the Conference will be ready for distribution shortly and you will of course be sent a copy of that as soon as it is available.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

M. CADIEUX

Major Vincent Price, Q.C.,  
Suite 1107,  
111 Richmond Street West,  
TORONTO, Ontario.

Similar letters sent to:  
Mr. Oakley Dalgleish  
Dr. R.F. Sharp  
Miss Norma Walmsley  
Mr. Howard R. MacEwan  
Mr. J-Marcel Bourbonnais

Information/M.Q. Dench

5582-AK-12 311th  
March 14, 1961 11th-40

*Miss Stuch*

*Box 283973*  
↓  
*re*  
*File*  
*W*  
Note for Mr. Cadieux

Unesco Delegation's Report

I have done another revision of the political aspects to make it as factual and objective as possible. It is attached for your consideration. Apart from toning down Mr. Charpentier's somewhat dramatic phrases I have also corrected some errors of fact and expanded one or two items to make them more understandable to the layman.

*2 copies*  
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*0631 following account of the 'puttes' report*

There is a further point on which I'd be grateful for your comments. It seems to me that the various references in later sections of the report to Commissions, Plenary, etc., would have more meaning if there was a brief explanation of organization before we begin to describe "programme, administrative and political matters". For your consideration I have revised a few paragraphs of the Toronto report for this purpose, *yes* and they are attached following page 11 so that you can *re* see how they would fit in.

May I have your comments on these points please.

*2. I am in mind a confidential section that we can send to our members but not circulate to the Unesco Commission.*

*W*  
M.Q. Dench

*re.*  
14.3.1961

## Role of Delegations

Politically speaking the United States and the Soviet Union were the main protagonists of a session geared to a political and cultural campaign

to attract the new African members. The United States dominated the scene, in large measure because of its generally positive and constructive attitude and even more so because of its broad and imaginative proposals for assistance to Africa which matched the frame of mind of the majority of delegations. For its part, the Soviet Union, through dynamic co-ordination with its closest satellites and a very keen knowledge of procedure, was able to make a number of points. Its effectiveness was limited, however, both by the rigidity of a plan of action out of tune with the general feeling of the session and by indecision about the results of the Moscow Unesco Conference which coincided with the Conference.

~~Among the satellites, the Byelorussians, Bulgarians and Ukrainians were dutiful mouthpieces; the Albanians alienated nearly everyone by a servile eulogy of Communist China; the Poles displayed a more positive attitude to Unesco than the rest of the bloc. The~~

- 65 -

~~Yugoslavs seemed primarily interested in strengthen-~~  
~~ing their specific links with the uncommitted countries~~  
~~and especially with the new African states, their~~  
~~launching of an emergency voluntary programme for~~  
~~Africa (xxxxxxx) proved most successful.~~

The United Kingdom delegation made, in a quiet way, a distinguished contribution and the French delegation deprived of the services of its leading member, Professor Gaston Berger, who died in a road accident on the eve of the session, played a somewhat restrained note. One of its members, ~~Mr. Louis François~~, ~~however~~ served with distinction and effectiveness as Chairman of the Programme Commission. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Australia were true to their reputation of faithful and lucid supporters of the Organization, well versed in its techniques. Like the Canadian Delegation, however, they found it difficult to adjust to the often highly emotional tone of the session and were inhibited by lack of familiarity with African problems and ways of thinking.

. . . 66

- 66 -

The presence of African delegations, old and new, accounted to a substantial extent for this emotionalism, a phenomenon both refreshing and puzzling. Although displaying a mature international sense on a few occasions, each gave priority to the urgent issues and problems facing its own country. Private conversations with many heads of African delegations indicated the intention of a number of governments to set up in the early future a National Commission for Unesco and to appoint a Permanent delegate to Headquarters. The Malagasy Republic, Niger and Nigeria, and to a lesser extent, Mali and Somalia intervened frequently in debates while the Guineans talked a typical Marxist language.

*Emu*

~~Among Asian delegations, India was active but not always consistent; many of its interventions were erratic and lacked a clear sense of purpose. The Pakistani delegation combined stability of feelings with soundness of judgement. Ceylon's attitude frequently coincided with ours.~~

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- 67 -

Argentina and Brazil were the most prominent of the Latin American group which, Cuba excepted, usually operated as a solid voting bloc. It seemed, however, that the Latin Americans viewed with only a moderate interest and sometimes with dissatisfaction, a session bent on African problems.

This brief, and necessarily incomplete analysis, would not do justice to the subject if it omitted names of individuals usually long associated with Unesco sessions whose actuation reflected both personal and national dedication to the Organization's aims: Mssrs. Matsui, of Japan; Sharif, of Pakistan; Carneiro of Brazil; Beeby of New Zealand; Kuypers of Belgium; R<sup>a</sup>di of Iran; ~~and~~ Awad of the United Arab Republic, and Sir Ben Bowen-Thomas of the United Kingdom.



Translation Bureau

Unclassified

March 10, 1961

Information Division

5582-AK-12-40	
78	✓

Report on Unesco General Conference

Attached is a copy of a report made by Mr. Marcel Cadieux to the Canadian National Commission for Unesco at its Annual Meeting in Toronto on February 22.

2. With Mr. Cadieux's permission the National Commission proposes to print this report and circulate it with other papers emanating from the Annual Meeting. It is the Commission's practice to distribute material in both English and French and it would therefore be appreciated if you could arrange for the translation of the attached report.

3. We realize that it is a lengthy document and also that there is a substantial amount of translation of other material to be done. However, it is hoped that you will be able to complete this work without too much delay and we should appreciate knowing when you expect it might be finished.

4. In doing the translation you will find that much of the material in the central portion of the report beginning on page 13 and continuing to page 42 has been incorporated in an article prepared for the February issue of "External Affairs". To the extent that this has been translated it could be used for the translation of the report as a whole.

5. We might add that an enlarged version of this report will be issued as a report of the Delegation to the Conference and that the work done in this connection could also be applied to the larger report.

6. When you return the translated version of the attached report to us it would be appreciated if we could have two copies.

N. F. H. BERLIS

Information Division

REPORT ON THE ELEVENTH SESSION  
OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO

by Mr. Marcel Cadieux

Chairman of the Canadian Delegation  
to the Conference

at the Annual Meeting of  
the Canadian National Commission for Unesco

Toronto, February 22, 1961

Mr. Chairman, Members of the National Commission,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since Unesco was founded I have had a personal interest in its activities - in fact, my interest in the objectives which Unesco is designed to promote dates back to the pre-Unesco days of the meetings of the Allied Ministers of Education which I attended as observer in London, during the war. My personal interest took on an official colour when in 1947 I was assigned to the Unesco desk and in 1958 I was appointed as the Department of External Affairs representative on the Canadian National Commission.

Over the years therefore I have observed the Organization's developments but it was not until 1960 that I had an opportunity to attend a General Conference, and in spite of my long-standing attention to Unesco, I had not foreseen what a complex and sometimes bewildering affair it would be. I am sure that most of you know that the General Conference is the policy-making body of Unesco, but it may not be

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- 2 -

too clear to some of you how it works. Certainly for me it was an enlightening and stimulating experience, although I cannot deny that it was also an exhausting one. Before talking about what the Conference did, therefore, I should like to try to give you some idea of its atmosphere and methods of work.

The General Conference, meeting in biennial session, has the responsibility for adopting a programme and budget for the next two year period. It must also review and initiate the policies of the Organization. Between sessions of the Conference, an Executive Board of 24 member states, supervises the execution of the programme.

The Conference works through Commissions, Committees, Working Parties and in plenary sessions. The meetings take place in the Conference Building at Headquarters, which is a strange and somewhat unsatisfactory place for the purpose. The Main Conference Hall where plenary sessions are held is large, dark and in the opinion of some delegates,

. . . 3

- 3 -

depressing, although others consider that it is dignified and impressive. The Commissions foregather in two smaller halls while working parties and committees meet in small rooms, on the lower floor. In the centre of all these meeting places is the so-called delegates' lounge which is overshadowed by the controversial Picasso. I say "so-called" because it is hardly a "lounge" in the usual sense of the word. With its stone floors, heavy concrete pillars, wide open spaces and lack of daylight, to me it is more like a railway station concourse than a club-room conducive to informal discussion. Nevertheless delegates do meet there and important, if informal, business is done at this busy crossroads, where it is easy to see who is lobbying whom, and where one can often tell what kind of "a deal" is on by the composition of a group engaged in animated discussion.

During the 1960 session a new look was seen in the lounge when the colourful costumes of the new African members were added to those from Asia, the Arab world and the Philippines which had graced the Conference on previous occasions.

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- 4 -

On November 14, the opening day of the 1960 session, the Hall was filled with about 700 delegates from member and associate member states and, in addition, representatives of other United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and members of the Secretariat. Among those who had not seen the Headquarters before there was general agreement that from the outside, the sight was spectacular with the sweeping Y curve of the Secretariat contrasting with the massive strength of the columnar Conference Hall set in a large square, and surrounded by a Japanese garden on one side, a broad lawn on the other. Sculpture, mobiles and mosaics, as well as a double row of poles carrying the flags of member states enhance the setting. Inside, curious gazes were taking stock of the surroundings in which we would all collaborate, criticize, talk, walk and even eat for the next thirty days. This stock-taking was of course not confined to the building, but included a once-over of our fellow delegates who numbered among them outstanding scholars, scientists, artists and journalists, as well as the more run-of-the-mill

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- 5 -

government officials.

In this atmosphere, the Conference was called to order by the President of the former session who holds this office through the intersessional period. There were the usual formal speeches, and then in order to formally constitute the Conference, a Credentials Committee was appointed and work was suspended until it presented its report.

Since the Conference is made up of delegations from member governments who speak and vote on behalf of their governments they must be clothed with the proper authority to do so, and this authority must be recognized by the Conference. Before any business can be done, therefore, the Conference must examine the credentials of the delegations present to determine if they have the proper authority to participate. With the naming of the accredited delegations, the Conference can swing into action.

The Nominations Committee, which consists of the Heads of all delegations, meets to nominate the officers of the Conference. These include the President

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- 6 -

and Vice-Presidents of the Conference and the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and rapporteurs of the various subsidiary bodies. In the selection an attempt is made not only to secure competent and experienced people, but also to see that the appointments reflect the different geographical, cultural and political interests of the member states. It need hardly be said, however, that nominations do not come spontaneously from the floor, but rather as the result of agreement reached by informal consultation, in which a certain amount of compromise plays a part. In the end a slate, reasonably satisfactory to most delegations, is adopted.

Thus the General Committee comes into being. Consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference and the Chairmen of the Commissions and Committees, the function of the General Committee is to plan the timetable, co-ordinate the work of the session and consider the admission of new items to the agenda.

. . . 7



- 7 -

An early meeting of the Administrative Commission is essential, because according to the rules of procedure only those member states whose contributions have been paid are entitled to vote. Consequently the Comptroller must report on the situation and the Administrative Commission must recommend action to be taken regarding the right to vote of any state whose payments are in arrears. Another early task of the Administrative Commission is to prepare for consideration of a plenary meeting a draft resolution on the provisional ceiling on the budget, as the subsequent deliberations of the Conference are carried out within that budget framework.

In the meantime the Programme Commission meets to set up working parties to deal with special projects such as the Convention on Discrimination in Education, international oceanographic collaboration, the preservation of the Nubian antiquities, etc. I should perhaps add that both Commissions are

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- 8 -

Commissions of the whole, and with all delegations represented on them they are more subject to the stresses and the strains of divergent opinion and political overtones than are the subsidiary committees and working parties which are smaller groups of perhaps 15 to 25 persons working in a limited field.

With the subsidiary bodies geared for action, Plenary sessions continue to hear the Director-General's report on the activities of the Organization. This is supplemented by a report from the Chairman of the Executive Board and summaries of reports from member states. Then begins Unesco's "throne speech" debate when heads of delegation rise in succession - sometimes the succession is painfully slow - to comment on the reports, reaffirm their own country's allegiance to Unesco, and perhaps make statements of policy regarding certain items on the agenda.

All these things have been happening during the first week of the Conference which ends with a reception given by the Director-General when the

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Delegates' lounge is transformed by flowers, potted shrubs, black ties, ceremonial dress, caviar, champagne and a dance band. The sombre gray pillars become bright under floodlights and the strangeness and confusion of the opening days fade into the background. Since the Documents Service has been closed for the week-end, we even forget the documents. This is perhaps the only occasion during the session when we do, and any account of the Conference would be incomplete without a comment on them.

Many of you are aware of what is in fact the Conference "bible" the "Proposed Programme and Budget" - At the 1960 session it carried the reference 11C/5 - 11C standing for the eleventh session and 5 for the fifth document of the session. Before this document, the first draft of which is prepared by the Secretariat, is submitted to the Conference, it has been examined in various stages of draft by the Executive Board, by member states and also by other agencies of the United Nations. While 11C/5 is the

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basic document, I would not like you to think that that is the only reading matter that is circulated. Anyone who has been at a General Conference will, I am sure, agree that the only word to describe the papers that come pouring out each day is "deluge". They come out in various series - PRG's for the Programme Commission, ADM's for the Administrative Commission, NOM's for the Nominating Committee, VR's for the verbatim records of plenary meetings, SR's for the Summary Records of the Commissions and just plain l1C's for papers on general subjects. But above all there are the DR's - Draft Resolutions. Before the session was over, we had 198 of them - they are the means by which delegations can put forward proposals for new projects or modification of existing ones. Let me add that all documents are subject to additions, revisions or corrections so you also get adds, corrs, and revs to many numbers! and they are all issued in the four working languages of the Organization. Then there is the

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daily Journal which briefly reports the proceedings of the previous day, and lists the agenda for that day. It is much more important than your daily newspaper and only from it can you determine which of the many documents that have been collecting on tables, chairs and perhaps on the floor of your hotel room, should be crammed into your briefcase to be taken to the Conference Hall. Invariably you find that some are missing and you arrive at meetings minus documents you should have and plus some that the discussion fails to reach that day. Moreover, the Conference attendants have been busily distributing new papers to the desks of each delegation, and there is a constant struggle to achieve and maintain any kind of order in this great mass.

Another type of paper which I must not neglect to mention is the invitation card. These come in numbers almost as great as the DR's and may request your presence at lunch, dinner, the theatre,

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for cocktails, or tea. Attendance at most of these events is also Conference business and cannot be side-stepped.

I hope that in my picture of what may seem like confusion, you have been able to discern at least some pattern. I assure you it is there. Because of the complexities of the Organization itself, its Conference machinery must reflect what at first glance may appear to be a mass of un-coordinated activity. This is far from the truth. On the whole, the procedure is well organized and co-ordinated, and it became apparent as the days passed that there was in fact an orderly progression of business working steadily towards simple and sensible conclusions.

Meeting, often concurrently, over the next three weeks the two Commissions went their separate but not unrelated ways. Both were assisted by working parties which studied special subjects and reported thereon. At all meetings there were one or more representatives of the Director-General who were in a position to provide information about action taken on

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existing projects, on implications for the budget or the staff in relation to new proposals, and to give such other advice as might be required. These are international civil servants of competence, integrity, many of them with long years of experience, and obviously dedicated to the service of Unesco.

The Administrative Commission dealt with all the housekeeping matters, while the Programme Commission adopted or rejected projects in the fields of education, the sciences, culture and mass communications. The final reports of both Commissions funnelled through to plenary session in the closing days of the Conference, with that part of the Administrative Commission's report on the budget (no longer provisional) following the adoption of the Programme Commission's report whose recommendations of course had to be taken into account in the budget figure. To those of us who, in the early days of the Conference, had seen a mass of unsorted pieces of different shapes and sizes, this seemed like the falling into place of

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the last piece of a jig-saw puzzle whose pattern had been slowly but surely emerging as one day of the session followed another, and as delegates and Secretariat, generally with goodwill and in a spirit of co-operation, bent their energies to the task in a responsible and diligent manner so that the functions of the General Conference would be discharged with credit to the Organization.

So much - perhaps too much - for background and machinery. What were the issues facing the Conference and what did it achieve?

As the Conference closed, the comment was current that the Eleventh Session had marked the coming of age of Unesco. This appraisal, if it oversimplifies the case, does not overstate it. The Session came after what the Director-General described as "fourteen years of patient training". During that period, Unesco scored many important achievements which, in practical terms, bore the stamp of maturity. At this Session, the Organization used the language of self-confidence, - that of an effective agency of

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the United Nations with a dynamic approach to the increasing responsibilities entrusted to it. The progress was evident in the jump of the Organization's regular budget from \$26 million for 1959-1960 to \$31.5 for 1961 and 1962; in its planning for a further \$25 million worth of special projects to be carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund; in its need for increased personnel for which the construction of a fourth building was approved. There was evident progress also in the structure of the programme of action which the Director-General, after consultation with the Executive Board and member states, submitted to the Conference for review and approval; it revealed the high degree of both resilience and adaptability to new conditions which the Organization has to face.

The entry into the Organization of the recently independent African states increased the urgency of the tasks ahead. Unesco's membership

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which was 81 at the opening of the tenth session in 1958 rose before the close of the 1960 session, to 98 full members and six associate members. (The Republic of Chad became the 99th member some days after the close of the session).

In welcoming the new members, many of the older delegations referred to the 1960 meeting as the "Session of Africa". This was to be borne out in many ways throughout the session in which, after they had found their bearings, the new members played an active and enthusiastic part. Their presence left a deep imprint on the whole proceedings as the Conference assigned top priority to the educational needs of Tropical Africa. In the circumstances, it was inevitable that, of the various components of Unesco's rich and somewhat complex programme of activities, education should absorb the greater part of the Conference's energies.

However a substantial agenda in other fields also occupied the Conference. In the rapidly evolving area of the natural sciences, the new tasks entrusted

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to the Organization under the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance posed again the difficult problem of striking a balance between assistance to research projects and technological development, and between what the Organization should attempt to do itself and what it should do by way of encouraging international scientific organizations.

The third field, that of the social sciences, is one in which, with modest funds, the Organization has continued to play a creditable role with the cooperation of experts in many countries.

In the field of cultural activities, Unesco performs the vital functions of helping nations gain a deeper understanding of each other's particular genius and culture, and thus better realize the specific contribution which they themselves can make to the world community. The multifarious aspects of this task constantly call for difficult decisions as to priorities; the question is: where should limited

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funds be invested in order to produce best results? A good many of the 190 draft resolutions submitted to the Conference by member states over and above the selective programme proposed by the Director-General pressed for a substantial expansion of Unesco's role in this field. Many were stimulated by the impressive results already achieved through the Major Project on Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values which, of all the cultural undertakings of the Organization, is clearly the one with the widest popular appeal. And then the Conference had to determine Unesco's precise involvement in the world-wide campaign launched in March, 1960 to preserve the archaeological treasures of Nubia in danger of being submerged as a result of the construction of the Aswan Dam.

In matters of mass communication, the specific task of the Conference was to examine the public relations programme of the Organization itself, and also to appraise its substantial record

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of achievement in bringing to countries poorly equipped in information media, the experience of the more advanced ones as well as the benefit of the latest discoveries. The special attention paid in this respect to the development of audio-visual means in education is characteristic of the manner in which the various fields of endeavour of the Organization are inter-related.

The number and complexity of programme decisions facing the Conference led naturally to the consideration of the administrative structure of the Organization. While in the past the Secretariat's establishment had been discussed with serious attention, this year, in view of Unesco's increased responsibilities, the matter was reviewed with even greater care. In addition to more people at the centre, the Secretariat stated its need of more experts in the field. In turn, the anticipated influx of new staff was bound to create in the near future a demand for more headquarters space. The Director-General had

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come to the conclusion that this was a problem of the utmost urgency and he sought an immediate decision on the construction of a fourth building. The stress which an increased programme thus placed on the administrative facilities of the Organization appeared to call also for adjustments in programme planning, budgeting and conference procedures.

In a period of rapid expansion in membership, budget and tasks, and faced with an agenda which laid the accent on aid to Africa, particularly in education, the session was characterized by the exceptionally high incidence of political issues which further crowded the agenda. It became apparent soon after the opening of the session that Soviet Bloc members were determined to enlarge the scope of the political debates usually restricted to the issues of Chinese representation, the credentials of the post-1956 Hungarian delegation, and Unesco's relations with Communist-front organizations and non-member states. Thus, they injected into the work of the Conference, with varying success,

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discussions on colonialism, disarmament and pacific co-existence. This offensive was combined with a harsh attack on the administration and operations of the Organization containing frequent implications of a pro-Western bias and with proposals for retrenchment and structural reforms. It included the suggestion that the Director-General might be replaced by a tripartite authority representing the socialist countries, the neutralist countries and the countries in the military bloc of the western powers. Also there were attempts by Cuba to instill into the debate its differences with the United States.

These were the main problems which contributed to make Unesco's Eleventh Session an important and eventful one, and in the next few minutes I shall attempt to elaborate on some of them, particularly on those that would be of special interest to the National Commission.

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Education

In primary and secondary education the experience gained since 1956 in the operation of the Major Project for Latin America together with the findings of regional meetings held recently in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East provided a sound basis for the discussions. It revealed the same essential needs and the same priorities for international action. Unesco's role will thus be concerned primarily with planning the development of national educational systems so that they are realistically and efficiently administered, inter-relating educational expansion with the overall plans for the economic and social development of each country, and helping to preserve the specific cultural and moral values of each people. At the same time, it was visualized that Unesco's aid would best be administered on a regional rather than on a national basis, so as not to interfere with the specific role of the national authorities.

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The Conference endorsed this pattern of action which lays stress on the regional training of teachers.

It was recognized also that in the programme for the next two years, special priority should be assigned to Africa and its pressing needs, especially in secondary education. The United States delegation gave expression to a feeling widespread among delegations in proposing, at the opening of the session, an expenditure of \$1 million for special educational assistance to Africa, over and above the budget submitted by the Director-General which already provided a substantial measure of assistance. In addition, a draft resolution submitted later by Yugoslavia quickly won extraordinary support and was readily sponsored by thirteen states. It approved an emergency voluntary programme to provide additional funds in the amount of \$2.2 million to be administered by Unesco in an attempt to meet the most pressing educational needs of Africa. A pledge by the United States delegation of \$1 million toward that fund was followed instantly by further

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pledges from other members, of financial contributions, scholarships, school equipment and printing of textbooks. In the event, more than half of the target had already been reached when the session ended. This demonstration of international solidarity created a deep impression on the new African member states who had already expressed their heartfelt appreciation of the increased resources allotted to their needs under Unesco's regular budget. A third contribution by the Conference was the drafting of a blueprint of Africa's educational priorities.

The Director-General's proposals for the development of the educational system in the Congo within the framework of the Civilian Operations of the United Nations brought an enthusiastic response from the majority of delegations. Under this programme Unesco will bear the Headquarters costs while the United Nations from its special Congo Fund will defray local expenses. In addition to approving plans for

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the future, the Conference endorsed and commended the speedy and imaginative action taken by the Secretariat in its approach to the challenge of the Congo crisis.

The discussion on adult education reflected the impact made by the World Conference held in Montreal last August, the results of which were brought to the Conference's attention in a resolution jointly sponsored by India, Ceylon, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sudan. As a result of that conference, the struggle against adult illiteracy will be generally intensified.

Much work had already been done by the Committee of Experts which met in Paris in July, 1960 to prepare a draft convention and a draft recommendation against discrimination in education.

However, as the instruments involve the philosophy of education which offers marked differences from one national system to another, many last-minute amendments were submitted, and it was only thanks to the painstaking labour of a working party that the instruments could be voted on at this session. Even so, the

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convention was deprived of any real binding force through an amendment introduced by the Soviet Union with the support of the Latin American states which rejected the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in cases of conflict between states over alleged violations. Appeals to the Court will now be subject to the consent of all the parties involved. The Recommendation, the form of international instrument adapted to the constitutional position of federal states like Canada, was approved without reservation.

A special debate was held on a resolution jointly sponsored by India and the United Kingdom. It endorsed the ever-growing emphasis given to education in Unesco's programme and requested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be informed that Unesco considered that aid for educational projects should receive the same consideration as aid for economic development. It is to be hoped that the emphasis which this resolution places on education will not unduly upset the balance which should prevail

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between the activities of the various departments of the Organization.

Natural  
Sciences

Every delegation seemed to be enthusiastic over the proposed establishment of an International Commission on Oceanography. There were mixed views, however, as to whether Unesco should be the sole sponsor or whether a proposal by the Executive Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization for joint FAO-Unesco sponsorship of a policy committee on oceanography should be pursued. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the General Conference should refer the matter to the Executive Board together with the comments made by various delegations, including reference to the role of the Sub-Committee on Oceanography of the U.N. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

The Conference decided in principle that <sup>the</sup> ~~this~~ programme for scientific research on arid lands should not be continued as a major project after 1962. However it was recommended that expenditures not exceeding 70% of the present level would be continued

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for some years, regardless of the limited area where the work is now being done. The Middle East and Southeast Asian countries were particularly anxious that Unesco should continue its efforts in this field of activity.

In considering the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the Conference had before it a basic document dealing with the ten recommendations of the Auger report which had been prepared for Unesco by Professor Pierre Auger as the result of a decision taken at the tenth session when the General Conference accepted the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Unesco prepare a report on this subject. The recommendations contained in the report were used by the Director of the Department of Natural Sciences to formulate a ten-year programme for his Department which will endeavour to steer natural sciences activities into specific fields and to act as a catalyst for international co-operation where it is needed in the carrying out of large-scale programmes.

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Social  
Sciences

As the amount of the budget set aside for Social Sciences is proportionately small and because the programme as it stands is well organized, proceedings in this field were, on the whole, conducted smoothly and speedily. There were, however, attempts by Soviet Bloc delegations to criticize the programme as unsatisfactory and to have it oriented towards a study of such questions as colonialism, peaceful co-existence and disarmament. On the other hand, many delegations paid tribute to the work done by Unesco and regretted the insufficiency of financial resources for this part of the programme. As approved by the Conference, this includes: aid to international co-operation of experts, improved documentation and statistical work, and the promotion of certain fundamental research projects on the process of urbanization, automation and the peaceful use of atomic energy in their psycho-social effect.

Cultural  
Activities

One item under the programme of cultural activities was a feature of the session - the international campaign for the safeguarding of the monuments

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of Nubia, to which a working party of the Conference devoted enthusiastic attention. The Conference approved the sponsorship given to this campaign by Unesco and set up a special committee to help collect and utilize contributions in funds, equipment and technicians. Mr. Jean Thomas whose retirement as an Assistant Director-General became effective at the end of 1960 was appointed as Chairman of the Committee.

The Conference adopted unanimously an international instrument in the form of a recommendation which stresses the role of museums in the cultural life of nations and encourages member states to take whatever means may be at their disposal, in keeping with their constitutions, to render museums accessible to everyone. It approved the proposal to prepare for the twelfth session a Recommendation to promote the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape and instructed that the legislative study be amplified to include the preservation of the beauty of man-made sites. A second stage will lead eventually to an international campaign for the protection of historical monuments.

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Launched in 1957 for a period of ten years, the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values has, in the course of its first four years, proved to have a widely popular appeal in many countries. The Canadian delegation reported to the Conference the particularly active role played by the Canadian National Commission for Unesco in support of this project. In the light of the active participation by many organizations and individuals in Canada, it was gratifying to learn at first hand that the Project was regarded with deep satisfaction by its Asian participants.

The Conference approved a resolution, submitted by the Canadian delegation, calling for Unesco's support for the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the International Folk Music Council which is to be held in Canada next summer with the co-operation of the Canadian Folk Music Society and the assistance of the Canada Council.

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Mass  
Communi-  
cation

As the result of a request from the Economic and Social Council, Unesco's role in helping the less-developed countries to build up their press, radio and film facilities is entering a phase of considerable expansion. Regional technical meetings have already been held or are scheduled for South East Asia, Latin America and Africa so that the countries in these areas may become acquainted with the requirements for developing a systematic programme. Through expert missions and meetings, Unesco will help governments and mass media organizations to launch such projects. In addition, with regard to facilities for training in journalism the Organization will extend to Asia its long-term programme, already initiated through the international centre at the Université de Strasbourg and the regional centre at the Central University of Ecuador. These initiatives are in keeping with one of the two information functions of the Organization: that of promoting the free flow of information and the development of mass communication methods and techniques.

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The other information function is related to Unesco's own aims and activities and thereby devised to further international understanding through publications, films, and radio and TV programmes produced either by its own services or in contract or in co-operation with National Commissions. The Conference noted the steps taken toward the launching in 1960 of Arabic and German language editions of the Courier which already appears in the four working languages, and it approved a further submission for a Japanese edition.

A working party was appointed to appraise the changes effected in the structure of the Department of Mass Communication with a view to more clearly differentiating the two functions I have already described. The Programme Commission also devoted a special debate to publications policy. This debate was prompted by a Czechoslovak draft resolution which called on the Director-General to give equal space in Unesco publications to articles submitted respectively from the "socialist, neutralist and western

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blocs" and criticized him for giving undue preference to the last-named group. Both the criticism and the Marxist carving of the world met with a cold reception in the Commission and a modification of the original resolution was subsequently submitted. After many amendments the text finally adopted calls on Unesco to publish material reflecting to a larger extent the diversity of social systems in the world and to devote special attention to issues discussed at the eleventh session.

Inter-  
National  
Exchange  
Service

The International Exchange Service is the new name that has been given to what was formerly known as the Exchange of Persons Service. It purports to reflect the great wealth of technical knowledge which the Organization has acquired in years of acting as a channel of information on international exchange programmes conducted by national governments or private agencies, and of operating a grants programme of its own. Such handbooks as Study Abroad, Vacations Abroad, Travel Abroad, have gained recognition throughout the

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world as indispensable tools for exchange specialists. In response to a request from the Economic and Social Council, the Conference approved an extension of the documentation activities of the Clearing House to embrace in future all international relations and exchanges. The second of the new tasks assigned to the Service will be the operation at Bois du Rocher - a property near Paris that was given to Unesco by a Swedish donor - of a centre to provide intensive briefings in all aspects of international service to experts going on missions abroad on behalf of the different agencies of the United Nations system within the framework of the Regular, Expanded Technical Assistance or Special Fund programmes. The project was warmly endorsed by several Asian delegations which referred to cases of experts who, on arrival in the country of assignment, were quite ignorant about local conditions and culture. Warm support was also voiced by many other delegations, and it was thus agreed that

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Unesco would operate the Centre for a two-year trial period. The numerous fellowships pledged to Unesco by national governments in support of the voluntary educational programme for Tropical Africa will substantially increase the extensive fellowship programme already operated by the Organization. The Conference also authorized an increase in the separate programme of travel grants to workers, youth and women leaders for study abroad.

The Director-General was authorized to establish for Unesco a new programme - OPEX - to provide operational and executive personnel to governments of member states. This will be modelled on the OPEX programme of the United Nations and will enable the Director-General to supply on request the temporary services of specialists (teachers, professors, directors of institutions, and other technical personnel) in Unesco's fields of competence, who will perform duties as servants of the requesting government. He may also provide facilitating services with regard to costs, negotiation of contracts, and the like.

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N.G.O.'s

The Conference approved increased subventions to international non-governmental organizations to a total of more than \$1.5 million with special attention to cultural activities, a field in which the co-operation of NGO's is particularly valuable. It also approved a revision of the Directives governing Unesco's relations with NGO's. Under the new directives, organizations which meet certain criteria may be placed in one of three categories with varying degrees of privilege and obligation. These are Category A - "consultative and associate relations"; Category B - "information and consultative relations" and Category C - "mutual information relationship". Admission to Categories A and B requires the approval of the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director-General, whereas the Director-General is authorized to approve or reject applications for admission to Category C, without reference to the Board.

Headquarters

A few months before the 1960 meeting, the Director-General had informed the Headquarters Committee that, with the accelerated and anticipated expansion in activities, the premises inaugurated only in 1958 were

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already proving inadequate. After exploring various possibilities, he had come to the conclusion that plans should be drawn immediately for the addition of a fourth building. Given the urgent tone of this request, the Committee met several times before and during the session. It examined space requirements and possibilities of re-allocating, for different purposes, office space within the existing premises. The Committee noted that within the period to the end of 1962, as many as 212 additional staff would probably have to be hired. By a majority vote, it recommended the addition of a fourth building, and the Conference authorized the Director-General to proceed with its construction, preferably on the present Headquarters site, at a cost of \$3.5 million. The financial implications in relation to the fourth building will be of the order of \$900,000 for the 1961-1962 biennium.

Budget

To finance all these and other projects and operations, during 1961 and 1962, the budget sought by the Director-General, with the concurrence of the

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Executive Board, amounted to \$30.5 million, an increase of more than \$4 million over the 1959-1960 budget.

Both the United States and Brazilian delegations rated the budget figure as insufficient to meet urgent needs and separately moved ~~the~~ amendments to include additional amounts. It proved possible to reconcile the two moves on the basis of the United States proposal for an added increment of \$1 million to be directed primarily for the development of education in Africa. The original United States resolution planned that the whole of the increase should go to meet African needs, whereas the Brazilian plan had called for an additional amount to be used not only in Africa but also in Latin America. As a result of this reconciliation the Conference approved provisionally the Director-General's figure of \$30.5 million plus a further \$1 million to be allocated by the Commission with special attention to the urgent needs of Tropical Africa.

In the course of the session, approval was given to resolutions from various member states for projects which, cumulatively, came to exceed the \$31.5

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million provisional budget level by \$1.1 million. At the last stage of the session, representatives of the main recipient areas took the initiative of helping to compress that surplus by proposing substantial cutbacks affecting their own areas. The Secretariat was then able to spread over the various programme and administrative departments the remaining excess which was less than one fourth of the original one. As finally adopted, the Unesco budget for 1961-1962 amounts, therefore, to \$31,597,628. plus \$915,600 for a fourth Headquarters building making a total appropriation of \$32,513,228. for the two-year period. In addition, it is expected that the Organization will over that period receive from the United Nations up to approximately \$25 million to finance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. Canada, which is subscribing almost \$2 million to the Special Fund and approximately another \$2 million to the Expanded Programme, will contribute 3.01% of the Unesco portion of the budget on which member states are assessed. The assessment level differs from the spending level because

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applied against the latter is certain miscellaneous income, including contributions from new member states, from the Economic and Social Council for certain Headquarters costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as local costs from member states for assistance provided under the participation programme. The assessment level for 1961 and 1962 is therefore \$30,619,283. as compared with the spending level of \$32,513,228.

So ended on December 15 the Eleventh Session of Unesco's General Conference which had to be extended two days beyond its original term in order to complete its heavy agenda. I expect that shortly the Delegation's report will be available. It will refer, sometimes in more detail, to most of the subjects I have touched on this morning and it will include others which it seemed unnecessary to deal with here. In the meantime, I hope the account I have just given has conveyed to you some idea of the scope not only of the Conference, but of the responsibilities and activities of Unesco itself.

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The Conference revealed a number of things - increasing recognition on the part of member states that Unesco has an important role to play, and that its record of solid achievement in nearly all its fields of endeavour, but particularly in education, has moved it far from the days when it might be criticized for promoting too many nebulous plans. It is apparent that the principle of concentration on major or priority projects is well advanced, and that the programme, while it has achieved considerable stability in continuing activities, is also resilient enough to absorb new proposals of a constructive character. The approach in planning future programmes on the basis of major projects, the concept of improved co-ordination of Unesco plans with general economic and social development, the general competence of the Secretariat built in many cases on long and useful experience in the service, the ability to mobilize resources to meet Conference desiderata, as well as to respond effectively to such crises as arose

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from the situation in the Congo last summer, - all these demonstrate the reasons for giving strong support to an Organization which is in a position to assist in solving at least to some extent some of the world's problems. It should not be interpreted from this of course that support need be uncritical. There is undoubtedly much room for improvement in many of Unesco's plans and projects as well as in the conduct of its operations. This should not deter us, however, from attempting to adjust those features of the Organization which seem to us to call for improvement or from encouraging those activities which we deem to be worthwhile.

If we agree, and I am sure we all do, that it is in Canadian interests as well as Unesco interests that we participate in these affairs with a lively and constructive approach, then there is important work for the National Commission to do. I am glad to learn from the Secretary's report which he presented earlier this morning that he is of the same mind. I am aware

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also that there is a part for the government to play, but in the absence of specific proposals, there is little initiative it can take in fields which are not its own. To critically assess Unesco's programme, with a view to recommending rejection of low priority projects and to maintaining a desirable proportion among its many activities so that nothing essential is eliminated, to prepare proposals which would further Unesco's purposes and to develop ways in which Canadians could more effectively implement its projects and benefit from participation in its activities - these are tasks which the Commission is peculiarly fitted to undertake, composed as it is of distinguished representatives of all Unesco's programme areas.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it is not too soon for the National Commission to be giving some thought not only to implementation of the decisions of the Eleventh Session but to what constructive action might be taken looking towards the Twelfth Session. That session will, I venture to think, be

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an important one. It will provide an opportunity for an enlarged membership to evaluate the new trends which were initiated at the Eleventh Session, and it is likely to take decisions which will shape the Organization's course for the future. Canada can and should play a helpful part in determining what lines that course will follow.

February 20, 1961

Text of Article for External Affairs

The General Conference of Unesco

5582-AK-12-40

The Eleventh Session of the General Conference

of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) was held at its Headquarters in Paris from November 14 to December 15, 1960. The General Conference, composed of representatives of all Member States, meets every two years to review and determine the policies of the Organization, and to plan a programme and adopt a budget for the next biennium.

The Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, gave a report on the Conference to the Canadian National Commission for Unesco at its Annual Meeting in Toronto in February 1961 and the following is an extract from his statement.

"As the Conference closed, the comment was current that the Eleventh Session had marked the coming of age of Unesco. This appraisal, if it over-simplifies the case, does not overstate it. The Session came after what the Director-General described as "fourteen

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years of patient training". During that period, Unesco scored many important achievements which, in practical terms, bore the stamp of maturity. At this Session, the Organization used the language of self-confidence, - that of an effective agency of the United Nations with a dynamic approach to the increasing responsibilities entrusted to it. The progress was evident in the jump of the Organization's regular budget from \$23 million for 1959-1960 to \$31.5 for 1961 and 1962; in its planning for a further \$25 million worth of special projects to be carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund; in its need for increased personnel for which the construction of a fourth building was approved. There was evident progress also in the structure of the programme of action which the Director-General, after consultation with the Executive Board and Member States, submitted to the Conference for review and approval; it revealed the high degree of both resilience and adaptability to new conditions which the Organization has to face.

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The entry into the Organization of the recently independent African states increased the urgency of the tasks ahead. Unesco's membership which was 81 at the opening of the Tenth Session in 1958 rose before the close of the 1960 session, to 98 full members and six associate members.

In welcoming the new members, many of the older delegations referred to the 1960 meeting as the "Session of Africa". This was to be borne out in many ways throughout the session in which, after they had found their bearings, the new members played an active and enthusiastic part. Their presence left a deep imprint on the whole proceedings as the Conference assigned top priority to the educational needs of Tropical Africa. In the circumstances, it was inevitable that, of the various components of Unesco's rich and somewhat complex programme of activities, education should absorb the greater part of the Conference's energies.

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These were the main problems which contributed to make Unesco's Eleventh Session an important and eventful one, and in the next few minutes I shall attempt to elaborate on some of them, particularly on those that would be of special interest to the National Commission.

#### Education

In primary and secondary education the experience gained since 1956 in the operation of the Major Project for Latin America together with the findings of regional meetings held recently in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East provided a sound basis for the discussions. It revealed the same essential needs and the same priorities for international action. Unesco's role will thus be concerned primarily with planning the development of national educational

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#### Headquarters

A few months before the 1960 meeting, the Director-General had informed the Headquarters Committee that, with the accelerated and anticipated expansion in activities, the premises inaugurated only in 1959 were already proving inadequate. After exploring various possibilities, he had come to the conclusion that plans should be drawn immediately for the addition of a fourth building. Given the urgent tone of this request, the Committee met several times before and during the session..... Finally by a majority vote, it recommended

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the addition of a fourth building, and the Conference authorised the Director-General to proceed with its construction, preferably on the present Headquarters site, at a cost of \$3.5 million. The financial implications in relation to the fourth building will be of the order of \$800,000 for the 1961-1962 biennium.

### Budget

To finance all these and other projects and operations, during 1961 and 1962, the budget sought by the Director-General, with the concurrence of the Executive Board, amounted to \$30.5 million, an increase of more than \$4 million over the 1959-1960 budget. Both the United States and Brazilian delegations rated the budget figures as insufficient to meet urgent needs and separately moved amendments to include additional amounts. It proved possible to reconcile the two moves on the basis of the United States proposal for an added increment of \$1 million to be directed primarily for the development of education in Africa. The original United States resolution planned that the whole of the

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increase should go to meet African needs, whereas the Brazilian plan had called for an additional amount to be used not only in Africa but also in Latin America.

As a result of this reconciliation the Conference approved the Director-General's figure of \$30.5 million plus a further \$1 million to be allocated by the Commission with special attention to the urgent needs of Tropical Africa.

.....As finally adopted, the Unesco budget for 1961-1962 amounts, therefore, to \$51,597,628. plus \$915,600 for a fourth Headquarters building making a total appropriation of \$52,513,228. for the two-year period. In addition, it is expected that the Organization will over that period receive from the United Nations up to approximately \$25 million to finance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. Canada, which is subscribing almost \$2 million to the Special Fund and approximately another \$2 million to the Expanded Programme, will contribute 3.01% of the Unesco portion

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of the budget on which Member States are assessed. The assessment level differs from the spending level because applied against the latter is certain miscellaneous income, including contributions from new Member States, from the Economic and Social Council for certain Headquarters costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as local costs from Member States for assistance provided under the participation programme. The assessment level for 1961 and 1962 is therefore \$30,619,283, as compared with the spending level of \$32,513,223.

So ended on December 15 the Eleventh Session of Unesco's General Conference which had to be extended two days beyond its original term in order to complete its heavy agenda.....I hope the account I have just given has conveyed to you some idea of the scope not only of the Conference, but of the responsibilities and activities of Unesco itself.

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The Conference revealed a number of things - increasing recognition on the part of Member States that Unesco has an important role to play, and that its record of solid achievement in nearly all its fields of endeavour, but particularly in education, has moved it far from the days when it might be criticized for promoting too many nebulous plans. It is apparent that the principle of concentration on major or priority projects is well advanced, and that the programme, while it has achieved considerable stability in continuing activities, is also resilient enough to absorb new proposals of a constructive character. The approach in planning future programmes on the basis of major projects, the concept of improved co-ordination of Unesco plans with general economic and social development, the general competence of the Secretariat built in many cases on long and useful experience in the service, the ability to mobilize resources to meet Conference desiderata, as well as to respond effectively to such

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crises as arose from the situation in the Congo last summer, - all these demonstrate the reasons for giving strong support to an Organization which is in a position to assist in solving at least to some extent some of the world's problems." It should not be interpreted from this of course that support need be uncritical. There is undoubtedly much room for improvement in many of Unesco's plans and projects as well as in the conduct of its operations. This should not deter us, however, from attempting to adjust those features of the Organization which seem to us to call for improvement or from encouraging those activities which we deem to be worthwhile."

February 20, 1961

Text of Article for External Affairs

The General Conference of Unesco

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The Eleventh Session of the General Conference

of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) was held at its Headquarters in Paris from November 14 to December 15, 1960. The General Conference, composed of representatives of all Member States, meets every two years to review and determine the policies of the Organization, and to plan a programme and adopt a budget for the next biennium.

The Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Marcel Gadioux, gave a report on the Conference to the Canadian National Commission for Unesco at its Annual Meeting in Toronto in February 1961 and the following is an extract from his statement.

"As the Conference closed, the comment was current that the Eleventh Session had marked the coming of age of Unesco. This appraisal, if it over-simplifies the case, does not overstate it. The Session came after what the Director-General described as "fourteen

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years of patient training". During that period, Unesco scored many important achievements which, in practical terms, bore the stamp of maturity. At this Session, the Organization used the language of self-confidence, - that of an effective agency of the United Nations with a dynamic approach to the increasing responsibilities entrusted to it. The progress was evident in the jump of the Organization's regular budget from \$26 million for 1959-1960 to \$31.5 for 1961 and 1962; in its planning for a further \$25 million worth of special projects to be carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund; in its need for increased personnel for which the construction of a fourth building was approved. There was evident progress also in the structure of the programme of action which the Director-General, after consultation with the Executive Board and Member States, submitted to the Conference for review and approval; it revealed the high degree of both resilience and adaptability to new conditions which the Organization has to face.

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The entry into the Organization of the recently independent African states increased the urgency of the tasks ahead. Unesco's membership which was 81 at the opening of the Tenth Session in 1958 rose before the close of the 1960 session, to 98 full members and six associate members.

In welcoming the new members, many of the older delegations referred to the 1960 meeting as the "Session of Africa". This was to be borne out in many ways throughout the session in which, after they had found their bearings, the new members played an active and enthusiastic part. Their presence left a deep imprint on the whole proceedings as the Conference assigned top priority to the educational needs of Tropical Africa. In the circumstances, it was inevitable that, of the various components of Unesco's rich and somewhat complex programme of activities, education should absorb the greater part of the Conference's energies.

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In a period of rapid expansion in membership, budget and tasks, and faced with an agenda which laid the accent on aid to Africa, particularly in education, the session was characterized by the exceptionally high incidence of political issues which further crowded the agenda. It became apparent soon after the opening of the session that Soviet Bloc members were determined to enlarge the scope of the political debates usually restricted to the issues of Chinese representation, the credentials of the post-1956 Hungarian delegation, and Unesco's relations with Communist-front organizations. Thus, they injected into the work of the Conference, with varying success, discussions on Colonialism, disarmament and pacific co-existence. This offensive was combined with a harsh attack on the administration and operations of the Organization containing frequent implications of a pro-Western bias and with proposals for retrenchment and structural reforms. It included the suggestion that the Director-General might be replaced by a tri-partite authority representing the

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increase should go to meet African needs, whereas the Brazilian plan had called for an additional amount to be used not only in Africa but also in Latin America. As a result of this reconciliation the Conference approved the Director-General's figure of \$30.5 million plus a further \$1 million to be allocated by the Commission with special attention to the urgent needs of Tropical Africa.

.....As finally adopted, the Unesco budget for 1961-1962 amounts, therefore, to \$31,597,628. plus \$915,600 for a fourth Headquarters building making a total appropriation of \$32,513,228. for the two-year period. In addition, it is expected that the Organization will over that period receive from the United Nations up to approximately \$25 million to finance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. Canada, which is subscribing almost \$2 million to the Special Fund and approximately another \$2 million to the Expanded Programme, will contribute 3.01% of the Unesco portion

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of the budget on which Member States are assessed. The assessment level differs from the spending level because applied against the latter is certain miscellaneous income, including contributions from new Member States, from the Economic and Social Council for certain Headquarters costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as local costs from Member States for assistance provided under the participation programme. The assessment level for 1961 and 1962 is therefore \$30,619,283, as compared with the spending level of \$32,613,222.

So ended on December 15 the Eleventh Session of Unesco's General Conference which had to be extended two days beyond its original term in order to complete its heavy agenda.....I hope the account I have just given has conveyed to you some idea of the scope not only of the Conference, but of the responsibilities and activities of Unesco itself.

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The Conference revealed a number of things - increasing recognition on the part of Member States that Unesco has an important role to play, and that its record of solid achievement in nearly all its fields of endeavour, but particularly in education, has moved it far from the days when it might be criticized for promoting too many nebulous plans. It is apparent that the principle of concentration on major or priority projects is well advanced, and that the programme, while it has achieved considerable stability in continuing activities, is also resilient enough to absorb new proposals of a constructive character. The approach in planning future programmes on the basis of major projects, the concept of improved co-ordination of Unesco plans with general economic and social development, the general competence of the Secretariat built in many cases on long and useful experience in the service, the ability to mobilize resources to meet Conference desiderata, as well as to respond effectively to such

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crises as arose from the situation in the Congo last summer, - all these demonstrate the reasons for giving strong support to an Organization which is in a position to assist in solving at least to some extent some of the world's problems." It should not be interpreted from this of course that support need be uncritical. There is undoubtedly much room for improvement in many of Unesco's plans and projects as well as in the conduct of its operations. This should not deter us, however, from attempting to adjust those features of the Organization which seem to us to call for improvement or from encouraging those activities which we deem to be worthwhile."

February 14, 1961

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Note for Mr. Cadieux

I hope you won't be alarmed by the thickness of the speech! It is not as bad as it looks. Some pages contain just a few lines and substantial cuts have been made on many others - I have also marked a number of paragraphs for possible further deletion. Perhaps you would read it through once before you strike out too many sections. I figure it would take about half an hour to deliver. I will be available to discuss it if you will call me when it is convenient. I will have to go through it in any event to put some order into headings - perhaps in a speech they are not needed.

I am sorry to send it up in this untidy state, but thought it would save time if I could have your views at this stage rather than take time to retype it now.

I'm sorry that the Conclusion is not very strong - I have really run out of ideas - having done the report and messages from the P.M. and the Minister which went through in your absence today.

  
M. Q. Dench

↓  
Mina Dench  
- Please say good & should do the best  
- before leaving however, I would like to read  
the report as it now stands to refresh  
my memory in case there are questions  
- anything else I should read & bring along?  
me  
15. 2. 61 (US)

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5. 4. 61.

*Miss Dench.*

*Yille  
HD*

Note for Mr. Gadioux

5582-AK-12-40

Here are Conclusions to Unesco Report which I spoke about on the phone. I am not happy about them, but with pressure of daily work have had no chance to do anything about them. In particular you may wish to eliminate pp. 4 and 5, but if no reference is made to some of these matters, the Delegates will not feel it is their report. I suppose they could be told that some of these points will be included in a confidential report to the Minister.

Subject to your views on this, I can go ahead with publication.

*HD*

M. Q. Dench

*1. Dague.*

*These were the news  
included at the last  
meetings and it is  
regret that they should  
be in the report.*

*2. Should there not be a word  
of thanks to the govt for  
having had the opportunity  
of attending this important meeting  
and the honour of representing Canada.*

*HD*

*4. 4. 45(us)*

Note for Mr. Cadieux

*File  
no*

*Feb. 17.  
5582-AK-12-40*

You asked to see the Delegation report as it now stands, so here it is. I have not yet done the conclusions because Pierre Charpentier was going to supplement the outline he sent earlier. (It is attached to refresh your memory.) However it has not come, and now that I have your speech and various messages out of the way, I will try to do the Conclusions - perhaps over the week-end. I also propose to put in a paragraph on change in Chinese rate of assessment which has not been touched on.

I suspect that in the public report you will not wish to include anything beyond p.54 - (political issues are mentioned briefly on p.10).

*Can we deal with political issues on a factual & objective basis? No*  
I still have to tidy up the headings. After that it can go to print. If you have any further revisions to suggest, this would be a good time to make them.

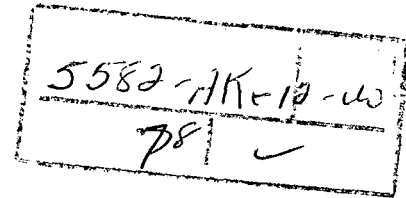
I am collecting other papers for Toronto and will send them to you on Monday.

*LD*  
M.Q. Dench

*P.S. - I hope to get the final  
text of your speech up to you  
this afternoon. - So you can  
memorize it over the week-end!*

*17.2.33(us)*

cc: Mr. Perinbam



Ottawa, February 13, 1961

Dear Harry,

Lewis Perinbam told me that you had expressed an interest in having a copy of the Resolutions of the eleventh session of the Unesco General Conference.

The revised version has not yet been distributed but in case the provisional text is of any interest to you I am enclosing a copy herewith and will remember to send you the revised edition when copies are received from Paris.

I look forward to seeing you in Toronto next week.

Yours sincerely,

M. Q. DENCH

Mary Q. Dench

H.C. Campbell, Esq.,  
Chief Librarian,  
Toronto Public Libraries,  
College and St. George Streets,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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February 1, 1961

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Major Price's Report on Unesco

Attached for your consideration is a reply to Major Vincent Price who wrote to you on January 18 enclosing a copy of his final report on the Unesco General Conference which he attended as a member of the Canadian Delegation.

2. A substantial portion of Major Price's report deals with Canada's attitude to Unesco and the rôle of Canadian delegations at General Conferences of the Organization. In brief, he recommends that Canada should play a more active and positive part in Unesco affairs. He points out that Unesco has developed from an organization which in its early days was viewed with some scepticism to an agency whose programme in the broad has become realistic, practical and of world-wide import in the fields with which it is concerned. He considers that it is an important and influential world forum and that with the addition of the newly independent African states it is more desirable than ever that Canada should not "stand on the side-lines".

3. To develop more effective Canadian participation he makes the following suggestions:

- (1) That within the framework of government policy, and subject to political considerations, the Delegation be given more latitude in its approach to programme matters and more flexibility in

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Signed  
by SSEA  
2/2.

Sent 3/2  
mm

Report  
retained by  
SSSA to  
read again  
2/2 ue

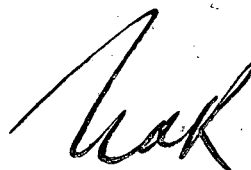
- 2 -

supporting budget increases. In this context he recommends that the National Commission for Unesco should be encouraged to play a more active rôle, particularly in putting forward positive proposals for governmental consideration;

- (2) That delegates should be appointed well in advance of the Conference so that they may have an opportunity to study the documents, make suggestions on agenda items and receive adequate briefing;
- (3) That there should be certain continuity on the delegation so that some members are familiar with the work of the Organization and with the Conference procedures.

4. The points raised by Major Price are among those that will be mentioned in the confidential report on the Conference and it is thought that you would not wish to comment on them in detail in your answer to his letter. The reply has therefore been drafted in general terms.

5. In considering Major Price's report you might like to know that as member of the Delegation he was most conscientious about his duties and applied himself with diligence and goodwill to become familiar in a short time with the complexities of Unesco's cultural programme and the procedures of its General Conference. Mr. Cadieux, as leader of the Delegation, considers that Major Price has submitted a good report which is a fair reflection of the situation. In the circumstances, you might wish to keep in mind the possibility of using his services on some future occasion.

  
N. A. R.

cc: Personnel Division

5582-AK-12-40  
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Ottawa, February 1, 1961

Dear Major Price,

I have read with interest your final report on the Unesco General Conference which you were good enough to send to me with your letter of January 18.

Your clear appraisal of the importance of Unesco and of Canada's attitude to the Organization is very much appreciated and I am grateful to you for presenting your views in such a frank and comprehensive manner. I assure you that I shall be pleased to bear in mind the points which you have made. You will, I know, agree that I must review our Unesco requirements not in isolation but in relation to our other responsibilities in the international sphere. You may be sure, however, that in co-ordinating government action in various fields it will be most helpful to have your observations on Unesco.

I welcome the expression of your continuing interest in United Nations matters and I should like to thank you particularly for your co-operation in Unesco activities.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by  
H. C. GREEN

Major Vincent Price, Q.C.,  
Suite 1107,  
111 Richmond Street West,  
Toronto, Ontario.

