刊叢教文際國部育教

號一第卷一第

織組化文學科育教國合聯

(附約章及最後議定書英文本) 聯合國教育科學文化組織約章

編處業事育教化文際國部事教

教育部國際文教叢刊

序言

近代國家往往因經濟利益的衝突,作政治的鉤心門角,甚或不惜镣

以道德的理秘,去草重對方的生存備;以合作的方式,去謀共存共榮的擴大,尤為根本。一國的人民若能以科學的頭腦,去了解他國的一切;和政市的折衛與安排,而理智的了解與遠識,道德的互尊,與友情的擴大,尤為根本。一國的人民若能以科學的頭腦,並德的互尊,與友情的進設。而問題依然不得解决,衝突或更尖銳地存在。天下事道有比遺史愚荣殘忍的嗎?

礎,必能錄定於每個人的心中。

對法;則問題必能解决,衝突必能風化,戰爭必能避免,真實和平的基

事業之合作與游通,以企致國際的了解,世界的和平。國際文致義目的本年三月,並在勢育部內設立國際文化教育事業處,專司國際文化教育本年三月,並在勢育部內設立國際文化教育事業處,專司國際文化教育主張。所以對聯合國教育科學文化組織,自始即全力支持,根積參加。主張。對於讓敘和平根本之圖,即德國際關教育科學文化方面濟爭,尤所擁護和平,反對侵略,八年堅苦的抗戰,更是力爭目由,維護和平的表擁護和平,反對侵略,八年堅苦的抗戰,更是力爭目由,維護和平的表維護和平,反對侵略,人類的文明必然進步。

教育幫助我們明理,認識,了解;文化提高我們的善性與友情;科

強縮

即行,不過是遺種事業的一小部份而已。

介紹聯合國教育科學文化組織(註)

十三條,(註二)所規定之專門機關。 中與聯合國經濟戰吐台理事台發生聯繫,作為聯合國憲章第五十七及六件與聯合國經濟戰吐台理事台發生聯繫,作為聯合國憲章第五十七及六六日果行之國際會議;此會議之目的在草據約章,以便成立一新機構,不日東十

第一次世界大戰後,一九一九年之和平仓職,已略注意到國際智識第一次世界大戰後,一九一九年之持。於是行政會決定組織國際的urgeois)在日內五會議時再倡此議,因而促成國際聯盟議事合於一九二十年九月二十一日通過議案,授權行政會選深委員會審核有關智識合作,應列為國際聯盟主要任務之一,於是法國政治家布徵員(Leon合作,應列為國際聯盟主要任務之一,於是法國政治家布徵員(Leon合作,應列為國際聯盟主要任務之一,於是法國政治家布徵員(Leon合作。

内瓦更產生一組織名寫閱際教育局。 內瓦更產生一組織名寫閱際教育局。 內瓦更產生一組織名寫閱際教育局。 內瓦更產生一組織名寫閱際教育字眼俱行腳去。但國際智識合作委 科學消息報導事項一及「教學法」。 借以惟悉引起國際間之猖獗,議事 科學消息報導事項一及「教學法」。 借以惟悉引起國際間之猖獗,議事 科學消息報導事項一及「教學法」。 指以惟悉引起國際間之猖獗,議事

一、盟國教育部長會議

组缴約款。 頁,於是 1 九四五年十一月倫敦舉行會議,以靠談聯合國教育科學文化於最大之努力;自二次世界大戰後,國際智識合作,自當轉入一條史新二次世界大戰的,世界文化合作學院貸以共本身有限之力量,從事

二年十一月首次集會於倫敦,山當時英國教育部長布特勒(Rt. Hen.長集會,討論戰後各國在教育方面之語要。盟國教育部長會議於一九四天戰期間,在倫敦之各國流亡政府教育部長,曾按期與英國教育部

R. A. Butler)主持,到台署有下列八個流亡政府之教育部長或其代表:此利時,接克斯拉夫,希顧,荷閣,各案堡,挪成,波蘭,及南斯拉夫,希顧,荷閣,各案堡,挪成,波蘭,及南斯協會及蘇格蘭教育認廣派之代表,美國,蘇爾,各案堡,挪成,波蘭,及南斯

李通問題加以討論並交換意見,當場有益」。 李通戰時或戰後之教育問題,若能按期舉行會購予以討論,必爲有意義英國戰時或戰後之教育問題,若能按期舉行會購予以討論,必爲有意義英國戰時或戰後之教育問題,若能按期舉行會購予以討論,必爲有緣歐洲盟國及

思國教育部長守議開始即寄手於被佔領國家教育及文化方面之重也則與實施於自然。 电一九四二年至一九四五年,盟國教育部長會議員,充置國書館及置強第,追選被劫交物。同時肚間月舉行過音,預濟人員,充置國書館及置強第,追選被劫交物。同時肚間月舉行過音,預濟人夫,持續對於,以便包括將來國際教育文化合作事項之一較問題。孫後是對新對發,以便包括將來國際教育文化合作事項之一較問題。孫後上共討論對象,以便包括將來國際教育文化合作事項之一較問題。孫後且共任務之一在考慮於何續實際條件下,此種機構始能組成,並使之在盟國教長會議認為不好之組織實際條件下,此種機構始能組成,並使之在盟國教長會議認為不好之組織實際條件下,此種機構始能組成,並使之在盟國教長會議則於可以與一個人工程。

↑九四三年十月,請柬山英國政府送至原僖派觀察員之六獨政府,行九四三年十月,請柬山英國政府送至原僖派觀察員之六獨政府,

輔助受戰禍國家復員起見,美國國務院提議與倫敦盟國教育部長會議及一俟戰事結束後,參加對於敵人佔領國家教育文化恢復程序之政策。爲一人如四年三月卅一日,美國國務院發表文告,党明關於美國政府

領導之下,於一九四四年四月初抵達倫敦,非後寶議中即一級同意, 成美國代表閱在顧爾布萊特(Hon. g.William Fulbright)劉 長非他同盟國警時合作,儘速促成一致育文化重建之聯合國機構。

二、聯合國憲章

國於和平大道上向前邁進一步。

立一國際機構,從事恢復受戰隔國家教育與文化方面之精粹,而使聯合

之合作事宜。舊金山台錢召開之初、中國代表團,山於厄风多爾、海地Chaputepec),會決議設一國際機棒,專事促進國際問智證道德方面九四五年二月至三月),美洲廿個共和國之代表,集議於在浦志柏克(百文化方面之合作,乃爲世界和平及人類幸福之重要條件。數月前(一府文化方面之合作,乃爲世界和平及人類幸福之重要條件。數月前(一月文化方面之合作,乃爲世界和平及人類幸福之重要條件。數月前(一月文化方面之合作,乃爲世界和平及人類幸福之重要條件。數月前(一月)

二、聯合國有權使文化爲全人類所接受。一、國際和平基於相互之認識與瞭解。 一、國際和平基於相互之認識與瞭解。

三、聯合國之職實爲促進有關一國活動方面(教育及文化)之知識

而之合作事宜,應多由敦巴頓橡樹台議草案中提設之経濟既社分理事台

、挪威、菲律賓、黎巴嫩及島拉主等國之支持,主張教育及共他文化方

國教育協會,美國大學婦女聯合會以及美國父母與教師會議四教育图體際智識合作機構約章。同時列席習金山會議之美國全國教育聯合會,美法國宣育中並進而建議,聯合國於數月之內,愿召集會議,草採國之交換及傳播。 /

,對於建議聯合國下應設一國際教育文化關係局,及聯合國憲章內應戰

非第一族第三節說明聯合國主旨之一為「促進國際合作,以解决國際間,於是國際文化合作之原刑,最後總入憲章第一章中(主旨及原刑)。於是國際文化合作之原刑,最後總入憲章第一章中(主旨及原刑之规定長(Dean Virginia Giedersleve)與参加大會研究提議中之經濟暨社長(Dean Virginia Giedersleve)與参加大會研究提議中之經濟暨社長(Dean Virginia Giedersleve)與参加大會研究提議中之經濟暨社長(Dean Virginia Giedersleve)與参加大會研究提議中之經濟暨社長(Dean Virginia Giedersleve)與一次表示支持。

「爲造成國際間以母重人尺權利及自决原則爲根據之和平友好關係促進國際經濟及社會合作之道,第五十五條金文如下:之人權及基本自由之母重。」第五十五條金文如下: 屬於經濟,社會,文化及人類編利性質之國際問題,並增進於全值人類

聯合國憲章之簽定,使盟國教育部長台議之計劃得進一步之發展。 聯合國憲章之簽定,使盟國教育部長台議之計劃得進一步之發展。 即政府合作代表國國教育部長台議,東請聯合國各國政府包括政府與法國政府会議至所在倫敦及華德頓發表;同時,並宣佈英國政府則這一位之間,此議案制在倫敦及華德頓發表;同時,並宣佈英國政府則這一位政府合作代表國國教育部長台議,東請聯合國各國政府也同意一位政府合作代表盟國教育部長台議,東請聯合國各國政府也同意一位政府合作代表盟國教育部長台議,東請聯合國各國政府包持之一時人倫敦聚行之台議。此種措施實符合於得金田台議之宣言,即主張召集於倫敦聚行之台議。此種措施實符合於得金田台議之宣言,即主張召集於倫敦聚行之台議。此種措施實符合於得金田台議之宣言,即主張召集一聯合國合議者追設一有關教育文化方面之聯合國機構。

三、一九四五年十一月會議

· 國際聯盟文化合作委員會,世界文化合作學院,送美協會,聯合國等,國際聯盟文化合作委員會,世界文化合作學院,送美協會,聯合國等與會著有四十四國之代表及下列各國際機關之觀察員:國際聯盟務對處傳委員會, 那合國等後數濟總署,國際教育局。

國、英屬哥倫比亞、古巴、捷克斯拉夫、丹麥、多米尼加共和國、埃及阿根廷、澳大利亞、比利時、玻黎維亞、巴西、加拿大、智利、中派遣代妻之四十四國政府如下;

巴嫩、來比利亞、魯森堡、恩西哥、荷蘭、尼加拉瓜、新西蘭、挪威、 、厄瓜多爾、井國、希臘、危地思拉、海地、印度、伊朗、伊拉克、黎

ilkinson)被推爲主席,法國勢拉母(M. Leon Brum)爲同主席 (敍利亞、土耳其、聯合王國、姜國、烏拉圭、委內瑞拉、南斯拉夫。 巴益馬、敵魯、菲律学、波蘭、藤爾瓦多爾、蘇地阿剌伯、南非聯邦、 第一日開台時英國教育部長威爾金森(The Rt. Hon Elien W.

Associate President)。下列各人爲副主席。 回拉高(H. Senor g. g. Moniz de Aragao) 黎奈嫩斯(M. F. Waiker Linares)

英剧哥倫比亞 加拉米婁阿摩哥(H. E. Don Caime Garami 胡遼 (Dr. Hu Shih)

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老眼 埃及 "阿哈奈的斯 (H. E. M. Thanassis Aghnides) 考爾 (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) 日於(H. E. Abde Fattam Amr Pasha)

語西哥 - 齒德(H. E. M. Gaime Torres Bodet) 威賽曲(M. Czesiaw Wyeech) 索器非爾 (Professor A. Sommerfeit)

美國《麥克萊西(M. Archibald Mac Leish) 南非聯邦 赫夫米爾(Mr. G. H. Hofmeyr)

教育部長會議所提,一爲法國政府所提。大會會組織五零員會分別究究 **兩種草案及大會中其他有關之提議。五委員會如下:** 關於將來教育文化組織約章,有兩種草案提付大會討論:一爲盟國

委員會甲(名稱,序言,宗旨及主要職務) 副主席 荷蘭 保爾肯斯坦博士 (Dr. Bolkenstein) 加拿大 蒸菜士(R·C. Wallace)

委員會乙(組織網要) 挪威 家墨非爾 (Dr. A. Sommerfelt) 澳大利亞 窩克爾博士(Dr. E. R. Walker)

委員會內〇執行委員會及略皆思

比利時 費時節博士(Dr de Visscher)新西图 克木拜爾(A. E. Campbell)

委員會丁(用 經濟質社會理事會及其他國際組織之關係,對本組織 地址し

辯 捷克斯拉夫 阿蒲新斯兆博士(Dr. Gan Apocens

副主席 智利 黎奈嫩斯(F. Waiker Linares

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委員會戊(臨時委員會)

副主席 土耳其 岳爽爾(Hasan Ari Yocel) 南非聯邦 馬夸德中校(Lt-Col. I. Marguard)

;愚西哥鲍德(M. Torres Bodet)或其代理人;聯合王國碧慈英利 比利時波海(M· Bohet)中國超元任(Y. R· Chao);法國格登斯 (Andre Gros);希臘佛提阿德斯勒授 (Professor A Photiades) 此外另有一起草委員會由下列人員組成:美國黎蘭德博士,主席;

斯(G. G. Fitzmaurice)。

齊慕恩爵士 (Sir Afred Zimmern) 任秘背長,格魯斯 (Louis

Gros)及克爾(Willian G. Carr)任副秘書。 育科學文化組織約章。大會並通過下列議案: 雙有關教育科學文化之國家或國際團體之構議後,大會即提用一籌設委 , 研討問國教育部長會議及法國政府所提之約章草案,以及其他政府

「聯合國教育科學文化組織之台址設於巴黎。」 「本决議案無論如何决不影響大台對於會址經三分之二之多數討論

長麥克萊西 (The Hon. Archibald Macleish) 之提議,新組織名 稱中則多出「科學」一詞。 方商之需要,但一九四五年十一月倫敦會議之結果,由於美國代表国團 * 此處有一可注意之點,即此台議召集之目的雖僅在討論教育及文化

聯合國教育科學文化組織原則

締約各國政府代表各國人民宣言: 中;數有如下文字: 1 九四五年十一月在倫敦常經之聯合國教育科學文化組織約業序言

自人類有史以來,世界各民族間之硃於彼此習俗及生活,乃爲造成戰爭旣始於人心,故和平之雖幾須在人心中建立之。

.此次已告結束之鉅大爾話摩之戰爭,共發生之可能,由於人類尊殷猜疑及失信之普通原因;卽因此隔閡而時常爆發戰爭。 自人類有史以來,世界各民族間之味於後此習俗及生活,乃爲是成

道德上之圈結。 (致永久試誠之維護;紅維世界和平於不麼,必須建立於人類知識上與低以政府開政治與經濟之協商爲基礎之和平,不能取得全世界人民

更有一缸實術阻擋之認識。 更有一缸實術阻擋之出身,而藉此工具以達成相互了解,及對於彼此生活各國人民間交往之工具,而藉此工具以達成相互了解,及對於彼此生活各國人民間交往,以及思想與知識之自由交換,同意並決定發展及增進

聯合國教育科學文化組織約章序實之下,有一單獨條默(第一條)標,此即聯合國組織之於建立及其憲章所宣示者。標,此即聯合國組織之於建立及其憲章所宣示者。據上各國、結約各國,特此建立聯合國教育科學文化組織,藉世界

不分種族性別語言或宗教以期有所貫獻於和平與安全者。對於正流法治及人攝與基本自由之普遍的尊重:此即聯合國憲章所確認對於正流法治及人攝與基本自由之普遍的尊重:此即聯合國憲章所確認可、本組織之宗旨與職務,其文如下:

與了解,爲達到此目的,將建騰成立各種藉文字與影像而使(甲)採取一切大量交往之方法,共同促進各國人民間之相互認識

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二、爲實現此宗旨,本組織將:

台均等之理想,不問種族性別或在經濟或社會上之任何差別之合作發展各種敎育活動;在各國間實行合作以推進敎育機(乙)以下列方法推動國民敎育與文化之傳播;應會員國之語求與思想自由流通所必要之國際協定。

與籍 ,整術品 ,與古建縣物 ,及科學上之文物,並向育閱「內)下列方法維護均進並傳播知識:應保存並維護全世界遺存之;提供最適於培養世界能負荷自己之實任的敎育方法。

出國際合作之方法,使各國人民威得閱ట任何一國之印制品員之交換,及出版物藝術品科學作品與其他資料之交換,提方而之合作,包括國際間在教育科學與文化上積極工作的人國家提出必要的國際協定之建議;數局各國在知識活動上各

本組織不得干涉在本質上屬於各國國內管轄之事件。三、爲保障各會日國文化與敎育制度之獨立完整及多方發展起見

與用版物。

四、組織約章

投票權。各國政府所派代表人選,如國內委員會業經成立,您事前加以年無須有變更,此乃聯合國致資料學文化組織不同於其他聯合國機構之特點。第一次大會將於一九四六年十一月在巴黎舉行。約章規定,會員國派遣出席大會之相織不同於其他聯合國機構之特點。第一次大會將於一九四六年十一月在巴黎舉行。 約章規定,會員國派遣出席大會之相織不同於其他聯合國機構之行委員會及解背處。每次大會中將決定舉行下次大會之地址;大會地址行委員會及解背處。每次大會中將決定舉行下次大會一次,並規定設執聯合國教育科學文化組織約章,規定每年開大會一次,並規定設執聯合國教育科學文化組織約章,規定每年開大會一次,並規定設執

國內委員會

諮詢;或商詢教育科學文化團體選派之

健)內說明如下: 以上所謂應諮詢國內委員會云云,在約章第七條(各國國內合作喇

學及文化團體與本組織之工作發生聯繫,以能成立一種國內委員會廣泛一、各會員國應期的本國情形,各目設法使共國內最重要之敎育科

市項之聯絡機關。 一、各國國內委員會或國內台作團體成立後,對於本組織有關,應爲各該國出席大會代表開及政府之顧問機關,並爲凡與本組織有關事項代表共政府及各該團體署爲宜。

執行委員會

執行委員會由大台選舉之,並由大台根據委員會之推荐任命一人為

及地理分佈之公允。除大會會長外,執行委員會中同時不能有委員兩人人員,藉可担負執行委員會各項行政及職實。大會並應顧及各文化區域時,應注意包括長於藝術交舉科學教育及思想傳播並當於經驗及能力之時,應注意包括長於藝術交舉科學教育及思想傳播並當於經驗及能力之時,應注意包括長於藝術交舉科學教育及思想傳播並當於經驗及能力之時,應注意包括長於衛帝內,執行委員會、由委員十八人組成,由大會就會員國派往之代表中選

,大台之授權,負責執行大會通過之决議案並準備大台之議事日程及工作大台之授權,負責執行大會通過之决議案並準備大台之議事日程及工作、執行委員台,每年至少須舉行例台兩次。執委員會之主要職務在以屬於同一台員國國籍。

書牌

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區域方面之质泛分配。 區域方面之质泛分配。 與合國教育科學文化組織約章規定數位原因,由理事長由執環會提名大會任命,任期於手處職員。職員任用之主變考慮點,除理事長由執環會提名大會任命,任期六年,並得德任。理事長應按照大應,由理事長主持之。

籌備委員會

組織。根據此協定特先成立一等備委員會,辦理一九四六年在巴黎舉行十一月十六日大會閉幕時所簽訂之設立教育科學文化等備委員會協定而倫敦現行一萬時虧皆處(年內將移至巴黎),該處保按照一九四五年

之第一次大台之各種準備事項。

等備委員會之職責為擬訂大台首次會議臨時議事日程;預備與此次

檢秘書處及選任理事長翻法。 可能之移交;替訂本組織與聯合國組織間之特殊處理辦法以及成立本組。 議事日程各項有關之公文及建議,包括現有國際機構之職務工作及財產

新力之。 小教行委員會在签委會權力下執行職務。設立签委會之協定內規定聯等。執行委員會在签委會權力下執行職務。設立签委會之協定內規定聯定,執行委員會由簽字於協定之各國政府代表各一人共同組織之。等備委本委員會由簽字於協定之各國政府代表各一人共同組織之。等備委

等要好第一任執行處書為英國著名基署齊嘉思舒士(Sir Affred Simmern),指本年初,齊氏以病不克機 俱任職。繼任者爲英國著名與東家及著述家赫胥整博士(Dr. Gulian Huxley)。齊氏現爲顧問科學家及著述家赫胥整博士(Dr. Howard E. Wilson)。

電影),閩青僧,博物院及用版品,公共關係,受戰禍區域。此外尚有然科學,社會科學,藝術,文學及哲學,就樂傳達(包括新聞,無線電為便利工作計,藝備委員會臨時秘書處內分有下列各組:敎育,自),「為美國之威爾泰博士(Dr. Howard E. Wilson)。

特種專門小組委員會

關內部組織之其他組別。

大會首次會議之考慮,協定中并進而說明: 七部東省關之各種問題,並參考其他國際組織財已搜輯之資科及已舉鄉之工作。並儘量準備此項問題之範圍及性質之完備總方案,以循本組織之工作。並儘量總此項問題,並參考其他國際組織財已搜輯之資科及已舉鄉人會首次會議之考慮,仍完與受戰禍各國教育科學文化等頒委員會協定

您採取步驟將真種急需,通知顯意捐助金錢、物品或願用力之各國政府方法,認為可立即舉辦時,應尚本雲員會報告,本雲員會若贊成其賤,一事門小組委員會,對於讀合於任何教育科學文化急需之任何改進

、各部 位、各私人,以使作有組織之教治,山路與著直接交送急雷援助、各部位、各私人,以使作有組織之教治,山路與著直接交送急雷援助

特種專門小組委員會即根據上述意義而成立,並於一九四五年十一

夫。瑪威、菲律須及南非聯邦三國關後亦相繼加人。 、巴西、加拿大、中國、捷克斯拉夫、埃及、法國、養甌、伊朗、伊拉克、黎巴嫩、鲁森堡、荷蘭、波蘭、教利亞、聯合王國、美國及省斯拉克、黎巴嫩、鲁森堡、荷蘭、波蘭、教利亞、聯合王國、美國人第二比利時月二十三日(星期五)在倫敦舉行第一次會議,由加拿大麥克德毛特(月二十三日(星期五)在倫敦舉行第一次會議,由加拿大麥克德毛特(

之蚕勢,僅各機關的設法予以救濟。此協定內並規定對各國政府或其他國政府,國際以及非政府機關內戰爭發生之有關教育科學文化方面需要國政府,國際以及非政府機關內戰爭發生之有關教育科學文化教育結之分送事項。
根據此項協定,聯合國教育科學文化組織諮詢委員會的開始供給各關之有關教育科學文化教育結之分送事項。
特種專門小組委員會較先即着手於搜轉受戰禍國家政緊急需要之資特種專門小組委員會較先即着手於搜轉受戰禍國家政緊急需要之資

五,文教月

黎果行之聯合國教育科學文化組織第一次大會。 韓傳備造錄並彰授程序以備星途行務於一九四六年十一月十九日在巴爾博物院交換出版品、及組織事務等分裝員會——譯者)之協助與指類於執行任務起見。自本年二月起設人文及科學、敦育、茲萊傳達、圖書於執行任務起見。自本年二月起設人文及科學、敦育、茲萊傳達、圖書於執行任務起見。自本年二月起設人文及科學、敦育、茲萊傳達、圖書

> 自对於當前文化之嚴审問題作深刻之討論。 以來有關教育教學進展方面之圖書展覽及同類之學術講演,並舉行講演學發明及其應用展覽,一九三九年以來建築補之發展展覽,一九三九年期,釋留),國際電影(配事、教育、科學及新圖片),國際電影,科於直至十一月底止,慶祝節目包括現代音樂演奏,戲劇表演(戲劇、歌始直至十一月底止,慶祝節目包括現代音樂演奏,戲劇表演(戲劇、歌始直至十一月底止,慶祝節目包括現代音樂演奏,戲劇表演(戲劇、歌

,以慶祝名爲聯合國教育科學文化組織月;各種慶祝將於十月廿八日剛

起った ながら は UNESCO?之譯文 UNFSCO は United 之表常感怜如以往表常或爭與戰鬥之英勇事職一般。

予以支持。時已至矣,最低限度人類對於和平茲衛之效用,善美及崇商

願世界各地具有善意之男女到聯合國教育科學文化組織之努力皆能

Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization 之簡寫。本篇原文係文教育器價場網甲。

,應依第六十三條之規定使與聯合國發生關係。
,應依第六十三條之規定使與聯合國發生關係。
,,應依第六十三條之規定使與聯合國發生關係,
成共組織之約第之規定

二、上述與聯合國發生關係之各專門機關,以下簡稱專門機關

,訂明閱係專門機圖與聯合國養生關係之條件,該項協定須經大會一、經濟暨社會理事會得與第五十七條所指定之任何專門機關訂立協定聯合國影章第六十三條條文:

共提出提議,并得向大會及聯合國會員國建議。二、本理事會,為調整各種專門機關之工作,得與此種機關會商并得向之後報。

大台之前,將在巴黎預行從集各種有關教育科學文化方面之层寬高

聯合國教育科學文化組織約章

絕的各國政府代表各國人民宣言:戰爭既發動於人心,故和平之雖是,仍須建築於人心,

游娱及失信之音通原内,即因此隔离而暗常爆發戰爭。 自人翻有史以來,世界各民族間之味於彼此習俗及生活,为為選成

平等贝五纶之民主原则遭受破坏,代之者又爲因弘妄與偏執而傳播之人此次已告結束之鉅大而酷唐之戰爭,共發生之可能,由於人類餘嚴系暴寒失信之平面原伊,即因此解陽而即常見多聖母。

為一種が惡之責任,各民族應以關切互助之精神,求其完成。 文化之選播交流,及正能自由與和平之教育,為人類尊屬所謂,此類與種族不平等之理論。

上及道德士之園結。 致永久而又真認之擁護,故俠維持世界和平於不阻必須橘悲於人類知識 致永久而又真認之擁護,故俠維持世界和平於不阻必須橘悲於人類知識

圆人民間交往之工具,而藉此工具以達成和五了解,及對於彼此生活有理之無營追求,以及思想與知識之自由交換,同意且決定發展並增進各因此之故,締約各國深信人人愿有完全而平等之敎育機會,客觀眞

,此即聯合國組織之所以建立,及其憲章所宣示者。國人民教育科學與文化之關係,以促進國際和平及人類共同亞福之目標與上各四,締約各國特此建立聯合國教育科學文化組織,藉世界各一更真實更面滿之認識。

第一條 宗旨與職務

1、本組織之宗官,本組織將:
1、本組織之宗官,本組織將:
2、不分種族性別語言或宗敎,以則有所實獻於和平與安全者。 進對於正發法治及人權與非本自由之肯遇的尊重,此即聯合國憲章所確 進對於正發法治及人權與非本自由之肯遇的尊重,此即聯合國憲章所確

(甲)探取一切火量交通之方法,共同促進各國人民間之相互組員由流通所必憑藉之國際協定。

(乙)以左列方法推動國民教育與文化之傳播:

槌族性別或在経路社台上之任何差別;

(內)以左列方法維護均進並傳播知識:提供最適合於培養世界兒童館負荷共自由責任的教育方法

學上之文物,並同有關國家提出必要的國際協定之建議; 應保存並維護企世界周有之與籍,藝術品,與古建築物,及科

他奇科之交换; 與文化上積極工作的人員之交換,及出版物藝術作品科學作品與其 與內化上積極工作的人員之交換,及出版物藝術作品科學作品與其 數問各國在知識活動上各方面之合作,包括國際間在教育科學

提出國際合作之方法,使各國人民域得閱讀任何一國之印刷品

與出版物。

本組織不得干涉在本質上因於各國國內管轄之事件。 三、為保障各會員國文化與教育制度之獨立完整及多方發展起見,

第二條 會員

一、凡聯合國組織之會員,均得爲聯合國勢育科學及文化組織之會

十條而協定所定條件之下,經執行委員台之推薦,大台三分之二之可决二、凡不屬於聯合國組織之國家,在本組織與聯合國依據本約章第

,得加入本組織爲會員。

H

三、木組織之會員,擬聯合國組織停止其會員權利及特債時,如經 决之職集外其除職案之表決概用過半數制票數之計算應以用席投票之倉

聯合國組織之請求,本組織亦停止其在本組織之權利及特權。 四、本組織之會員,被聯合國組織除名時,即當然喪失其在本組織

第三條 機構

本組織之機構爲大會執行委員會及祕書處。

組織

第四條

代表五人並在選派前應先諮詢各該國國內委員會或各教育科學文化團體 (一)大會由本組織各會員國代表組成之每一會員國政府最多得派

(二)大會決定本組織之進行方針及工作大網並決定執行委員會議

訂之工作程序 (三)大會於認爲必要時得召集有關致育科學人文及知識傳播之國

際協定集如係建議案值得過中數會員國之同意即可如係國際協定案則須 (四)大會在通過提案分向各會員國語求核准時應分爲建議案及國

建議案或協定案之大會別籍後一年內送交各該國之主管機關予以審核 得三分之二以上自員國之同意每一會員國應將建議案或協定案在通過該 (五)大會應按照本組織與聯合國組織各該相當機關所訂之條件及

一六)大會應收受或考慮各會員國依第八條之規定按期提川之報告 七)大台選舉執行委員並經執行委員會之提請任命理事長

手續问聯合國組織建議有關教育科學文化之事項

翻會時應規足下屆開會之地點並應每年更遷之 (十)大會每屆開會時應選舉會長一人及其他職員並應制定騰事規 (九)大會每年開常會一次經執行委員會之召集得關非常會職每周

(十一)大會應設立各種特別與專門委員會及爲達到本會目的所必

則

据之其他附屬體例

(十二)大會開台時應設法公開但得制定旁聽規則 戊 観察員

際組織之代表以觀察員資格列席 議事規則於大會或共委員會之某次會議得邀請第十一條第四節所規定國 (十三)經執行委員會之提議並經大會三分之二之可决大台依照其

第五條 執行委員會

各項行政與執行上之職責大會並歷顧及各文化區域及地理分佈之公允除 藝術人文科學教育及思想你播之人並注於共經驗能力足以負担該委員會 會會長以備諮詢資格常然用席於執行委員會 (二) 大台選恩執行委員台委員時應設法使執行委員台館備集長於 (一)執行委員會由大會就會員國派出代表中選舉十八人組織之大

但會長不在此限 年三分之一任期三年其退職次序於選舉完畢後即用抽錢方法决定以後每 第一次選舉時所選出之千八委員三分之一任期一年三分之一任期二 (三)執行委員任期三年並選得連任但不得機稅担任兩個任期以上

表申指定一人習爲代理至下屆大會開會時再正式選舉一人任濟原任期 华改選六人 / (四)委員遇有死亡或問職時執行委員會應說該委員所閱會員國代

(八)每一會員國在大會有一投票權除按約章規定須得三分之二可

大會之驣專日程及工作程序 (五)執行委員會以大會之授權負責執行大會通過之決議案並準備

(六)執行委員會建議新會員國之加入於大會

(八)執行委員會例會每年至少兩次如經主席之召集或經委員六人 七)執行委員會經大會之核准得自制定辦事規章並得於委員中五

之請求並得召集特別會 丰席提出於大會提出時得加註意見 (九)執行委員會接受理事長關於本組織各項活動之每年報告並由

之個人商給其職實範圍以內之各種問題 (十)執行委員會應採取一切必要步驟與各種國際組織或具有資格

(十一)執行委員會委員行使大會賦予之權力係代表大會全體而非

代表各自禁風之政府

第六條 祕書處

(二) 理事長由執行委員會提請大會任命之任期六年得連任其服務 (一)秘書應設理事長一人職員若干人

之代表人均可列席但無投票權理事長應向大會及執行委員會提出各種建 條件由大會踊過之理事長爲本組織之行政首長 (三)大會執行委員會及本組織之各委員會開會時理事長或其指定

議以便採取適當措置 之主要考慮點除須顧及非品性效率與技術能力之最高標準外復應儘量顧 (四)理事長應接照大會通過之職員任用條例任用秘害處職員任用

國亦應分重理事長及其所屬職員責任之國際性質對其執行職務不應加以 不得聽取或接受任何政府或任何會外當局之訓令 (六)凡一切有礙國際公務員地位之行動應避免之本組織之各合員 (五)理事長及其所屬職員責任之性質完全爲國際性的執行職務時 及地理及文化區域上之廣泛分配

殊鄉法本條概不加以限制 干涉凡木組織與聯合國組織所訂閱於共同服務任用職員及交換職員之特

第七條 各國國內合作團體

舉及文化團體與本組織之工作發生聯繫以能成立一種國內委員會廣泛代 表其政府及各該捌體者爲宜 (一)各介目國應期的本國情形各自設法使其國內最重要之教育科

應爲各該國用席大台代表图及政府之而問機關並爲凡與本組縱有關事項 (二)各國國內委員台或國內合作團體成立後對於本組織有閱事項 (三) 水紅粒經會目國之語次得山秘書處派員一人長駐或暫住於該

會員國之國內委員會協助推行工作

第八條 會員國之報告

第四節所述建議案與協定案之措施 應為有關教育科學及文化生活與機關之法律規章與統計及其對於第四條 每一會員國應按期向本組織提出報告共方式由大會決定之報告內容

第九條 預算

(二) 在本組織依據第十條之規定與聯合國協定對法條作之下大台 (一)預算由本組織管理之

體及各私人之廚與遺產及補助費 應通過預算使之生效並規定本組織內各會員國對於經濟責任之分担比額 (三)理事長經執行日委會之核准得接受各國政府各公立機關各国

與聯合國組織之關係

規定成立協定而經本組織之大會通過後開始發生該協定應規定兩組織間 述事門機構之一此項關係自與聯合國組織依據聯合國憲章第六十三條之 本組織應儘速與聯合國組織發生關係成爲聯合國影章第五十七條所

內具有自主權力該項協定並得規定聯合國大會有權批准及符割本組織之 有效之合作辦法期達共同目的同時承認本組織在約章規定之權黃範圍以 预算及其他事宜

第十一條 與其他國際專門組織及機構

之關係

得與此項組織及機構成立各種有效的工作關係必要時並得成立各種聯合 目的有關者本組織得與合作爲達到此目的理事長在執行委員會綜理之下 委員會惟與此項組織及機構間所訂立之一切正式辦法均應經由執行委員 一、其他國際政府間之專門組織與機構凡其宗旨及工作與本組織之

糙時理事長得以大會之許可與之訂立雙方同意之 辦法 限以內當共主管當局與本組織大會共同認爲應將共資源及活動移交本組 二、任何國際政府間之專門組織或機構其宗旨及職務適在本組緞備 三、本組織得與其他國際政府間之組織訂立適當辦法規定彼此開會

府方函之國際組織訂立適當辦法藉以取得會商及合作並得邀共担任特種 各種顧問委員會 任務此項合作包括邀請非政府方面之國際組織派還代表參加大會設立之 四、聯合國教育科學文化組檢閱於其權實範圍以內之事務得與非政

第十二條 本組織之法律地位

及常免之規定亦適用於本組織 聯合國組織戀章第一百零四條及第一百零五條中關於該組織法律特

第十三條 修正

通知各會員國 受後始生效力提議修正之草案至少須於提付大會討論前六個月山理事長 有根本變更本組織之目的或增加台昌國之義務時應得三分之二會員國接 一、本約章之修正案経大會出席代表三分之二之可决即生效力但遇

二、爲執行本條規定之事項大會得經三分之二之可決制定議事規策

第十四條 解釋

定提交國際法院或一仲裁法庭裁决之 鼳於水約章之解釋遏有問題或爭議時應由大台依照其議事規則之决 本約章之英文本及法文本具有同等效力

第十五條 生效

在接受文件送達之前亦可在該文件送達以後非經事先或事後簽字該接受 二、本約章山聯合王國政府保管隨時准許加入國家派員簽字簽字可 一、本約章須経接受後始生效力各國之接受文件應交聯合王國政府

不生效力 三、本約章経簽字國二十國之接受即生效此後接受者一經接受立即

生效日期通知聯合國全體會員國 下列簽署人業經依法受福簽字於此英法兩種文字同等有效之約章以

四、聯合王國政府應將共所收到之接受文件及依前節規定之本約章

件正式副本將山聯合王國政府分送聯合國全體會員國政府 公應一九四五年十一月六日在倫敦簽定英法兩種文字並用之原本一 Australia Belgium Bolivia Brazil Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Czecho-Slovakia

Denmark Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Egypt France Greece

Haiti India Iran Trao Lebanon

Liberia Luxembourg Mexico Netherlands, The New Zealand Nicaragua Norway Panama Peru Philippines, The

Syria Turkey Union of South Africa United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Uruguay Venezuela (represented by an

Observer) Yugoslavia

Poland

The following international organisation's were also represented by Observers:

International Labour Organisation

League of Nations Secretariat

League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation

Pan-American Union

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA)

International Bureau of Education

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

After consideration of these drafts and proposals the Conference drew up a Constitution establishing an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and an Instrument establishing a Preparatory Educational, Scientific and Cultural Commission. The Conference also adopted the following Resolution:-

"The seat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organisation shall be in Paris."

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

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this Final Act.

Done in London, the sixteenth day of November, 1945 in a single copy in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic. This copy shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom, by whom certified copies will be sent to all the United

Here follow the signatures of the heads of the delegations.

Article XIV. Interpretation

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

as equally authoritative.

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

Article XV.

Entry into force

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

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

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

ediately.

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

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

being equally authentic.

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

Here follow the signatures of the heads of the delegations 7

FINAL ACT

of the
United Nations Conference
for the Establishment of an Educational
Scientific and Cultural Organisation

The Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of the United Nations was convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France. The invitations were sent out in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference of San Francisco and upon the request of the Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education, in order to promote the aims set out in Article I; paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Conference met in London from the 1st to the 16th November, 1945.

The Governments of the following countries were represented at the Conference by Delegate and Advisers:

Argentine Republic

Guatemala

Saudi Arabia

anisation by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Article XI.

Relations with other specialized international Organi sations and agencies

- 1. This Organisation may co-operate with other specialised intergovernmental organisations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organisations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organisations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.
- 2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organisation and the competent authorities of any other specialised intergovernmental organisations or agencies whose purposes and functions I'e within the competence of this Organisation, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organisation, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for its purpose.

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

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

Article XII.

Legal status of the Organisation

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

Amendments

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

- 2. National Commission or national co-operating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.
- 3. The Organisation may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

Article VIII.

Reports by Member States

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

Article IX.

Budget

- 1. The budget shall be administered by the Organisation.
- 2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organisation subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.
- 3. The Director-General with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and sudventions directly from governments, public and private institutions, associations and private persons.

Article X.

Relations with the United Nations Organisation

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

cerned with questions within its competence.

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

Article VI. Secretariat

- 1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.
- 2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for reappointment. Fe shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organisation.
- 3. The Director-General, or deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the committees of the Organisation. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.
- 4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.
- 5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duries they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organisation. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organisation undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.
- 6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organisation from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organisation for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

Article VII

National Co-operating Bodies

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

States, together with the President of the Conference who shall sit exofficio in an abvisory capacity.

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

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

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

B. Functions

- 5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agend, and programme of work.
- 6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organisation.
- 7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.
- 8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the reguest of six members of the Board.
- 9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organisation, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.
- 10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organisations or qualified persons con-

5 —

Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

- 5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organisation on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organisations.
- 6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.
- 7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C. Voting

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

D. Procedure

- 9. The Ceneral Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference and shall vary from year to year.
- 10. The General Conference shall, at each session, elect a President and other officers and adopt rules of procedure.
- 11. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.
- 12. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E. Observers

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

Article V.

Executive Board

A. Composition

1. The Executive Boare shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member

Membersbip

- 1. Membership of the United Nations Organisation shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- 2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organisation and the United Nations Organisation, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organisation may be admitted to membership of the Organisation, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.
- 3. Members of the Organisation which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organisation shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organisation.
- 4. Members of the Organisation which are expelled from the United Nations Organisation shall automatically cease to be members of this Organisation.

Article III Organs

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

Article IV.

The General Conference

A.Composition

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

B. Functions

- 2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organisation. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.
- 3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.
- 4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two thirds majority shall be required.

tives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organisation was established and which its Charter proclaims.

Article 1

Purposes and Functions

- 1. The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.
 - 2. To realise this purpose the organisation will:
- (a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;
- (b) Give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture; by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity, without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;

by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;

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

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

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

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

Article II

CONSTITUTION

of the

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf their peoples declare

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

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

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

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistances and concern:

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

FOR THESE REASONS.

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

IN CONSEQUENCE WHEREOF

They do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objec-

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