Sixty-fifth Session

1. The Programme and External Relations Commission, which was set up at the 64th session of the Executive Board, held eight meetings, on 29 and 30 April and on 2, 3 and 9 May 1963, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco).

The following were present:

H.E. Mr. Ziada ARBAB (Sudan) and his deputy Mr. Shafik SHAWKI
H.E. Mr. Georges AVEROFF (Greece) and his deputy Mr. Georges KAVADIAS
H.E. Mr. Amadou Hamidou BA (Mali)
H.E. Mr. William BENTON (United States of America) and his deputy Mr. Crane HAUSAMEN
Mr. Julien CAIN (France) and his deputy Mr. Pierre BARDET
Mr. Samuel J. COOKS (Nigeria) and his deputy Mr. F.E. ARCHIBONG
Dr. Atilio DELL'ORO MAINI (Argentina)
Mr. William E. TEK-MOUMOUA (Cameroon)
H.E. Mr. Juvenal HERNANDEZ (Chile)
Professor Armand HACQUARD and Mrs. Gisèle LION-LEVIE, deputies for H.E. Mr. Julien KUYPERS (Belgium)
H.E. Mr. Juan CORDERO and Mr. Rafael Angel INSAUSTI, deputies for H.E. Dr. Mariano PICÓN SALAS (Venezuela)
Mr. S.H. SHARIF (Pakistan) and his deputy Mr. S.G. KHILJI
Dr. Erich KUCHER and Dr. Renate ETLING, deputies for Professor Otto von STORCH (Federal Republic of Germany)
Professor NoraTr M. SISSAKIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and his deputy H.E. Professor Alexei P. PAVLOV
Professor Bedrettin TUNCER (Turkey)
H.E. Mr. Tudor VIANU (Romania)
Dr. Silvio ZAVALA (Mexico) and his deputy H.E. Mr. José Luis MARTINEZ and Dr. C. Edward BEBBY, Chairman of the Executive Board.

2. Mr. René MAHEU, Director-General, Mr. Malcolm S. ADISESHIAH, Assistant Director-General, Mr. Pavel I. EFCHOV, Assistant Director-General, Mr. Hana SABA, Legal Advisor, Mr. Victor A. KUVDA, Director of the Department of Natural Sciences, Mr. Lorival CONES MACHADO, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities and Mr. Jean CUCIEN, Acting Director of the Department of Education attended the meetings of the Commission.
5. Mr. Getachew ZELLEKE, representative of the Government of Ethiopia, and Mr. Paul SELFO, Managing Director of the Special Fund, took part in the examination of items 4.2.1 and 4.5.1 of the agenda.

6. The Executive Board, at its morning meeting on 29 April, had referred the following items relating to the execution of the Organization's programme to the Commission for examination:

4.1 Report by the Director-General
4.2.1 Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa
4.2.2 Offer by the French Government concerning the financing of a sub-regional centre for the training of administrators
4.2.3 Aid to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)
4.2.4 Proposal to modify the statutes of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America
4.2.5 Approval of the statutes of the International Committee of Experts on Literacy
4.2.6 Training programmes in educational planning
4.3.2 Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Scientific Hydrology
4.4.1 Study of measures for the preservation of monuments through the establishment of an international fund or by any other appropriate means
4.5.1 Report of activities concerning co-operation with the Special Fund

7. This report was adopted by the Commission at its meeting on 9 May 1963.

I. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Item 4.1 - Report by the Director-General (Printed Report for 1962)

6. The Director-General presented the printed Report for the year 1962 as distributed to Member States and to members of the Executive Board earlier in the year. Such reports had been prepared annually since the early days of Unesco in virtue of Article VI(3)(b) of the Constitution.

7. He explained that he would be reporting orally on salient activities and events since the close of the year 1962 to the Executive Board in plenary session on the occasion of the submission of the Commission's report to the full Board. This procedure seemed appropriate in order that all members of the Board might hear the oral report, which would not be distributed in advance, and put questions to him or to his colleagues arising therefrom.
Authoizes the Director-General to use the funds provided for the development of educational planning services in Africa (Project 1.314.1) for the provision of teaching staff in educational planning to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

Item 4.3.2 - Intergovernmental meeting of experts on scientific hydrology (65 EX/8)

59. Resolution 12 C/2.013, adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, provides for the convening in 1964 of an intergovernmental meeting of experts to be preceded by a preparatory meeting in the first half of 1963. In accordance with the general classification of meetings, adopted by the General Conference, the Director-General is required to consult the Executive Board on the terms of reference and participants of intergovernmental meetings. The preparatory steps taken by the Director-General for the above-mentioned meeting were, for lack of time, submitted to the Board for its approval a posteriori.

60. Members of the Commission remarked upon the importance of the project involved and approved the action already taken to ensure the success of the proposed meeting.

61. The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolution:

The Executive Board,

Having examined document 65 EX/8 concerning the preparation of a long-term programme in scientific hydrology,

Approves the action taken by the Director-General for this purpose;

Decides to examine at its 66th session the results of the preparatory meeting of experts held in May 1963 and the procedure for convening the intergovernmental meeting of experts planned for the beginning of 1964.

Item 4.4.1 - Study of measures for the preservation of monuments through the establishment of an international fund or by any other appropriate means (document 65 EX/9)

62. The representative of the Director-General stated that the study under consideration, which had been undertaken in implementation of resolution 4.412 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, reverted to a proposal already put forward in 1948 and the ensuing years. In its present form, however, the International Fund was to be financed by the proceeds from the sale of an international card providing free entry to museums, monuments and archaeological sites. Apart from the establishment of a fund, methods calculated to facilitate the dissemination of information (publications, documentation centre) and international collaboration between specialists ("International Organization for Monuments") might also be envisaged as aids to the preservation and restoration of monuments.
63. The members of the Commission felt that Unesco, under its Constitution, should pay the same attention to the preservation of monuments which are part of the heritage of mankind as to certain other fields at present given a high priority rating. In this connexion it was noted that the General Conference in approving the establishment of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome) emphasized the great importance of this programme.

64. The exchange of views on the establishment of an international fund nevertheless showed the existence of certain general problems, concerning such matters as States' competence with regard to the preservation and restoration of monuments, the administration of the Fund by Unesco or by some other body, and the advisability of preparing a list of monuments of world-wide interest. It was noted that the preparation of such a list was a long-range and complex task.

65. As to the financing of the Fund, the creation of an "international card", to be issued at a modest price to facilitate access to museums, monuments and archaeological sites, was adjudged by the Commission to be a useful proposal. However, certain doubts were expressed as to how States would react to a proposal involving a reduction in the receipts of their museums and archaeological sites. The advisability of securing the assistance of important foundations and facilities for the granting of visas was also pointed out. Lastly, the question arose as to how the sums raised by the Fund should be distributed.

66. As regards the proposals concerning the dissemination of information and the establishment of an International Organization for Monuments and Archaeological Sites, they were taken up with interest by several speakers.

67. The members of the Commission unanimously recommended that the Secretariat revise and supplement its study in the light of the views expressed during the discussion, circulate the revised document to Member States, National Commissions and appropriate international organizations for their comment, and submit a report on the subject to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

68. The Commission accordingly recommends to the Executive Board the adoption of the following resolution:

The Executive Board,

Having examined the proposals of the Director-General concerning the study or measures for the preservation of monuments, through the establishment of an international fund or by any other appropriate means (document 65 EX/2), and having expressed its views on these and other proposals, including a world census of monuments worth preserving,

Requests the Director-General:

(a) to revise the document submitted to the Board in light of the views expressed in the Board, and to circulate the revised document to Member States, National Commissions, and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, inviting them to express their views on the proposals contained therein;
(b) To submit to the General Conference, at its thirteenth session, a report based on the consultation with Member States, National Commissions and appropriate non-governmental organizations, on the study of measures for the preservation of monuments, in accordance with resolution 4.412 of the twelfth session of the General Conference.

Item 4.5.1 - Report of activities concerning co-operation with the Special Fund (document 65 EX/11)

69. The representative of the Director-General after quoting figures to show the magnitude of the projects financed by the Special Fund, went on to describe how Unesco carried out its part of the work. There were certain general problems affecting the execution of the projects, such as the raising by the Special Fund of all the capital required to finance them, the incidence of headquarters expenditure incurred in connexion with the project by each Specialized Agency, the wait of approximately ten months before each Plan of Operation was prepared and signed and delays in carrying out the projects once approved. Unesco would have wished to have projects in the following fields approved by the Governing Council of the Fund: training of primary school teachers, assistance for secondary education, advancement of women through the establishment of technical colleges for them and the development of certain scientific activities. However, the criteria applied by the Fund were not quite in line with those aspirations.

70. Addressing the Commission on the invitation of its Chairman, Mr. Paul Hoffman, Managing Director of the Special Fund, stated that the important projects financed by the Fund were designed to help turn to best account the natural and human resources in the developing countries. Since the human element was the decisive factor in that connexion, Unesco's assistance was vital to the attainment of the Special Fund's aims. An even greater share was to be allotted to Unesco, as the whole world was thirsting for knowledge. The execution of projects should be expedited and institutions established to ensure that the work went on after their completion. In conclusion Mr. Hoffman expressed his gratification at the excellent relations existing between Unesco and the Special Fund.

71. A lengthy discussion ensued, during which all speakers expressed their interest in the projects financed by the Special Fund. Speaking for the recipient countries, members of the Commission expressed their gratitude and lively satisfaction. One member pointed out that, thanks to the projects financed by the Fund, Unesco was able to meet needs of considerable magnitude and urgency without upsetting the general balance of its programme.

72. Several members expressed the hope that the categories of projects eligible for Special Fund allocations would be revised and broadened. Special Fund assistance to scientific research was also advocated. Other members stated that the Special Fund, in co-operation with Unesco, should use more fully their contributions to the Special Fund, particularly in aiding developing countries in establishing educational and scientific institutions.