

Final Report

Intergovernmental Conference
on Institutional, Administrative
and Financial Aspects
of Cultural Policies

Venice

24 August-2 September 1970

Unesco



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PRESENTATION

1. The Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies is the first government-level meeting to be held on a world scale to discuss matters relating to culture.

2. What the Secretariat of Unesco expected from this meeting, unique of its kind, was:

- (a) that it provide the opportunity for a comprehensive comparison of past experience, present ideas and future prospects in different countries in this field;
- (b) that from this comparison there should emerge a realization, on an international scale, of the nature and importance of cultural problems in the modern world and of the urgent need for States to find or help find answers;
- (c) that it should formulate recommendations addressed to the States themselves or addressed to Unesco to guide and clarify its programmes for international cultural co-operation.

3. These points were brought out by the Director-General of Unesco in his opening speech. He explained that if culture was now recognized as a matter for joint reflection and study by those with the practical responsibilities, it was because States had awoken to their responsibilities to the cultural life of the nation. Two great ideas underlie this change: firstly, it follows from the recognition of the right to culture that the public authorities have a duty to provide the means of exercising this right; secondly, the concept of development has gradually been expanded, diversified and elaborated, so that cultural development is now realized to be part and parcel of total development, for which therefore the national authorities should have a policy. The methods of cultural policy are no different from those of general development policy. Both have

the same problems of organization. These problems naturally vary in content from country to country, but they include various technical questions of an institutional, administrative and financial nature, which are in some degree common to all countries. These questions, which, by reason of the objective and comparable nature of the data involved, best lend themselves to international exchange and co-operation, were central to the Conference.

4. The Secretariat considers that the results of the Conference came up to these expectations.

5. The Conference was attended by a large number of participants and was internationally very representative, so that in the dialogue that took place it was truly possible for all the different situations and points of view to be reflected. All the aspects of the problem, ends and means alike, were discussed, and particular attention was paid to questions of principle. Eighty draft resolutions were submitted; these were subsequently amalgamated in commission and in plenary, into resolutions which, after thorough discussion, received a large measure of support. The delegations expressed their satisfaction with the conditions and atmosphere in which the discussions had taken place and with the way in which they had been conducted; they expressed the wish that the recommendations made by them to Member States or to Unesco should be followed up by concrete decisions and by short-term or long-term effects. In his address to the closing session, the Director-General announced that he would submit to the General Conference at its sixteenth session proposals relating to the 1971-1972 programme and for the years ahead giving effect to the recommendations made to the Organization.

I. GENERAL REPORT

1. The Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies took place in Venice on the kind invitation of the Italian Government from 24 August to 2 September 1970. It was held pursuant to resolution 15 C/3.331 adopted by the Unesco General Conference at its fifteenth session (1968), by which the Director-General was authorized to study means of contributing to cultural development, particularly by making a study of the institutional, administrative and financial problems confronting cultural action, by convening in 1970 an inter-governmental meeting on this subject...".

2. The inaugural meeting was held in the Doges' Palace, St. Mark's Square, on Monday, 24 August 1970. The delegates, observers and guests were welcomed by the Mayor of Venice. The meeting was then addressed by His Excellency Mr. Misasi, Italian Minister of Education. The opening speech of the Conference was given by the Director-General of Unesco. Thereafter, the Conference met on the premises kindly made available by the Cini Foundation on the Isola San Giorgio Maggiore.

3. While Unesco has organized many conferences at governmental level in education and science, this was the first intergovernmental conference it has organized on culture. It was attended by 39 Ministers of Culture or other Ministers responsible for cultural matters in Member States. In all 86 Member States or Associate Members of Unesco were represented at the Conference, together with two States not members of Unesco; and observers from two intergovernmental, ten international non-governmental organizations and two foundations.*

4. The Conference was intended to afford an opportunity to persons in government to compare experiences regarding programmes, management, administration and budgeting; to discuss their difficulties frankly and in detail, their attempted solutions, failures and successes; and hence to help clarify ideas regarding cultural policy and the requirements involved.

5. A number of meetings of experts were held to prepare the way for the Conference. The Monaco meeting (December 1967) outlined the approach to a cultural policies programme; that in Budapest (July 1968) discussed cultural centres; the Dakar meeting (October 1969) examined the special cultural policy problems of Africa. Recommendations regarding the final preparations and a draft provisional agenda were drawn up by a group of experts who met at Unesco Headquarters in Paris in June 1969.

6. Apart from the Provisional Agenda (SHC/CIPOC/1 Rev.) and annotated Provisional Agenda (SHC/CIPOC/1 Add.) and the Provisional Rules of Procedure (SHC/CIPOC/2 Rev.), the Conference documentation consisted of a background paper (SHC/CIPOC/3) and a working paper (SHC/CIPOC/4). In addition nine issues in the Unesco Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies Series were available to participants. These included a preliminary study (based on the Monaco meeting, December 1967), Cultural Rights as Human Rights, and seven country studies; a further country study was available in provisional form.

7. The first plenary meeting took place at 10.15 a.m. on Tuesday, 25 August 1970. Mr. Angelo Spanio, President of the Cini Foundation, welcomed the delegates to the Foundation premises.

8. On the proposal of Iran, H.E. Mr. Angelo Salizzoni (Italy) was elected President of the Conference by acclamation.

9. The Conference decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from four to eight. It also decided that each of the subsidiary bodies should have two Vice-Chairmen. After making the consequential changes in Rule 3 and Rule 4.2, it then adopted its Rules of Procedure (cf. document SHC/CIPOC/2 Rev.).

10. The Conference elected the following officers:

* A full list of participants is given in Appendix IV.

General report

Vice-Presidents (8):

Hon. Gerard Pelletier (Canada)
H.E. Mr. M. Pahlbod (Iran)
H.E. Dr. Jose Luis Martinez (Mexico)
H.E. Mr. Lucjan Motyka (Poland)
H.E. Mr. Alioune Sene (Senegal)
H.E. Mrs. E.A. Furtseva (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
H.E. Dr. Sarwat Okasha (United Arab Republic)
Miss Nancy Hanks (United States of America)

Chairman of Commission I:

Dr. H.C. Coombs (Australia)

Chairman of Commission II:

H.E. Dr. Zacee Mongo Soo (Cameroon)

Rapporteur-General:

Mr. Kalervo Siikala (Finland)

In addition, the following officers were elected:

Commission I

Vice-Chairmen:

Mrs. Gloria Stolk (Venezuela)
Dr. Abdul Zahir (Afghanistan)

Rapporteur:

Mr. J. Harder Rasmussen (Denmark)

Commission II

Vice-Chairmen:

Mr. Toru Sawada (Japan)
Mr. Jan Bajla (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur:

Mr. Augustin Girard (France)

The Conference further appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the Rapporteur-General; the Rapporteurs of the two Commissions; and Mr. P.M. Kareithi (Kenya), H.E. Mr. M. Valentin Lipatti (Romania), Mr. D. Valenzuela Rodriguez (Chile).

11. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the Steering Committee of the Conference was composed of the President, the eight Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the two Commissions and the Rapporteur-General.

12. Messages to the Conference from His Imperial Majesty The Shahanshah of Iran and H.E. Mr. Charles Helou, President of Lebanon, were read.

13. The delegate of the Socialist Republic of Romania made a declaration regretting the absence from the Conference of a representative of the People's Republic of China, which his delegation regarded as the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people. He also declared that his delegation considered the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam as the only legitimate representative of the people of the Republic of South Viet-Nam. He regretted the absence of representatives of the Democratic

Republic of Germany, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegates of the Republic of China, the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of Korea expressed their disagreement with the statement made by the delegate of Romania.

14. The Conference afforded striking evidence of the growing public awareness, everywhere, of the need to protect cultural values and invigorate cultural activities.

15. It is increasingly realized that laissez-faire is no longer adequate to cope with these needs. Public financial support for culture grows although the rate of growth differs as between countries and is in many cases still insufficient. Cultural needs may not, at first glance, appear as evident and pressing as some others, such as health, education or welfare. It is therefore necessary that governments and other public authorities accept a clear responsibility for culture and formulate long-term policies.

16. Culture, then, closely follows the pattern set by education and science; no one any longer seriously questions the need for systematic planning and long-term policies.

17. Present-day institutional, administrative and financial arrangements have to be considered in the broad context of social and technological changes in contemporary society.

18. Many delegations attempted to give a definition of culture, in order to enlarge and deepen this concept, which is obviously understood in different ways in different countries and parts of the world. While there is general agreement that the creative and performing arts fall within the definition of culture, some speakers felt that physical culture, open air activities and the particular ways and manners in which a society and its members express their sense of beauty and harmony should be taken into account. It was also observed that science and technology are an integral part of contemporary culture.

19. The Conference reached wide agreement on the institutional, administrative and financial aspects of cultural policies which it had been invited to consider.

20. The Conference recalled Article 27 (i) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reads as follows:

"Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits."

21. The Conference also unanimously endorsed the following view, expressed by the Director-General in his opening speech:

"If everyone, as an essential part of his dignity as a man, has the right to share in the cultural heritage and cultural activities of the community... - it follows that the authorities responsible for these comments have a duty, so far as their resources permit, to provide him with the means for such participation."

22. It was on this wide agreement that the Conference built its conclusions and recommendations.

23. From the reflections and the vast amount of information submitted to the Conference by the participating delegations, it is possible to deduce some of the basic social and economic factors which affect the cultural policies of nations.

24. In the technologically advanced countries the increase in leisure time and the rise in the educational level of the population are creating vast new possibilities for cultural activities.

25. The price that these countries are paying for their technological and economic advance is a growing threat to their social and natural environment - not only their inherited monuments and sites but also the possibility of harmoniously developing their urban and rural communities.

26. There is a further threat in the intensive commercial exploitation of new technologies of communication which may render many existing cultural institutions and patterns obsolete and lead to the predominance of a commercial and cosmopolitan mass culture.

27. The economic rôle of the travel industry is rapidly growing. Travellers are attracted by monuments, sites and cultural manifestations. This may endanger cultural values unless proper care is taken to protect them.

28. The dual task of cultural policies in these advanced countries is to use the new possibilities in a creative way and to counteract the ill-effects of technological change and excessive commercialism.

29. In the developing countries, cultural development is being increasingly recognized as an essential component of social and economic development. The establishment and strengthening of national identity through cultural action can even be regarded as a prerequisite for social and economic progress in post-colonial conditions.

30. There is a need to encourage the participation of vast masses of people in cultural activities and thus to replace an imported and alien élite culture with a genuine popular, national culture, based on national forms of expression. The penetration of foreign commercialized cultures is felt as a threat in many developing countries.

31. In many of the latter, the resources devoted to culture are totally insufficient. They lack established cultural institutions, private sources of funds, and trained personnel. Governmental responsibility is therefore correspondingly great.

32. International aid to developing countries should be expanded to include financial and technical help for the promotion of culture and for the preservation of the spiritual and material cultural heritage. This would constitute an important innovation in the programmes of the Second Development Decade, now being planned by the United Nations. The Conference recommended a number of specific projects, on the clear understanding that, in doing so, it was not establishing any kind of priority that

would favour one region or continent over any other or others.

33. It was widely agreed that cultural policies must have a sound economic basis and afford a variety of opportunities for both distribution and participation.

34. As far as the economics of culture is concerned, a government-subsidized price policy can be a very effective means of making culture accessible to every social strata. This is especially important for children and old people. The Conference noted with interest the remarkable results obtained in this respect in many countries which, through subsidies, have a low-price policy for cultural goods and services.

35. A variety of new facilities and methods are also available for the spreading of culture, apart from the traditional libraries, museums, art galleries, theatres, concert halls, and so on.

36. Some of the most important innovations are due to radio, sound recording, paper-backs and, in particular, television. Other important developments, such as direct television transmission by satellite, recorded television, and so on, may rapidly change patterns in the advanced countries and their implications should be carefully studied by those responsible for culture.

37. The mass media sometimes encourage passive participation only. This can and has been countered by such means as cultural clubs and centres, travelling exhibitions and theatre and music performances outside the cities where most cultural facilities are situated.

38. There was clear evidence that new facilities can and do create a new public. The Conference did, however, agree that cultural policy should not only concern itself with production and distribution: culture is not mainly consumption or the preservation of the past but, basically, a shared experience and participation in a creative process. Hence, in many countries, the revival of interest in amateur activities.

39. It was strongly felt that youth should be associated with the formulation of any aspects of cultural policy which ultimately concern or affect them.

40. The Conference agreed that culture is not merely an ornament but an integral part of social life, so that cultural policy should be appreciated in the broad context of general governmental and social policy, regardless of the administrative arrangements adopted.

41. Proper co-ordination between the mass media and educational policy is particularly important if cultural policy is to achieve its desired ends.

42. Those responsible for cultural policy should accordingly co-operate with the mass media people in seeking ways and means of using these media to promote an appreciation of cultural values and encourage participation in cultural activities - particularly in programmes designed for children and the young.

43. The Conference stressed the importance of ensuring a larger cultural and artistic content in education, and voiced some concern over the tendency to adopt a too narrowly utilitarian concept of education and regard it only as a producer of skilled manpower for the economy.

44. The quality and harmony of life will depend to a very great extent on the way in which creativity and the capacity for aesthetic enjoyment are fostered in the young. The Conference noted, in particular, that architecture and the appreciation of architectural values has been neglected in education in most countries. People will want beautiful cities and houses only if they are educated to distinguish between good and bad architecture.

45. The importance of culture in the effort to achieve educational equality was also stressed. However adequate the provision for equality of educational opportunity may seem, children with a poor socio-cultural background are often educationally handicapped. Hence the need to pay more attention to increasing the cultural content of education.

46. To raise the cultural levels, adequate educational and training facilities are needed for creative and performing artists and the other personnel involved.

47. There should be adequate provision for a cultural content also in adult education and in the new programmes of integrated life-long education. These should not be restricted to mere professional and technical retraining.

48. If culture is to serve in improving the quality of life in contemporary society, cultural issues must be taken into account in community planning. Planning cannot be based solely on economic considerations. Just as technology is being forced to take account of the ecological implications of what it does, so community planners should be asked to consider by which ways and means the often depressing atmosphere of new urban areas could be improved by providing facilities for cultural and recreational activities and, in general, by so designing these areas as to provide their inhabitants with access to such facilities. Similarly with slum clearance programmes and other efforts to improve the quality of old urban areas. Finally, attention should be given in national and regional planning to the cultural needs of rural areas which, in many countries, have always been neglected. In the effort to invigorate rural areas the provision of cultural facilities might be decisive.

49. Hence it may be necessary, in many countries to reconsider the qualifications and training of community planners.

50. The governmental machinery for formulating and executing cultural policies varies greatly from one country to another. The degree of direct governmental involvement depends upon the socio-economic system, the ideological character and the degree of economic and technological development of the country concerned. It is, therefore,

not possible to recommend any standard structure applicable in all countries. Cultural affairs will in any case probably affect several authorities and demand proper co-ordination between them.

51. There was wide agreement, however, on two essential tasks that governments must take responsibility for: the adequate financing and proper planning of cultural institutions and programmes.

52. It is essential to avoid centralized bureaucracy; for, here, decentralization and the delegation of authority can and should be the rule more than in most other sectors of administration.

53. In countries with several cultural, ethnic or linguistic communities, and in countries with a federal structure, cultural autonomy is overwhelmingly accepted as a guiding principle.

54. Once the necessary institutional and administrative framework has been established, decision-making powers should be transferred to the community.

55. Particular care should be given to the freedom of the artist; in this sense the Conference repudiated the proverb that "he who pays the fiddler calls the tune". Artists should also have a say in the bodies where cultural policy is made.

56. The freedom of the artist is a fundamental human right but it also serves the common good as an antidote to sterile bureaucratization and in fostering creative criticism, initiative and innovation in the society.

57. It was pointed out that the freedom of the artist and of artistic expression is not only a legal conception but to be effective presupposes material conditions which allow the artist to work.

58. In some countries, the freedom of the artist does not extend to such expressions in art as might incite to war, inhumanity, hatred or racialism, which are specifically and generally condemned.

59. The Conference was unanimous regarding the equality and dignity of every culture, believing that there should be no room in the contemporary world for cultural imperialism in the historic sense of the word. There is wide apprehension, however, concerning the prospects of independent cultural development in smaller countries, in areas which are economically weak, and especially in indigenous societies, all of which may be eroded by the commercialized mass culture of the rich and powerful countries. If this continues unhampered, the result will be a general cultural impoverishment, and monotony.

60. The answer is not to be found in cultural isolationism, which is virtually impossible, or excessive nationalism, which is harmful to international relations.

61. The undesirable tendencies should rather be countered with the help of jointly discussed and commonly agreed cultural policies and by broad and active international cultural co-operation, mutually enriching to all concerned, instead of mere cultural propaganda directed at one another.

62. The Conference felt that this would be

particularly important in the relations between the technologically advanced and the developing countries. It would be short-sighted to restrict these relations to economic and political matters only.

63. It is in this spirit that the Conference endorsed the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in 1966, and invited the attention of the international community to the importance of cultural relations as a real basis for peaceful and friendly co-operation between nations.

64. The Conference drew attention to the necessity of safeguarding and strengthening international peace as the indispensable condition for

the growth and protection of every nation's culture and world culture as a whole.

65. It was agreed that the Conference had been remarkably successful. The atmosphere in the debates was cordial. Unesco was congratulated on its initiative in convening the Conference, and the Italian hosts were warmly thanked for their excellent arrangements and hospitality.

66. The city of Venice, symbolizing the main themes of the Conference, in its struggle to combine the vitality of modern times with respect and care for its inherited beauty, left an unforgettable imprint upon the mind of everybody who was associated with this great venture.

CLOSING SESSION

1. The Conference observed a minute's silence in memory of the French writer François Mauriac, of whose death it had just learnt.

2. One delegation proposed that the year 1975 be proclaimed International Cultural Development Year and that, to mark it, another world inter-governmental conference be held to evaluate the progress made in the development of culture.

3. The heads of four delegations spoke, each of them in one of the Conference's working languages, expressing their satisfaction with the atmosphere in which the discussions had taken place and with the results achieved by the Conference. On behalf of all the participants, they paid tribute to the skill with which the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General, the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the two

commissions and the members of the drafting committee had acquitted themselves of their duties.

4. The Director-General attempted to define the contribution made by the Conference to the evaluation of ideas, outlined the objectives emerging from its work as being applicable for the Organization's programmes, and stressed the determination shown by all the participants to strive for a consensus of views, which, in his opinion, testified to the importance they attached to the rôle of culture in the modern world.

5. The President congratulated the participants on the spirit of co-operation and tolerance which had informed their discussions; he appealed to all the delegations to see to it that the message of the Conference was heard by their governments.

II. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION No. 1

The Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies,

Recalling that everything possible should be done to create the economic and social conditions that permit free democratic access to culture,

Recalling that it is necessary to respect all opinions, in all cultures at all levels without discrimination,

Recalling the need to put the accent in life-long education as much on improving the quality of life as on improving standards of living,

Recalling the threat to man and his environment brought about by the forces of technology he has himself called into being,

Recommends that Unesco

- (i) organize regional meetings at ministerial level, and other meetings, as required, on key questions of cultural policy, including those mentioned above; and that, in particular, special attention be paid to the preparation of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Cultural Policies in Europe, scheduled for 1972.
- (ii) Consider declaring 1975 as International Cultural Development Year.

RESOLUTION No. 2

The Conference,

Considering that the preservation and development of the culture of each nation and world culture as a whole are only possible under the conditions of a stable peace,

Recalling the outstanding rôle which, according to its Constitution, Unesco has to play "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture",

Recalling in this connexion the importance of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in 1966,

Resolutions

Acknowledging the contribution made by Unesco to the cause of peace, cultural development and international co-operation,

Considering, nevertheless, that further efforts should be made to develop and diversify international cultural co-operation,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take all possible measures to encourage international cultural exchanges as an instrument for the mutual enrichment of national cultures and for bringing the nations closer together;
- (b) base international cultural co-operation on the fundamental principles of international law, that is to say, respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, non-interference in internal matters, and mutual advantage;
- (c) strengthen, by means of culture and information, their work in support of peace and international understanding, and consequently take appropriate action against the production, publication and circulation of works which contain incitements to hatred between nations, to violence and to war;

2. Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) promote cultural exchanges between Member States and exchanges of information and research on subjects of common interest;
- (b) devote a larger section of its programme to the problems of serving international understanding and peace through culture;
- (c) study the possibility of convening an international conference of persons engaged in science, culture and education, to consider the problems of peace and humanism;
- (d) publish the results of an international survey on the theme of cultural co-operation as an important factor in strengthening and developing peaceful relations between different countries and peoples.

RESOLUTION No. 3

The Conference,

Recalling the significance attached by Unesco's Constitution to the respect, conservation and protection of all cultures,

Referring to the provisions of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and recalling Article I of the Declaration of the Principles of International Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at the fourteenth session (1966),

Recommends that, in cases of armed conflict, States should refrain from all acts detrimental to the cultural property and heritage of other peoples which would clearly be a violation of the rules and principles of international law.

Further recommends that any State occupying the territory of another people should fully respect, protect and preserve the cultural property and heritage of that people, and that such occupation should end as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION No. 4

The Conference,

Recalling Article I of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, reading "Every culture possesses worth and value ... it is the right and duty of each people to develop its own culture ... in their rich multiplicity, variety and mutual influence, all cultures are part of the common inheritance of mankind",

Considering the importance of cultural development for the general advancement of the developing countries,

Conscious of the need to eliminate the consequence of colonialism and to protect national cultures from neo-colonialism and ideological expansionism,

Realizing that indigenous cultures in many countries today are threatened because, for lack of resources, training institutes and trained personnel, very little is being done to preserve their cultural heritage,

Considering that the resources of bilateral or multilateral aid are inadequate in so far as cultural development is concerned,

Considering that in bilateral and multilateral aid a clear distinction is made between cultural development projects and projects dealing with education and schools, and that equal attention should be given to each,

Recommends that Unesco:

1. seek ways and means of helping Member States to ensure the protection of indigenous cultures against harmful external influences;
2. organize international exchanges of experience for the benefit of the developing countries on the preservation of national cultures, and reinforce its training and fellowship programme accordingly;
3. include in its programme specific projects for the promotion and recording of oral traditions;
4. study the possibility of establishing an international clearing house on surviving pre-industrial cultures;
5. undertake a survey on the effects of urbanization on the traditional cultural activity of rural populations, particularly in the developing countries;
6. help the developing countries to provide the infrastructure needed for radio and television services;
7. arrange a series of meetings to bring cinema, radio and television specialists together with African musicians, poets, historians and other experts in oral traditions to explore film, radio and television possibilities and their adaptation to the expression of African modes of thought and life;
8. produce a systematic series of films in co-operation with African producers on the main manifestations of different African cultures;
9. assist African States in the production and distribution of films and television programmes specially designed for African children and young Africans;
10. undertake a study to identify those areas in Latin America most affected by the rapid disappearance of national and popular values under the impact of the new forms of commercial mass media, and determine how Unesco could best help in safeguarding those values;

Resolutions

11. consider the possibility of setting up a Latin American film institute;
12. co-operate effectively with the African Cultural Council of the Organization of African Unity and afford it technical aid,
13. give all necessary aid to the promotion of Arab culture;
14. prepare a series of publications entitled: "Inventory of Monuments and Works of Traditional Art";
15. endorse the proposal to start publication as from 1971 of a new Unesco magazine, provisionally entitled: "Problems of the Development of National Cultures".

RESOLUTION No. 5

The Conference,

Recommends that Member States

- (i) involve creative artists in the formulation and implementation of their cultural policies;
- (ii) explore means by which creative artists can be helped to develop their talents;

Recommends that Member States support the work of the International Audio-visual Institute for Music, Dance and Theatre (IMDT), set up with Unesco assistance in 1969 to help creative and performing artists to acquaint themselves with the new forms of expression made available to them by technical media;

Recommends that Member States co-operate actively in the work of the Inter-Cultural Information and Co-ordination Group for Music, Theatre and Concerts, now established in Venice with a view to facilitating the international circulation of artists;

Recommends that Unesco promote regional and international meetings for artists working in theatre, cinema, television, literature, music and the plastic arts;

RESOLUTION No. 6

The Conference,

Believing that, although it is not necessary to be highly educated to be moved, inspired and strengthened by the arts, education is a vital element in the creation and dissemination of culture,

Considering the need to give teachers in general schools the necessary basic knowledge to enable them to be aware of the profoundly educative and human value of culture, to recognize it as one of the essential factors in the harmonious development of the personality, and to realize the value of a awakening the sensitivity of children and young people,

Recommends that Member States invite the authorities concerned to arrange the training programmes for teachers in general and arts subjects in such a way that they can acquire a sufficient knowledge of cultural matters to enable them to understand and support the cultural activities carried out in their schools.

Recommends that Unesco should make a survey in Member States of the provision made for education in the arts, and practical art and leisure activities, in school curricula, and submit the results of this survey to the Intergovernmental Meeting on Cultural Policies in Europe scheduled for 1972.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

The Conferéce,

Draws the attention of Member States to the need to encourage life-long education, in and out of school,

Recalling that the principle of life-long education implies a radical change in the traditional attitude of societies towards education and culture,

Recalling that the conditions of contemporary life threaten to make human behaviour uniform and passive,

Recalling the danger of life-long education becoming no more than a matter of in-service occupational training,

Convinced that participation by the greatest possible number of people of their own free choice in the greatest possible variety of cultural activities is essential to the development of the basic human values and the dignity of the individual, sole guarantee of a cultural life integrated into contemporary society,

Recommends that Member States seek to ensure that life-long education leads to more active participation in culture, in the belief that the enrichment of the cultural life of the masses must go hand in hand with the promotion of material prosperity;

Urges Member States to strengthen their existing arrangements for life-long education and speed up current projects, more particularly by:

- (a) making the necessary credits available;
- (b) making all teachers aware of the vital importance of life-long education and training them to cope with the intellectual and artistic education of children and adults, male and female;
- (c) training socio-cultural organizers ("animateurs");

Requests Unesco to continue its studies on these problems and to provide assistance to Member States which may ask for it.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

The Conference,

Recalling the constant technological developments affecting audio-visual communication, including transmission by satellites, and the necessity of safeguarding the moral and economic rights and interests of creative and performing artists and writers,

Recalling what has already been done to safeguard these rights and interests by the Berne Convention and the Stockholm revision of the Berne Convention,

Invites Member States which have not yet brought their domestic legislation into line with the Universal Copyright Convention, adopted under the auspices of Unesco in 1952, to do so as soon as possible.

Resolutions

RESOLUTION NO. 9

The Conference,

Recommends that, with a view to accelerating the active participation of increasingly large sectors of the population in the creative and cultural life of their countries, Member States should associate non-governmental organizations as closely as possible with the elaboration and implementation of their cultural policies;

Further recommends that Unesco should intensify its co-operation with the international non-governmental organizations concerned with cultural policy and cultural activities.

RESOLUTION NO. 10

The Conference,

Considering the ever-increasing movement of tourists throughout the world with little appreciation of the significance of the cultural heritage and the need to respect it,

Considering that the liaison between the authorities responsible for tourism and those concerned with the preservation of the cultural heritage is far from satisfactory,

Recommends:

A. At national level, that each State should:

- (1) take measures to improve such liaison;
- (2) ensure that greater attention is paid in education to instilling the appreciation of the cultural heritage and the need to respect it;
- (3) endeavour to ensure that travel agency staff and guides receive training in the appreciation of cultural property;
- (4) study the possibility of devoting part of the income derived from tourism to the upkeep and development of the cultural heritage;

B. At international level, that the competent international organizations study:

- (1) measures to ensure the effective protection in accordance with the Venice Charter of the architectural and natural heritage against exploitation for reputedly touristic purposes;
- (2) the desirability of arranging round table meetings to discuss essential links between culture and tourism.

Expresses the hope that all States will plan for tourist expansion in such a way as to make due allowance for the protection and development of all historical monuments and sites.

III. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, RESEARCH ON CULTURAL POLICIES, INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND THE ROLE OF UNESCO IN REGARD TO CULTURAL POLICY QUESTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 11

The Conference,

Believing that culture is an inalienable and indivisible human right and that it pervades all aspects of life,

Recognizing the growing importance of culture in individual and community development, and the increasing rôle of public authorities in promoting cultural activities,

Recommends to Member States, which have not yet done so, to ratify the Agreement facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character (1948) and the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Material (1950);

Recommends to Member States that they assist the creation of works of art and their circulation by such means as tax and fiscal concessions, and by easy access to premises where work of a creative and experimental nature may be continuously undertaken by artists;

Recommends that each Member State designate if possible one institution to be responsible for the co-ordination of international exchanges in the cultural policy sector;

Recommends that Unesco should:

- (a) give greater emphasis in its cultural programme to matters of cultural policy and assist Member States at their request, to formulate and establish adequate institutional, administrative and financing policies;
- (b) pay increasing attention to the collection of comparable data on the promotion of cultural policy, planning methods and legislation, public and private cultural institutions, including those dealing with mass media, cultural co-operation between Member States, and to the dissemination of these data through periodical and non-periodical publications;
- (c) study the various types of institutional infrastructure for meeting the specific cultural needs of different communities and the effective ways of providing them;
- (d) study the possibility: (i) of co-ordinating the work of existing international and national research centres dealing with cultural policies as a part of regional, national and local planning; and (ii) of setting up regional centres for this purpose;
- (e) encourage Member States to adopt legal measures for preservation of individual architectural monuments and groups of buildings;

RESOLUTION NO. 12

The Conference,

Considering that cultural development is one of the essential factors in general development and that the economics and sociology of culture are among the least investigated aspects of cultural policy,

Recommends that Member States encourage by legislation and other means the establishment and development of national and international foundations for cultural purposes;

Recommends that Unesco work in co-operation with such foundations;

Recommends that Unesco consider the possibility of setting up one or more international information and documentation centres for the study of the economics of culture, the financing of cultural activities, and the development of methods of evaluation which can be used in cultural planning in Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

The Conference,

Recommends that Unesco make adequate provision in its programme:

- (a) to study and evaluate the systems of training of specialists, organizers, administrators and others responsible for carrying out cultural policy programmes in a number of Member States;
- (b) to support international training courses and public or private training schemes which take into account the specific aims of cultural policies in different countries;
- (c) to award fellowships to nationals of countries which do not have suitable training facilities;

Recommends that Unesco study the feasibility of setting up an international audio-visual centre for the dramatic arts on a non-commercial basis.

RESOLUTION NO. 14

The Conference, on the eve of the Second Development Decade,

Recognizing the principle of equality of cultures and the universality of the cultural heritage of nations,

Recalling the efforts of the developing countries to promote their national cultures and preserve and extend their cultural heritage,

Recalling that these countries lack the material resources and the trained personnel necessary to ensure the safeguard of the cultural heritage and to promote as quickly as desirable the conditions of cultural creativity and to intensify cultural actions, and to ensure international cultural co-operation on equal terms,

Recalling that it is very difficult for those countries to obtain from existing international agencies and bilateral sources substantial loans and aid for cultural development,

Appeals to the developed countries, under arrangements for bilateral and international aid, to increase the help they provide to the developing countries in connexion with their cultural heritage and particularly by facilitating the training of scientific and technical personnel in the cultural field, by supplying materials and equipment and, possibly, by according them substantial financial aid,

Recommends that developed countries intensify their exchanges of information and experience with the developing countries regarding ways of solving institutional, administrative and financial problems with a view to helping them to find the best solutions for their own cultural policy problems;

Recommends that, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, Unesco increase the number of projects concerned with the development of cultural tourism, as such projects link the conservation of the cultural heritage in a practical way with the promotion of culture and general economic progress;

Recommends that Unesco explore the feasibility of setting up a Cultural Development Bank and/or Fund, as a financial agency assisting Unesco, to be run on lines fairly similar to the international banks.

RESOLUTION NO. 15

The Conference, finally

Recommends that Member States devote an adequate proportion of their national budgets to cultural development.

RESOLUTION NO. 16

The Conference,

Recognizing that, in order to ensure the right to culture of individuals and nations and to face the dangers which threaten cultures, governments have a duty to establish clear and coherent cultural policies,

Considering that the development of cultural policies requires an objective knowledge of the situation in which various groups within society find themselves, of their needs and of the resources available with which to satisfy them,

Recommends that Unesco:

1. give priority in its cultural programmes to the study and spread of the principles and methods of cultural policies;
2. provide international or national research centres with technical assistance and, where necessary and if possible, with financial aid;
3. promote the training, briefing and exchange of experts, and secure their assistance for those countries that request it;
4. prepare, publish and circulate relevant documents and information on problems concerning cultural development, and continue the publication of surveys on the cultural policies of Member States.

Resolutions and recommendations

RESOLUTION No. 17

The Conference,

Considering that the establishment of cultural policy should be based on objective and adequate data,

Noting that international statistics in the cultural field are still inadequate;

Recommends that Unesco:

1. continue to study, in consultation with other appropriate international organizations, suitable methods for establishing cultural statistics which can be used in formulating cultural policies with particular reference to:
 - (a) expenditure on culture by public authorities and other agencies and individuals;
 - (b) patterns of cultural behaviour in various groups of the population;
2. promote research to establish indicators for cultural development as part of overall development.

RESOLUTION No. 18

The Conference,

Considering that it is the first international meeting of governmental representatives specially responsible for cultural policies,

Noting the complexity and novelty of the tasks connected with cultural development,

Recommends that Unesco encourage studies that will make it possible to devise strategies for cultural action adapted to the needs of individuals and nations, with due regard to their economic, social and historical situation. These studies should determine, on the one hand, the ultimate aims and the content of this action and, on the other, the criteria and conditions governing intervention by the public authorities, more especially by the use of appropriate forecasting and planning methods.

RESOLUTION No. 19

The Conference,

Considering that the preservation, enhancement and development of the various national or local cultures, which are sometimes tending to deteriorate or to disappear, constitute a cultural responsibility not only for the governments concerned, but also for the community of nations,

Noting that many Member States have within their borders a diversity of cultural and linguistic communities which may contribute to the enrichment of their national life,

Recognizing the impact that new media of communication may have on the existence of these cultures,

Concludes that the problems raised by the development of these cultures constitute a priority matter for research and reflection and a starting point for the formulation of any cultural policy,

Recommends that Member States give increasing support to the activities relating to cultural co-operation undertaken by Unesco for research, training and dissemination in the field of popular and traditional cultures;

Recommends that Unesco make provision for the preparation of a long-term programme of international co-operation on popular and traditional cultures to promote research, the training of specialists and the dissemination of folk culture;

Recommends, moreover, that Unesco encourage, among Member States, an exchange of the conclusions drawn from their experience and the findings of their research in this field by the use of all appropriate means, including the convening of an international conference

RESOLUTION No. 20

The Conference,

Observing that audio-visual media, above all films and television, are already exerting a profound influence on the nations and offer an unprecedented opportunity but also dangers for the various cultures of the world,

Considering that foreseeable technical progress, whether it takes the form of satellites, television networks or other electronic apparatus, is sure to have a profound effect on the forms of access to culture and of artistic creation, in particular by making available to an ever larger number of creative artists increasingly refined, increasingly easy to use and increasingly inexpensive tools,

Conscious of the unequal distribution of these media and of the limited possibilities that are open to developing countries for turning their advantages to account,

1. Recommends that Unesco study the possibility of overcoming the differences in the degree of development of mass media in individual countries, particularly by
 - (a) preparing an inventory of the audio-visual media adapted to the needs of small communities and encouraging experiments with these media;
 - (b) assisting Member States to evaluate their needs in the matter of technicians and audio-visual cultural programmes;
 - (c) encouraging, through international exchanges of cultural programmes, a knowledge of foreign cultures, in order to make all nations conscious of their common heritage and to help them to understand one another;
 - (d) offering technical assistance in this field to the developing countries;
 - (e) taking, in particular, all useful steps to help the developing countries to produce, in a systematic and planned fashion, films and radio and television broadcasts on the various aspects of traditional cultures, and to make films specially designed for children and young people in those countries;
 - (f) bringing together artists from these countries, experts on traditional cultures and on audio-visual media to prepare such productions;
2. Invites Unesco to co-operate with the other organizations of the United Nations system in drawing up international instruments designed to ensure, in the use of these new media of communication, and more especially of satellites, respect for the principle of equality of cultures, for peaceful relations between nations and for non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
3. Invites Member States to see to it that, without prejudice to the freedom of expression of creative artists, the content of cinematographic films and television programmes respect the most generally accepted educational and moral principles, and promotes, particularly for the benefit of the young, the ideals of humanism and respect for the individual;
4. Recommends that Unesco devote a research programme to the cultural effects of the new audio-visual media, to include meetings of experts, studies and publications and to deal with the following topics among others:

Resolutions and recommendations

- (a) films, television programmes and the values of humanism;
- (b) the relations between the mass media of communication and cultural centres;
- (c) the links between television programme producers and the public;
- (d) television as a means of introducing culture and life-long education to various age groups of the public;
- (e) television as a creative centre;
- (f) television in its relations with the traditional means of access to culture (books, the theatre, for instance);
- (g) television, children and young people;
- (h) the legal and economic obstacles that stand in the way of exchanges and relaying of television programmes.

RESOLUTION No. 21

The Conference,

Recognizing young people are increasingly involved in cultural matters,

Recommends that Unesco arrange, more especially in co-operation with specialist institutes and with national and international youth organizations, for the conduct of research into the rôle and place of youth in the cultural progress of society.

RESOLUTION No. 22

The Conference,

Recognizing that, since it is at the age when they are at school that men are most receptive to aesthetic values, schools are still among the best instruments for the democratization of culture,

Recommends that Unesco carry out studies on the place and methods of aesthetic education in general education.

RESOLUTION No. 23

The Conference,

Considering that the cultural treasures accumulated by countries in their museums and at their archaeological sites should provide an opportunity for combining the heritage of the past with the creative endeavours of the present and for providing access by all to culture,

Recommends that Unesco encourage studies to investigate the possibility of using museums and archaeological sites as multipurpose instruments for the promotion of cultural activities.

RESOLUTION No. 24

The Conference,

Considering that the advance of industrialization and urbanization is creating a new environment which influences man's way of feeling and expression,

Considering that the management of the human environment by the protection of the natural environment, by the integration of the architectural heritage into economic and social life and by architecture and the visual arts should be part and parcel of cultural policy,

Considering that research and action in this field should be interdisciplinary,

Invites Unesco:

- (1) to draw up a statement of the measures adopted by Member States for environmental management;
- (2) to promote among Member States the study of the formulae for urban development best suited to the full flowering of a harmonious cultural life;
- (3) to promote interdisciplinary research, more particularly into the relationship between ecology and culture.

IV. ANNEXES

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMISSION

1. Commission I held eight sessions on 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31 August under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. C. Coombs (Australia). It elected Dr. A. Zahir (Afghanistan) and Mrs. Gloria Stolk (Venezuela) Vice-Chairmen and Mr. J. Harder Rasmussen (Denmark) Rapporteur. The Director-General was represented by Professor R. Hoggart, Assistant Director-General (Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture).

2. The Commission's terms of reference were to discuss items 8 and 10 of the agenda, to report to the plenary and to submit to it draft recommendations pertaining to these items for adoption by the Conference.

3. The Commission was working while the debate in plenary was still in its early stages. Hence it was not able to use conclusions from the plenary discussion of item 7 of the agenda, "The rôle of public authorities in defining and achieving the objectives of cultural development", in its own discussions of "The promotion and organization of cultural development by public authorities".

4. The representative of the Director-General gave a brief introductory speech filling out the annotated agenda.

5. The Commission limited itself strictly to its mandate as defined by the agenda, and decided not to discuss the important and numerous questions about the rôle of the mass media in cultural development.

6. A number of delegates gave short descriptions of the administrative structures in their countries. This enabled the Commission to compare various systems and strengthened the sense that structures vary according to, for example, the administrative tradition of each country and its economic, social and political system. The administrative arrangements of central authorities

range from one ministry or department of cultural affairs to dispersal among a number of ministries, each responsible for a particular part of cultural policy. In many countries a Ministry of Culture has recently been created. Several delegates announced that the decision had been taken or at least was being considered, to establish a single ministry responsible for culture. It was stressed that even if one ministry has over-all responsibility, or whatever the structure, the planning and implementation of a comprehensive cultural policy presupposes a close co-ordination between the work of many governmental authorities. The broad concept of culture, which seems to be accepted by many governments, includes fields which fall under the responsibility of other ministries or agencies, such as of education or housing or social services. Hence, co-ordinating councils at the national level or liaison committees linking several government departments or ministries have been set up in some countries. In many countries the plans for cultural development are part of the over-all planning for the whole community. This seems of course desirable but it was pointed out that, especially in the sphere of culture, there is need for enough flexibility to permit plans to be changed in response to changes in or re-evaluations of conditions at any given time. It was suggested that, in countries where they do not yet exist, networks of cultural centres should be set up, especially in rural areas, small towns and the outskirts of large cities; such centres would stimulate cultural life both by activities of their own and by co-ordinating the activities of other organizations and groups.

7. The importance of co-ordination is emphasized by yet another main factor in cultural administration, i. e. the need for decentralization. Most countries accepted decentralization as a

guiding principle in cultural administration. This would seem to be true of States with a federal constitution as well as of those with a centralized authority. Examples were given of governmental agencies, such as arts councils, which have been repeated at all administrative levels, from the federal government, where this exists, to the State; from the State to the province or local authority down to the smallest unit, the village. The rôle of the State is often confined to central planning and to the granting of financial subsidies to local bodies. It is these which are, in many cases, the executive agencies, and here the State exerts little influence on the detailed implementation of plans or the reallocation of grants. Regions differ in their ability to raise local funds, and some cultural activities may need more subsidies from the central government than others. This suggests that there should be not only flexibility but a decision as to priorities. Several delegates stressed that cultural organization should provide for the protection of the cultures of minority groups within States. If such groups are to have some autonomy, opportunities for differing structures in the various fields of cultural policy may have to be provided. Artists and workers in cultural activities should be closely associated with the cultural administration. This could be done either by inviting them to serve on administrative committees or by organizing close co-operation between the administrators and the unions of artists, where these exist.

8. Several delegates gave fairly detailed information about the over-all budgets for culture and the percentage of the total State budget so allocated. It was, however, agreed that these figures could not be compared at the present stage and that methods for collecting internationally-comparable statistics needed to be established. This would help governments assess and evaluate their cultural budgets - and their cultural policies - both over-all and in specific fields. Such budgetary statistics must include all spending both by the government and by local authorities at all levels, but should also include as far as possible private funds allocated through trusts, foundations, etc. In spite of the lack of comparable data it is evident that in many nations in the world the budget for cultural activities and for new cultural programmes has increased considerably in recent years. It is just as evident that the greatest problem for many, though not for all, ministries or other agencies dealing with culture, is to ensure that a large enough part of the State budget is allocated to cultural matters. Some members proposed that all States should devote a certain minimum percentage, for example, one per cent of the State budget, to cultural development. Others feared that this would be too low a percentage. Yet others felt that it presupposed a uniform basis of cultural statistics, and others argued that to try to fix a percentage which would apply to all countries was to ignore great and, at present, inescapable differences in

each country's resources and priorities.

9. Several delegates emphasized the importance of private financial participation. It was felt that such financing may give the receiving association, institution or individual artist greater freedom than could be obtained by official subsidies. In some countries one of the aims of the official cultural policy is to help the private organizations their cultural activities. An example was given a method by which State grants match private investment in any project. In some countries private associations, which take care of part of the financing, are set up after an initial period of exclusive official financing. Legislation securing the establishment and working of cultural foundations was therefore proposed, as well as international co-operation between them. Another point of view was that private cultural foundations might follow purposes of their own, alien to that of the cultural policy of the government and that their concept of culture may tend to be more exclusive than the governmental agencies. Subscription among the general public so as to set up funds for artistic cultural projects was proposed as an experiment analogous to the well-known subscribing of funds for welfare and health.

10. Several delegates claimed that there was a close interaction between cultural, economic and general development, in the sense that cultural investments are to be regarded as (long-term) investments in the general development of the whole society. Other delegates were not convinced that there is a close relationship between culture and economy, except perhaps in cultural tourism. Recognizing the importance of the question in itself and in view of the impetus which might be given to obtaining funds for cultural development, it was suggested that the various aspects of the interaction between cultural, economic and general development be studied closely.

11. Great interest was shown in a fuller use of human resources in executing a cultural policy. Decentralization implies the participation of a large number of people, many of them volunteers. There is a trend in many countries for the total staff of cultural administrators to be rather small but for a very large number of volunteers, working in associations, to form the main body who encourage cultural activities. Nevertheless, now that the idea of a deliberate cultural policy is so widespread, the days are over when enthusiasm can make up for lack of skill; personal involvement is always essential, but a certain amount of professional knowledge, both administrative and in the relevant field of culture, is indispensable. The importance of training cultural workers and administrators was therefore stressed by many delegates, and it was felt that this was an area where international co-operation could be particularly fruitful. Results have already been achieved in some countries which, for both their successes and their failures, ought to be made known to other

nations. National and international training courses should be organized. They could have a far-reaching effect, and could be a powerful instrument in making cultural activities much more widely available. The importance of training brings out the connexions between education and culture which are reflected in the administrative systems of many countries. One speaker pointed out that security of employment and satisfactory working conditions within the profession would foster the recruitment of cultural workers. Yet vigorous amateur movements in all branches of the arts are vital, both for making culture more widely available, and for recruiting new talents; they also guarantee the continuity and renovation of the cultural tradition.

12. The question of cultural development in the developing countries was generally regarded as one of the main subjects for discussion. These countries need to preserve their cultural heritage, and in this context a request was put forward by several Member States that artistic and cultural treasures which had been taken out of their countries before they attained independence should be restored to them. It was suggested that Unesco might exert moral influence on governments to this end. It was suggested that Member States be asked, where the cultures of other peoples come, for one reason or another, under their supervision, to assist their preservation and dissemination. A great need was felt for the training of restoration workers and for legal and financial measures to ensure the survival of historical monuments threatened by rapid social economic and technological change. The preservation and restoration of cultural and historical monuments is closely linked with the development of cultural tourism, which again is an important means of economic development. The need for assistance from bilateral and multilateral resources for such projects was stressed. Though the extreme importance of the cultural heritage was recognized, it was strongly argued that cultural policy should not be limited to conservation, but should be actively concerned also with innovation and creation. One delegate spoke of the need and value of reaching a symbiosis of different cultural trends. Once culture becomes more widely available, great demands are made on administrative, financial and human resources. To set up local centres to ensure the access of all people to culture would require an immense amount of equipment, and this might be provided through international co-operation. The attention of the Commission was drawn to problems which the international copyright instruments and other arrangements raise for developing countries. One speaker pointed out the difficulties of reintegrating the minority alienated from their cultural tradition by higher education, which has often been received in countries with a different cultural background.

13. It is important to find new ways and means of financing the cultural progress of these

developing countries, since existing multilateral and bilateral resources are mainly allocated for economic and technological purposes. Whilst in no way reducing these sources, many delegates felt that supplementary resources for cultural development must be created, preferably in the form of an international bank and/or fund which would give loans on easy terms to projects for cultural development. Such an institution, whilst covering cultural development in all its forms, should have as one of its main objects to help the preservation of the monuments of the cultural heritage. The setting up of such an important financial institution poses very complicated problems which deserve the closest and quickest possible attention.

14. The timing of the Conference was thought to be particularly well chosen, since the cultural policies of many Member States are in transition, with new formulations being sought and new goals reached for. At such a time, international co-operation and the exchange of ideas and information are of great value. The need for a better organization of international co-operation has now become urgent, and here Unesco must play a leading rôle. The Commission endorsed the proposal that regional conferences of ministries responsible for cultural affairs should be convened regularly. The need for comparable data in all fields has already been stressed. Their provision depends on the possibility of internationally standardizing budgetary, financial and other data relevant to cultural activities. This does not detract from the usefulness of the series of monographs on the cultural policies of Member States which is successfully under way. It must be emphasized that to standardize information on cultural policy is in no way to try to standardize the content of national cultural policies. Along with the strengthening of multilateral co-operation, bilateral cultural relations must be expanded. Unesco could be instrumental in this, *inter alia* by acting as a clearing house for information about cultural agreements between Member States. Since the projects brought to the attention of Unesco, and the public at large which call for the preservation and restoration of endangered monuments of universal interest are numerous, it was proposed that Unesco establish a mobile group of experts to define priorities. The NGOs working in collaboration with Unesco cover a broad field of artistic and other cultural activities. It was suggested that Unesco, in consultation with the most relevant of these organizations, should study the need for co-ordinating their activities.

15. In general much is expected of Unesco in this field, and a great increase in the relevant sections of the budget will be needed if expectations are to be fulfilled.

16. On the basis of the discussion the Commission submitted the attached draft recommendation to the plenary of the Conference for adoption.

ANNEX II

REPORT OF SECOND COMMISSION

1. Commission II held five meetings - on 25, 29 and 31 August and 1 September. The Chairman was Mr. Zachee Mongo Soo (Cameroon). Mr. Toru Sawada (Japan) and Mr. Jan Bajla (Czechoslovakia) were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Augustin Girard (France) Rapporteur. The Director-General was represented by Mr. Amadou Seydou, Director of the Department of Culture and Secretary-General of the Conference.

2. The Commission had to examine items 9 and 10 of the agenda, to report to the Conference in plenary session and submit to it draft recommendations on these questions for adoption.

3. Twenty draft resolutions were submitted by thirty-six delegations on nine principal topics: assistance to research on cultural policies, the collection of basic data, long-term forecasting and planning, the presentation of traditional cultures, the importance and cultural impact of the audio-visual media, the problem of youth, the place of aesthetic training in general education, the incorporation of the cultural heritage into the promotion of cultural activities and environmental management. The draft resolutions were welded into a summary resolution (UNESCO/CIPOC/COM. II/1) which was adopted by the Commission.

4. Most delegations also suggested a certain number of subjects for study (item 9 of the agenda) and formulated proposals for action by Unesco (item 10).

5. Several delegations emphasized the importance of long-term forecasting when determining the object and methods for cultural policies in rapidly changing societies. It is important to investigate the needs and forms of consumption which are likely to appear, taking into account the historical and economic context of each country. The study of current patterns of behaviour also provides a useful guide, and the most advanced anthropological and sociological methods should be employed. Unesco should give assistance in method to research workers in the various countries, and also help them to get to know each other, to meet and exchange their experiences. In developing countries it should supplement their training. Two delegations stressed that this type of research should not be divorced from reality, but should be both practical and experimental. One delegation thought it would be particularly useful if this research could stimulate regular evaluations of activities so that they could be better adapted to their aims. Unesco should act as an information centre in this matter.

6. Studies should continue to be made on the democratization and the decentralization of culture: methods for increasing participation in cultural life by substantial sections of the population who

are still largely removed from it (young workers, the aged, farm workers, for example) should be investigated. One delegation pointed out that cultural activities, in the suburbs of the great urban centres in particular, should be linked with other communal activities (school, sports, public health or even commercially-provided activities), so as to attract members of the public who do not usually go to specifically cultural institutions. Moreover, large sectors of the population remain unaware of the constantly changing forms of artistic creation; some way has to be found to bridge the gap between some contemporary artists and the public.

7. The new but primary importance of audio-visual media for preserving, spreading and creating cultural values was unanimously emphasized. But the use of these new technical media for cultural purposes raises a number of problems which require urgent study: can television be used to increase the public's receptivity to art? On what conditions can it introduce people to new values? How can it allow for minority cultures? How can a dialogue be set off between the producers and their publics? Is decentralization of this form of mass communication possible? Can closed-circuit television develop local cultural life? What place should "communication machines" occupy in traditional cultural centres? How can a place be found for creative artists in audio-visual systems? In the opinion of the delegations which raised these questions, it would be useful to hold meetings of experts and responsible officials to pool the solutions which different countries have found.

8. Some of the delegations which gave their views on the audio-visual media emphasized that expertise in handling and control of them should be available in all States, regardless of differences in levels of economic or technical development. Inequalities in this area should be corrected: access to material suited to the communities for which it is intended, opportunities for making programmes on the spot, the need for traditional cultures to express themselves and create - all these require systematic study and experiment. Several delegations suggested that, in order to avoid the cultural domination to which economic and technical power might lead, suitable legal and other instruments should be drawn up by Unesco.

9. A number of delegations deplored the fact that certain films and television programmes were of a nature contrary to generally accepted moral principles. Several of them thought that it was for Member States to keep watch on the moral implications of films. Others, fearing that a

concern of this kind might end by placing limitations upon the artist's freedom, suggested that, instead of taking measures which might lead to censorship and high-handed decisions, States should appeal to film producers and directors to respect the moral principles of the public.

10. Two delegations stressed the part which culture can play in the life of young people and in their participation in society. Young people today are increasingly interested and involved in cultural matters. Thus, for instance, various art forms and a certain type of music are connected with the values of peace, tolerance and humanism which Unesco upholds. The crisis of youth, which is very likely a crisis of civilization, should be studied by Unesco. Two delegations suggested that youth organizations might join in this work.

11. Several delegations were concerned about deterioration in the environment in which people spent their lives, more particularly in towns. They argued that cultural considerations should form part and parcel of town-planning policies, and that environmental management itself forms part of any coherent cultural policy. The industrial products and articles which surround man in his daily life fashion his aesthetic sense, and Unesco should study ways of promoting better

industrial design. One delegation hoped that Unesco would include environmental management in its activities, in consultation with other organizations in the United Nations system.

12. The delegations of both the developing countries and the industrialized countries expressed concern about the preservation and promotion of traditional cultures and their recognition in other cultural regions. An inventory of the riches of this heritage was regarded as a starting point for cultural policies. One delegation asked that an international financial institution be specially set up to finance excavations, museums and the training of specialists in traditional cultures.

13. Several delegations were surprised that studies on peace were not making faster progress. They reaffirmed the primary importance of cultural exchanges and international cultural co-operation for developing understanding between nations. Wide use should be made of audio-visual media to make countries appreciative of the universal values of culture and their cultures receptive to other cultures. Unesco's mission should continue to be, above all, the promotion and strengthening of world peace through international cultural co-operation.

V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

AGENDA

adopted by the Conference at its first plenary session

1. Opening of the Conference by the Director-General.
2. Election of the Chairman.
3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure.
4. Election of four Vice-Chairmen and of the Rapporteur-General.
5. Adoption of the Agenda.
6. Appointment of two commissions.
7. The rôle of public authorities in defining and achieving the objectives of cultural development with respect to:
 - (a) access to and participation in culture;
 - (b) the protection and development of local cultures and their wider recognition;
 - (c) audio-visual techniques of creation and communication;
 - (d) the cultural content of education.
8. The promotion and organization of cultural development by public authorities:
 - (a) institutional aspects;
 - (b) budgetary and administrative aspects;
 - (c) finance;
 - (d) utilization of human resources.
9. Research on cultural policies.
10. International cultural co-operation and the rôle of Unesco in regard to cultural policy questions.
11. Adoption of report.

APPENDIX II

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY
AND MESSAGES FROM HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE
SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN AND FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

Address by the Mayor of Venice
Address by H. E. Mr. Misasi, Italian Minister of Education
Address by Mr. René Maheu

Address by the Mayor of Venice

Mr. Director-General of Unesco
Ministers and Delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen

This meeting undoubtedly represents for Venice an important event, because of the authority of the participants, and because of the subject of the questions which are dealt with.

Some hold that Venice is destined to outlive itself, as an admirable flourishing of man's genius, limited to a passed and historically ended age.

Venice, on the contrary, wants to live: not as a museum, nor as an object or a scene to be admired merely aesthetically, but as a city, that is to say a community of men, active also in the reality of nowadays.

There are many significant places of civilization in the world, but certainly, amongst them, the Sala dello Scrutinio and the Palace of the Doges - where some of the greatest geniuses of history have left the mark of their intuition, and of their creative capacity - are even symbolic.

If a constructive relation exists between the teaching of the past, and the contemporary action,

it is in this place, in this city, with its particular structure and in the richness of its monuments, that we can find the incentive and the conditions favourable to meditation, and to the creative work of the mind.

In this sense Venice claims its constant up-to-dateness and its modernity; in this sense it finds this Conference congenial to itself: a Conference which Venice emphasizes, but which - in its turn - emphasizes Venice.

The city of Venice is grateful to Unesco for having wanted and promoted this Conference; to the Italian Government for having organized it, and to Member States for having ennobled it by their large and qualified participation.

Venice addresses to all its kindest and warmest welcome, with the hope that their work may be fruitful and that the studies and the projects for the promotion of cultural policies in each single country may be more effective and deep; in order that these national efforts lay the basis for a common development in the fields of research and of science, and in the acknowledgement of the values of progress and solidarity of mankind.

Address by H. E. Mr. Misasi,
Italian Minister of Education

It is a great pleasure for me to greet, on behalf of the Italian Government, the distinguished participants in this important intergovernmental conference which Unesco has convened for the purpose of considering the institutional, administrative and financial aspects of cultural policies, and it is with deep satisfaction that I convey to Unesco and its Director-General my government's warm thanks for their acceptance of the proposal to hold this international gathering in Venice.

Italy is proud to be able to welcome, in one of its people's most cherished cities, a world conference which seeks to pool information and open up new prospects with regard to the means of raising the level of culture and, hence, the level of civilization and of social progress of the nations. We all hope that, in line with Unesco's tradition, the discussions at this conference will enable the distinguished participants not only to give careful consideration to the questions before them but also to frame proposals for practical action in the sphere of cultural and educational policy, so as to co-ordinate and give a fresh impulse to the efforts being made by all countries on behalf of education and development.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance and present-day interest of the question which the conference is to consider. The urgent and imperative need to intensify and co-ordinate the measures taken by governments with regard to educational and cultural institutions in general is being brought home in dramatic fashion to societies throughout the world. The true fulfilment of the people's cultural and spiritual needs is essential to the survival of civilization and to its future advance. All of us are aware of this. We all know as well that the extent to which each citizen participates as a member of society varies in proportion to his level of culture and civilization and depends, above all, on the formative process from which he has been able to benefit.

What we have to realize, with new awareness and enthusiasm, is that, today more especially,

the struggle to build the society of the future, reflecting a greater spirit of fellowship through the forging of new links in action and the establishment of a new and firmer common intellectual purpose, implies, as one of its positive and determining elements, a sustained effort in the sphere of education or, as the title of the conference rightly states, of cultural policies.

In our era, when communications and exchanges of information between peoples are taking place on a world-wide scale, and therefore involving societies and cultures of differing origins and traditions in options and decisions with universal implications, only the leaven of progress in culture and civilization can induce the discovery and introduction of new forms - more humane and more just - of co-existence and co-operation for the common good.

Modern man sees outlined on the horizon a type of social life in which the priority assigned to production and the satisfaction of the most immediate needs will be replaced by a priority assigned to services, among which pride of place will be taken by the inventions and discoveries that will govern, in a constantly shifting balance, the policies relating to planning, organization and economic progress.

Civilization is thus about to embark on a new course. Whatever the significant processes and aspects of civilization may be at this new stage, it is clear that it will be cast in a human mould and will acknowledge the sovereign place of man, in so far as we today will have proclaimed and maintained the pre-eminence of culture, the pre-eminence of an outward-looking formative process and of an intellectual driving force based on the essentially democratic character of the content and forms of knowledge possessed by each individual, that is to say, in so far as all men and all peoples will, in practice, have the possibility and the opportunity of acquiring knowledge.

Our age has witnessed the exhilarating adventure of communications and cultural messages being extended to a global scale; human societies

have witnessed a previously unamaguable development of the possibilities for meeting, understanding and participating. However, the mass culture put out by the visual and graphic media also carries messages that are potentially harmful to the sensitivity, taste and spiritual stability of citizens. Frequently it has even seemed to be trying to manipulate needs and tastes and almost to be trying to upset the "world of values" to replace it with one of instincts upon which the appeals of advertising and the temptation to the lowest type of conformism have a stronger grip. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the impact of the messages of the media on the inevitable receptiveness of an enormous, inert and undereducated public has sometimes caused confusion in ethical notions, sceptical relativism in regard to religious beliefs and the facile manipulation of the most essential options in the political sphere.

These are some of the serious dangers inherent in the progress achieved by modern civilization. But the measures that can counter those dangers, measures which will enable us to keep the immense benefits of progress and at the same time reject the perils associated with it, will only be made possible through a massive effort on the part of the public authorities for the development of individual culture.

This obviously means that the education services, and especially the schools, must undertake new enterprises - broader and better co-ordinated educational enterprises than those which have hitherto been considered sufficient.

The conference will undoubtedly explain, in lucid and thought-provoking terms, its position with regard to this problem. It will show us the paths we should follow today in order to create a school in which the values of democratic humanism will underlie the methods and curricula and to ensure that education shall not degenerate into rhetorical sermonizing without real significance or into a pointless exercise in learning bereft of vitality.

The meeting which we are opening today will provide an occasion for reflection on all these problems, but we hope that our distinguished guests will pay particular attention to the setting in which it is being held. I have already said how grateful the Italian Government is to Unesco for having accepted the suggestion to hold this conference in Italy, and what a very special overtone the choice of Venice gives to that gratitude.

Venice receives us this evening, at the invitation of the Mayor, in the Palace of the Doges, the seat of the ancient Venetian Republic, and during the next few days will welcome us to the Island of San Giorgio Maggiore, generously provided by the Giorgio Cini Foundation which has restored it to its former splendour as one of the high places of Christianity and has made it a centre of international culture.

By welcoming this conference with its habitual noble generosity, Venice is demonstrating once

again the permanence of its calling as a place where cultures and civilizations, with their affinities and diversities, meet and converse to seek knowledge of each other and deeper harmony. This calling proceeds from a cultural impetus which is as vital and fruitful as the whole life of Venice which, far from representing a mere survival of its historical heritage, is developing in tune with today's dynamic world of constant activity and ferment.

The participants in this conference will also not fail to see, during the visits and events which are being arranged for them, that the Venice of history and art is inseparable from a Venice which works and builds, a Venice which is active in science, industry and technology. As you know, the present conference is to be followed by the second session of the International Consultative Committee for the Safeguarding of Venice.

Venice, and with her all Italy, is particularly grateful for the help Unesco has given in solving the problems of the city's preservation, to which the Italian Government is also devoting the greatest attention as part of a national campaign; she is especially grateful to the Director-General and to the Member States of Unesco which are co-operating in the protection and restoration of the ancient treasures of Venice which are menaced by nature and by the very requirements of modern life. This work forms part of the preservation of all cultural property which belongs as such, wherever it may be, to the whole world and constitutes the precious, irreplaceable heritage of mankind as a whole. It is thus inseparable from the essential significance of the conference which we are opening this evening and from the spirit which underlies it.

As we said earlier, this conference comes within the context of research whose purpose is to bring about the wider, better co-ordinated and more effective exercise of a particular right, expressly proclaimed in the Declaration of Human Rights: the right of access to culture - which can no longer be regarded as the privilege of a certain few, but as an essential element characterizing society as a whole.

It is towards the implementation of these principles that Italy's cultural and educational action is directed.

The Italian Delegation will give every possible support to this conference in order that it may give rise to a real consciousness throughout the world of the growing importance of cultural development, matched by appropriate action designed to channel this development to an increasing extent towards the task of bringing nature, culture and progress together as an integrated whole.

It is in the earnest hope that the conference will be successful in its efforts for the achievement of these aims that I greet all the participants and convey to them once again my warmest appreciation.

Address by Mr. René Maheu,
 Director-General of the United Nations
 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 (Unesco)

Mr. Minister,
 Mr. Mayor,
 Your Eminence,
 Your Excellencies,
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regard it as a great honour as well as a great personal satisfaction to open this conference, which has brought together those responsible in so many countries for cultural affairs at government level.

I should like, first and foremost, to say to the Italian Government, through Mr. Misasi, Minister of Education, how grateful I am to them for their generous hospitality and all the careful arrangements they have made for the conference.

I should also like to thank the representatives of the city of Venice, through their distinguished Mayor, Mr. Favetto Fisca, for allowing this important meeting to take place in their city, a city where culture radiated throughout Europe and which still constitutes one of Europe's and mankind's priceless ornaments: this city which is all the more precious because we know it to be in danger and an object of concern for us all.

I respectfully welcome the distinguished delegates of the many Member States and Associate Members which have chosen to take part in the conference and whose quality alone is a guarantee of its success, as well as the observers, especially from the Holy See.

Finally, I am delighted to see with us the observers of the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, nearly a dozen non-governmental organizations with special competence in the field of culture, and a number of foundations. I am grateful to all these institutions for this expression of their interest in our work for cultural development.

It was on the recommendations of a Round Table on Cultural Policies held at Monaco in December 1967 that I proposed to the General Conference, at its fifteenth session in 1968, the meeting

which opens today. Having been authorized by the General Conference, under its resolution 3.331, to study means of assisting cultural development, particularly by making a study of the institutional, administrative and financial problems involved and by convening in 1970 an intergovernmental meeting on this subject, I asked two meetings of experts to undertake the preliminary work. The first of these meetings, held in Paris in June 1969, made recommendations on the preparation of the Conference and proposed as topics for discussion, the questions now embodied in items 7 to 11 of the Provisional Agenda. The second, held at Dakar in October 1969, considered the particular problems raised in this field within Africa, so as to help the countries of that continent derive maximum advantage from their part in the conference.

To help your work, the Secretariat has prepared some selective documents which I hope you will have found useful. These documents comprise:

- a working paper (CIPOC/4), which sets out in summary form a number of especially important questions that will no doubt arise during your consideration of the various items on the agenda;
- a background paper (CIPOC/3), which contains, in particular, a summary of the conclusions of several preliminary studies. These, though of course limited in their matter and geographical scope, do provide an indication of possible lines of research and of ways to attain the objectives you may wish to set;
- finally, there are the nine issues which have appeared so far in the Unesco series called Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies. These include, as well as two issues setting forth the conclusions of the Monaco Round Table and the report of a meeting of experts on Cultural Rights as Human Rights, monographs on the cultural policies of various Member States.

Since more of these monographs are to be published,

Appendix II

and since the background paper gives an analysis of the replies of 51 countries to a questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat on administrative and financial structures in the cultural affairs of Member States, I hope delegates will think it sensible, their time being limited, to refrain from describing the situation in their own countries so as to devote themselves entirely to the questions of common interest submitted to them.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The conference that begins today will in many ways be a milestone in international co-operation and culture.

It is not enough, if we are to understand what it means for international co-operation, to say that this is the first world-wide governmental conference on cultural questions, to remark on the number of countries participating, or to point to the diversity of socio-cultural contacts, ideologies and political systems represented. What must above all be noted is that this conference is not about international cultural relations, of which we now hear a great deal, but is, for the first time, about the cultural policies of individual countries; that is to say, about the rôle of governments in cultural development as it affects their own citizens. This change-over from considering the relations between nations to considering the state of affairs and policies within nations marks, in every sphere, the crucial stage in co-operation among States - what we might really call its coming of age. For it is only when the authorities responsible for a country's domestic affairs acknowledge that, in dealing with them, they can draw on the material and intellectual resources of international co-operation and, in fact, that they must to an increasing extent take account of its underlying ideas and ideals - it is only then that this co-operation can be said to have really taken root in the historical destinies of societies and the everyday lives of men.

This, I believe, is what we shall do here for culture. After science, which has from the outset been - and remains - universal, despite the forces that would prefer it national because of the vital importance to States of its economic and military applications; and after education, long regarded as an attribute of national sovereignty, but whose problems and crises seem more and more linked with certain social phenomena which go beyond political frontiers and so demand that nations examine and try to deal with them in common; now it is the turn of culture - the national spirit and priceless treasure, the jealously-guarded secret of each nation's personality - to be recognized by the governments meeting here as a matter for joint reflection and study. Now it is no longer a question only for the

specialists but for those with the practical responsibilities, meeting specifically to seek opportunities for joint policy or joint action.

Let us, ladies and gentlemen, welcome an event which gives a new dimension, no doubt its most important, to international co-operation. After its long prudence, this, for Unesco, is a decisive turn.

But it is perhaps in relation to culture - what it is and the ideas people have about it - that this conference is so significantly novel. Its subject is cultural policies. Who would have thought ten, even five years ago, that this provocative term - interpreted and applied in different ways certainly, and not everywhere carrying the same degree of support - would one day come to stand for a set of ideas and practices sufficiently world-wide to provide the topic for so large a meeting as this? In this respect there has undoubtedly been a very remarkable change of mind.

This change has meant moving away from the incompatibility traditionally postulated in regard to culture between government intervention and intellectual freedom towards a recognition, in theory and practice, of the State's responsibilities to the cultural life of the nation. It is now felt that the public authorities can and even should - here, as so often elsewhere in matters that affect the dignity of the individual and the development of the community - encourage, organize and assist in a way that has become an integral part of modern societies. Provided, of course, that the public authorities are content to be the instrument of culture without trying to influence its ends or content - whether in creation, criticism or appreciation.

I referred to human dignity and the development of the community: these really are the two great ideas that underlie the change I mentioned; to recall them will help us to understand the concept of cultural policy.

Ethics and law constitute the first source and derive from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. In Article 27(1), we read: "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community".

It is not certain that the full significance of this text, proclaiming a new human right, the right to culture, was entirely appreciated at the time. The consequences are nevertheless evident and lead straight to the starting point of this conference. If everyone, as an essential part of his dignity as a man, has the right to share in the cultural heritage and cultural activities of the community - or rather of the different communities to which men belong (and that, of course, includes the ultimate community, mankind) - it follows that the authorities responsible for these communities have a duty, so far as their resources permit, to provide him with the means for such participation. This is as true of what we call social rights, of which the new right to culture

is one, as of political rights; the only difference is incidental: social rights are more complex and more recent, and are nothing like as clearly defined either in theory or practice.

Everyone, accordingly, has the right to culture, as he has the right to education and the right to work. This, as I have said, means that so far as possible the public authorities should provide him with the means to exercise this right. This is the basis and first purpose of cultural policy.

But it also means - and this is no less vital - that culture, or at least the culture with which cultural policy is concerned, can no longer be thought of or treated as a luxury, or the privilege of an élite, or still less as a sum of precious assets which are the proud boast of a minority of possessors or experts. It means that culture must above all be thought of and treated as a certain dimension of human life, accessible to all and a source of self-fulfilment to each individual. The recognition of the right to culture as a human right marks the end of culture as an object and of culture for élites, quite as much as of the laissez-faire abstentionist attitude of the State in cultural matters. First, then, cultural policy derives from this double change. It follows that no cultural policy worthy of the name can be other than imbued with a firm determination to democratize culture; for, contrary to what is too often said, a common culture need by no means be a commonplace culture. There is no more incompatibility between quantity and quality in culture than there is in education or in science; quite the contrary.

Secondly, cultural policy derives from development: we know the importance that development has assumed in the world today, as much in the realm of ideas as at the level of action. The idea of development as a subject of national policy began to gain force and spread - particularly within the United Nations system - in the fifties. At the start its scope was economic only and it was applied almost exclusively to elucidating the problems of countries which were technologically and economically backward and, for that reason, came to be called underdeveloped. But, here again, a significant change has taken place during the sixties, the First Development Decade.

The idea of development has, in fact, gradually become broader, deeper, and more varied so that going beyond the purely economic aspects of improving man's lot, it now also embraces the so-called social aspects. This is because it has been realized not only that economic growth is in fact bound up with certain social factors such as health, education and employment, but also that here lie the attitudes and reasons which determine - or should determine - the fundamental options in an overall planning of development. Man is the means and the end of development; he is not the one-dimensional abstraction of homo economicus, but a living reality, a human person, in the infinite variety of his needs, his potentialities and his aspirations.

In the concept of development the centre of gravity has thus shifted from the economic to the social, and we have reached a point where this shift begins to approach the cultural. Even the economists now admit that development is not development unless it is total, and that it is no mere figure of speech to talk of cultural development: cultural development is part and parcel of total development.

It would be easy, and it is tempting, to carry these ideas to what should be their natural and logical conclusion, to a situation where culture takes not only a place, but the top place, in development. Yes, I believe that one day we shall realize - as in the long run we always realize the obvious - that the essential options in any truly democratic, truly national development policy are cultural, since in the end they are determined, not by technical considerations but by value-judgements; and culture is simply the treasure-house and the awareness of values.

The experience acquired in those underdeveloped countries which have lately become independent is of particular interest in this connexion. They have come to realize that development which is imported, through foreign capital investments and the transfer of technology, for instance, is not true development and may even be a form of alienation and exploitation. Development, as I have said, is not development unless it is total. Similarly, one could say that development is not development unless it is a native growth. It is with nations as with individuals: there can be no native pattern of evolution unless it is rooted in and sustained by the vision they hold of themselves in relation to the idea of mankind - that is to say, their culture. This, be it noted, is the point where development links with respect for human rights and their promotion and where the lines of growth of these conceptions meet.

But, rather than looking into the future, let us come back to our purpose, which is to see how things stand at present. There is now cultural development which forms part of the community's general development and for which therefore the national authorities should have a policy. This is the second basis for the idea of cultural policy and it is no less universal in its implications than the first; for development in the sense in which it is understood today is just as necessary in the so-called advanced as in the so-called underdeveloped countries. Seen in relation to man's possibilities, we are all underdeveloped.

From this second angle, the methods of cultural policy are no different from those of general development policy. Both have the same planning problems in choice of priorities and the organization of resources. These problems naturally vary in content from country to country, and depend on the view taken of culture and its underlying values and also on the kind of machinery set up to handle the State's responsibilities for development; and

these depend as much on current political ideology as on practical requirements. But there are certain technical problems of an institutional, administrative and financial kind which are substantially common to all countries or at least to certain categories of countries which have adopted a cultural policy or wish to do so. It is these problems - which, I repeat, are technical - that represent the real theme of this conference.

I shall take a simple but basic example: organization and methods to be adopted in planning, so as to ensure the integration of cultural development into general development. This raises a host of very complicated questions. What place, for instance, does and should culture have in the central planning agency's institutional, administrative and financial data? What should be the ratio of investment in cultural facilities compared to other investments? How much importance does or should the planning agency attach to cultural factors among all the factors which determine the rate of growth in national productivity? And last, is there a case for trying to find new methods and, as it were, a new style for planning general development so as to include cultural development; or for thinking of a separate plan for such development? Clearly, different replies to these questions will produce widely differing types of cultural policy.

Important though these questions of method and operation are, they should certainly not be allowed to obscure the fact that it is the substance and the ends which count most. Einstein said that having perfect instruments but vague aims was a sign of our times. This is, very frequently, only too true, and I would be the last, believe me, to entertain any illusions about what can be achieved by technical means alone. The problems I have just mentioned are central to this conference, and as the data involved are objective and comparable, and so best lend themselves to international exchange and co-operation (now in their very early stages) it is prudent to begin with them. But apart from that, cultural policy is very far indeed from possessing "perfect instruments". Here, ideas have evolved much more rapidly than machinery and methods. If we are to avoid lapsing into mere verbiage, that shoal upon which enlightened impulses and intellectual initiatives come to grief

unless backed by action, it is necessary to embody them in down-to-earth practice so that they can all be put to the test and **set going**.

The conference would do the Member States and Unesco an immense service if, by its deliberations and recommendations, it embarked firmly on this path itself and similarly set their course.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I know many of you are wondering what can be expected from this conference. Forecasting in such cases is always hazardous, for all human meetings are adventures, and this, the first of its kind, in particular. But I think I have said enough about the place it occupies in the development of international co-operation and culture to indicate that it constitutes an event in itself.

Does this mean that it is its own purpose, and that there is nothing to look forward to but the mutual enrichment which is the natural result of the individual and group exchanges you are about to have? I think not. A conference is not an end in itself, and the exchange of ideas, especially when prepared and carried out in an intergovernmental setting, should in the normal course of events lead to plans and projects which in turn, directly or indirectly and sooner or later, are the prelude to action.

In other words, I hope the conference will draw up not only conclusions summing up the results of the pooling of your experience and ideas on cultural policies as at present conceived and practised throughout the world, but also recommendations addressed either to your governments or to Unesco itself for their further efforts to develop cultural policies. I am counting especially on your recommendations to strengthen and improve this part of the Unesco programme. Unesco has for some years been taking methodical and increasingly well-defined action in educational planning and science policy; to round out its activities on behalf of Member States, it should now have an equivalent programme for cultural policy. You can do much to help it in this connexion and for that help, I should like, while wishing your work every success, to offer you in advance my sincere thanks.

Message from His Imperial Majesty
the Shahanshah of Iran

This intergovernmental conference on the institutional, administrative, and financial aspects of cultural policy being held five years after the formation of the Congress of the Ministers of Education to uproot illiteracy, well underlines the fact that culture alongside with education plays an active part in the general process of development.

Today the decline of cultural aristocracy is perfectly clear. Culture is no longer reserved only for the élite or a few privileged regions, but it tends to become a common property of all individuals and all countries. It is, therefore, befitting to congratulate Unesco for taking the initiative for this reunion.

If modern technology progressively creates a uniform civilization copied by all nations, the rapidity and simultaneity of communications, on the contrary, brings out the diversity of cultures of different parts of the world. It is, therefore, only natural, that individuals and groups should fear to lose their personality while facing this general leveling; hence react by desperately clinging to their peculiarities.

How could one but be surprised to hear the voices of the Cassandras raised to prophesy these catastrophies in the presence of these contradictions? Evidently, there still exists in the heart of this new civilization a lack of purpose which endangers the future. It is exactly here, however, that the essential rôle that culture could and should take up appears. As I have often affirmed in the past,

the material progress without cultural progress cannot possibly assure the happiness of mankind. Because culture is, in a way, the collective soul of Man. By giving culture its appropriate place in the general plan of development, one can best compensate for the shortcomings of the blind material progress.

There can be, however, nothing constructive, while there remains the cultural and scientific gap which has divided our present world. It is, therefore, necessary, on national as well as international levels, not only to create a dialogue between various cultures, but to help harmonize these cultures with contemporary needs and promote such conditions that all these cultures can benefit from the store of the newly acquired knowledge of man.

Thus, culture is one of the essential necessities of mankind, as essential as any other material or mental need. Unfortunately, in the general plan of development the required attention has not been paid to it. By initiating certain studies for the purpose of evaluation, similar to those initiated for education and campaign against illiteracy, perhaps Unesco can help culture to occupy the place worthy of it. If this is fulfilled one can hope that all governments can respond to the cultural needs of their peoples and their times.

The formation of this conference in Venice, which is one of the major cultural centres of the world, should be taken as a good omen. I most sincerely wish all the participants every success.

Appendix II

Message from the President of the Republic of Lebanon

I hail your Conference, the first of its kind, as a hopeful international venture. For the first time, representatives of many nations and from every continent are meeting together in this brilliant assembly in the glorious city of Venice. These men and women have an exemplary purpose: to find the means to make culture, hitherto the property of a few, the property of all. If man's future is man, culture is one of the paths leading towards this future, a path which one would like to see reach the humblest village and link it to all the vital centres of the universe. It is no longer admissible that there should be individuals outcast from the realm of thought, creativity and innovation; it is a fortiori inadmissible that there should be communities,

societies and nations of outcasts. There should be a collective realization of responsibilities at government level, and the admirable saying that "man does not live by bread alone" should be brought home also to those whose job it is to govern. Unesco deserves our highest gratitude for its untiring efforts to promote the values linked to the dignity of man, of which this meeting is a new token.

From the Near East, whence the alphabet and, with the first commercial exchanges, the taste for human intercourse originated, from Lebanon, linked by so many historical and cultural ties with Venice, I send greetings to your Conference and best wishes for its success.

APPENDIX III

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE CLOSING SESSION

Address by the Honourable Nigel Bowen

Address by H. E. Mrs. E. A. Furtseva

Address by H. E. Mr. F. Ramos Mejía

Address by H. E. Mr. Alioune Sene

Address by Mr. René Maheu

Address by H. E. Mr. Angelo Salizzoni

Address by The Honourable Nigel Bowen, Q. C.,
Minister for Education and Science, Australia

Mr. President,

I count it an honour to address this Conference on behalf of the English-speaking delegations from so many nations whose cultures in that language are so rich and diverse. May I first express our warm congratulations to you, Sir, upon the successful conclusion of this Conference. This success reflects the wisdom of your own guidance and, of course, the dedication and efficiency of the Director-General and those assisting him. Our work has been greatly facilitated by the smoothly-running organization. Particularly important has been the energy and intelligence evident in the work of the Rapporteur-General and the Rapporteurs of the Commissions and the Drafting Committee. Their achievement in bringing order into the apparent confusion of the draft resolutions commands our greatest admiration. You, as President, have too been generously supported by your Vice-Presidents and the Chairman and Deputy-Chairmen of the two Commissions.

For my own delegation, particularly, I would

like to pay tribute to the spirit of goodwill and friendship which has marked the contributions of all who have taken part in the discussion. It has been refreshing to learn that there is so much common ground between us, and that there is a willingness to look with tolerance and understanding on the differences in the cultural field which derive from our varied ethnic and social origins, a diversity which, to my mind, does much to enrich the quality of human life.

We believe the resolutions adopted present us all in our own countries and Unesco itself with a challenging programme. Indeed, we are being asked to give the Second Development Decade a distinctively cultural character. We hope to do our part, and we wish other delegations and Unesco itself well in their endeavours.

Finally, Mr. President, may I record our deep appreciation of the generous and warm hospitality extended to us by our Italian hosts, and say that we will long recall the beauty and charm of this unique city which is so surely part of the universal cultural heritage.

Address by H. E. Mrs. E. A. Furtseva,
Minister of Culture of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

Mr. President, dear colleagues and friends,

Today we can say that our Conference has been a success and that our hopes have been justified. The serious consideration that was given to the documents, reports and speeches testifies to the great interest and concern being shown for the development of national cultures and of culture on a world-wide scale. How did this Conference come about? Why has it been such a success? I hope that you will bear me out when I say that the Secretariat of Unesco and its Director-General have done everything possible to ensure that this Conference was well prepared.

May I, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, the Russian-speaking delegations, and the other delegations too, express our gratitude to the Director-General of Unesco and to Unesco as a whole for this, in my opinion, great contribution to the development

of world culture. I should also like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Italian Government, to all the Ministers who have taken part in our Conference, and especially to its distinguished President. We should like to express our gratitude to him for his calm and patience and for the fact that he did not take advantage of his position as President to impose his own views on us.

We hope that the next Conference, which will obviously be more productive, will be presided over by the same people as are sitting at the President's table today.

It is with a feeling of gratitude to all the delegations that we leave this wonderful island, this marvel of human genius. We hope that our Conference will bear good fruit. Thank you, everyone, and rather than "Goodbye" may we say "au revoir", until we meet again at still more interesting and more important meetings in the future.

Appendix III

Address by H. E. Mr. F. Ramos Mejía,
Head of the Argentine delegation

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As representative of Argentina and all the Spanish-speaking countries represented at this Conference, as a delegate coming from Latin America, which has been a melting pot for the efforts, hopes and cultures of many parts of the world and which has cordially welcomed the citizens of so many lands coming to help us to build a new world for liberty and fraternity, it is for me a great honour to add a few words to what we have already heard said with such justification, to thank the President, the authorities of Unesco and this Conference, the Italian Government, the authorities of Venice and this splendid city itself for the setting they have offered us for our discussions, to express my gratitude for the cordiality and tolerance which, as has just been said, have presided over our discussions; an

atmosphere which has produced that friendship among us to which the representative of the Soviet Union referred a little earlier and which we shall carry away with us as one of the best memories of our stay in Venice and Italy. I think we can proudly claim, ladies and gentlemen, to have contributed to an important step in the progress of culture throughout the world, in strengthening the bonds uniting all peoples and nations, through this joint effort on behalf of cultural progress which should prove the best means of cementing that world-wide social and economic development which we so ardently desire and in which we place such great expectations. I shall conclude by once more expressing the hope that this advance to which we have all contributed will shortly be consolidated, will bear tangible fruit for all mankind and will help to consolidate the benefits of culture, peace, civilization and brotherhood.

Address by H. E. Mr. Alioune Sene,
Minister of Culture and Information,
Senegal

Mr. President,

I, too, would like to take this opportunity of thanking you, on behalf of the French-speaking delegations, for presiding so skilfully over the discussions and imparting to them a composure which everyone has acknowledged. Mr. Director-General, we thank you and your colleagues for organizing this splendid conference in this city of Venice wherein such a wealth of treasures is contained. The conference was bound to prove a success because the inspiration we have found in Venice and in these precincts has animated all the delegates

present. Mr. President, Mr. Director-General, I should also like to thank my colleagues of the Steering Committee and the officers of the Commissions who also made a real contribution to the success of our deliberations. Before concluding, I should like to join with many of the delegations in saying that we should in any case like some memorial to this great meeting to be put up to mark our visit here; thus we shall come back frequently to Venice, to halt here as pilgrims on the high road of culture and on the road which ends in the unity of mankind.

Appendix III

Address by Mr. René Maheu,
Director-General of the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(Unesco)

Mr. President,

I should like to begin by associating myself with the thanks and congratulations addressed to you for the sensitivity, patience and courtesy with which you have steered the gondola of this conference over waters calm on the surface but criss-crossed by powerful undercurrents. Naturally these thanks go out also to the members of the Steering Committee who assisted you, to the Vice-Presidents of the Conference, to the chairmen and rapporteurs of the Commissions, the Rapporteur-General and the members of the Drafting Committee whose task was particularly delicate.

I should also like to express, on behalf of the Secretariat, my very deep gratitude to the Italian and Venetian authorities and to the Giorgio Cini Foundation, thanks to whom the conference has been held in excellent material conditions and in a particularly favourable atmosphere.

Some of the speakers have been kind enough to express their thanks to the Secretariat. I am proud to accept them on behalf of my colleagues, those who have for nearly three years been preparing this meeting - a difficult one, because it was the first of its kind - those you have seen at this table and at the tables of the Commissions, and those who have not been in the limelight, who were responsible for welcoming you, for organizing your work, for producing documents, and for keeping press, radio and television informed, with a devotion which should not be overlooked because their names are unknown.

Mr. President,

It has been said so many times before by the speakers who preceded me here, but I must say it once again: the conference has undeniably been a success. It is doubtless too early to try to make an objective appraisal of it; before that is possible, we must carry out analyses and allow some time to

pass in order that things can be seen in perspective. However, in the absence of any such final evaluation we can appreciate fairly well the significance of this meeting, and I should like to say in a few words how it appears to me.

In the first place, the conference has shown a considerable advance in the evolution of ideas, and this advance can already be regarded as an established fact. The right to culture and the responsibility of the public authorities for supplying the means of exercising that right have been everywhere acknowledged. Similarly, the conference has unanimously affirmed that cultural development is an essential aspect of total development. That represents an intellectual step forward of capital importance, and I am grateful to you for confirming certain conclusions which I submitted to you at the start of your discussions.

Secondly, the various delegations have mentioned a number of objectives for future national or international studies. I shall merely enumerate them, for having just examined the report of the Rapporteur-General, you will have no difficulty in recognizing them.

In the first place, the conference has definitely declared in favour of deepening and, still more, enlarging the notion of culture. I have been particularly struck by the fact that so many delegations stressed the relationship between culture and Nature. That is a very important fact if we bear in mind that for centuries, and perhaps for thousands of years, culture has been mainly concerned with conquering and building a human universe separate from Nature. Culture has for long been a kind of secret garden planted by man for his fellow men in the jungle of the world. It is highly significant that today the trend is the other way round, and that men, in their very culture, and not merely in their comfort, are alarmed by having exaggerated the gap between them and that Nature of which they are part.

Another objective you have emphasized is the need for a larger cultural content in education. As

some of you said, not all education is necessarily cultural. Working under the pressure of technological demands, we educators have sometimes overlooked the cultural aspect of education. That is true of school and university education, and still more so of integrated life-long education, which cannot be restricted to vocational retraining. Life-long education will be essentially cultural or it will not be education.

Another subject for future studies - very different, but also very important - is what may be called the economics of culture. Just as in the early sixties interest began to grow in the economic aspects of education - whether the financial infrastructure of education or its contribution to economic progress - so we find, as you have clearly indicated, that not only is culture tied to a particular economic level, so that its development entails economic and financial implications (in this connexion mention was made - very properly, I think - of the need to increase culture's share in development budgets and plans), but also that it has repercussions on the economy because it forms part of total development: the mere mention of "cultural tourism" shows that culture is not simply the consumption of goods, it is also a factor in production and enrichment, even material enrichment.

Yet another objective to which you repeatedly made reference is the need to train specialists. It is true that there is almost everywhere a shortage of the specialized personnel required for cultural action, particularly at the level of the public authorities. Whether we are concerned with civil servants or with outside experts whose work none the less forms an extension, or sometimes even the starting point, of governmental action in relation to local government departments or privately sponsored enterprises (among which I should reproach myself if I failed to mention the outstandingly original and fruitful work done by the foundations), everywhere there is an undoubted shortage of specialists. We shall have to define the various categories of these specialists and examine how they should be trained at national and international level.

Lastly, you have invited Unesco to study "models" according to which cultural policies could be organized. As you rightly observed, that is possible only if a certain typology of cultural policies exists beforehand, and here again you have recommended that an attempt be made to establish such a typology, so as to guide Member States in their choice of the objectives, methods and instruments of these policies.

Such are some of the principal avenues open for research and study. In accordance with your wishes, we are going to explore them. Certainly, this will take a long time and will have to be done methodically, for the problems involved are complex and delicate, and there will often be a lack of accurate information and comparable data. But

you have undoubtedly opened up very interesting prospects.

Still in regard to what now ranks as intellectually common ground, you have also made extremely interesting suggestions concerning the kind of action to be taken, that is, the ways and means by which to approach the objectives I have just mentioned.

For instance, you have stressed - very rightly, I think - the Secretariat's work of documentation and exchange of information. In the face of so many questions and so many activities - in many ways quite new - our first duty is to acquire information: information on what is going on, on what people are thinking; on requirements, on aspirations. Only on the basis of what has been learned in this way is it possible to embark on a critical analysis or make valid constructive proposals. It is particularly true that a considerable effort must be made in the matter of statistics, and in this regard the Secretariat will endeavour, as part of its general activities to promote the standardization and comparability of statistics, to submit to you concepts and criteria capable of yielding the quantitative data which, though they do not explain everything, are none the less necessary for defining the nature of the problems.

Another form of action, the organization of meetings - I do not say "encounters" - between Member States. By that I mean the pooling of experience, discussions, the comparison of views, structures and methods. These meetings are essential for the advancement of ideas and the last proposal we heard, that of His Excellency Mr. Pahlbod of Iran, seems to me timely in this respect. The meetings must be at different levels: at that of experts speaking for themselves only, but also at that of governments. The success of this first conference encourages us, in my firm opinion, to consider the possibility of having periodic governmental conferences at regional or world level. In the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 I have already proposed that a regional conference be held in Europe in 1972, but that will be merely the first in a series to be extended gradually to other regions. And no doubt at some specific time - if not exactly in the middle of the Second Development Decade, as the Delegate for Iran suggests, that is, in 1975, it could be a little later - a governmental meeting on a world scale could be usefully organized once more to evaluate what had been achieved by then and to plan the subsequent stages.

A constant exchange of information and regular meetings will consequently be the basis for the promotion of knowledge and ideas, but our activities must not stop there. Many of you have insisted that we must go on to definite action, for in this sphere as in so many others, nations and the organizations set up by them, as their instrument, have a duty of international solidarity. A programme of aid must be planned for countries in

need of aid. Such a programme will of course be intended primarily for the developing countries which are suffering from serious shortages, but I do not rule out the possibility of assistance being given to any country whatsoever. I repeat that as far as culture in general is concerned, and cultural policies in particular, we are all underdeveloped in relation to the aspirations and capacities of mankind, and that it would be extremely presumptuous for any country to consider that it has no need of international co-operation. All men, all peoples and all States need mankind; and so our Organization, for all its urgent priorities and specific preoccupations, must be prepared, I think, particularly in this field, to offer its services to all Member States.

Such aid will be first and foremost technical assistance, that is, it will consist essentially of offering advice based on experience; but it should as rapidly as possible embark - if only, at the start, purely by way of demonstration - on actual operations, that is, contributing to definite programmes, particularly with regard to structures. Lastly, it is by no means impossible that international aid should one day take the form of financial assistance, whether through the special fund for aid to cultural development which you have asked me to study, or, doubtless more simply, the application of existing financial sources to this new aspect of development.

In any case, I note that the conference has recommended - very rightly so, in my opinion - that two major elements of the population should be particularly associated in the planning and implementation of these activities, namely: creative artists and youth. According special mention to these two categories is in no way discriminatory. The creative artists are, after all, those who make culture, or rather, who create the expressions and works in which we recognize, magnified and analysed, the realities and trends of our culture. As for youth, if it plays no part in the cultural activities of governments, these activities can have no future. Culture being at one and the same time continuity and renewal, youth must be invited to enter into its inheritance and make its own contribution to that unending endeavour, even if, to begin with, such participation takes the form of questioning the values of this inheritance.

I now come to another aspect. As I said in my opening address, a conference is not an end in itself; it is an act or a process leading to action. It is therefore natural that we should wonder about what immediate steps are necessary to ensure that the conference is followed up in such a way as to result in action. And this is the moment for me to answer a question asked yesterday evening by Mr. Michelet, head of the French Delegation. The question was as follows: What is Unesco going to do with the rich harvest of ideas, proposals, advice and requests gathered at this conference? As I said just now, during discussion of the General

Report, in response to a similar request by the Swedish Delegation, I have decided to submit to the General Conference a document on this conference, to consist of two parts. The first part will be informative; its purpose will be to convey to the General Conference the sum of your discussions, i. e. your recommendations as illuminated by the General Report and the Commission Reports. In the second part my colleagues and I will outline a six-year programme based on the recommendations of your conference, for inclusion in the long-term outline plan for the period 1971-1976 that the General Conference asked me to submit covering all the Organization's activities.

There is undoubtedly a problem as far as the 1971-1972 period is concerned, for, as you know, my programme proposals relate to a fairly rigid budgetary framework and, unless Member States indicate that they intend to pass a budget higher than the one I have proposed - which I dare not hope for - it is difficult at this late hour for the Secretariat to incorporate any substantial part of the recommendations made by your conference in the Draft Programme for 1971-1972. However, as far as is possible, we shall try to introduce some modifications, especially with a view to the preparation of the Conference of European Ministers of Culture planned for 1972. For the rest, your delegations always have the possibility of submitting draft amendments to the General Conference.

Lastly, Mr. President, after the intellectual gains and the prospects for action - whether immediate or for the future - opened up by your conference, it has to be said that the major benefit derived from it is probably not to be found anywhere on paper, for it is strictly of a moral nature and has revealed itself in the prevailing atmosphere and through a certain spontaneity of manner much more than in any specific declarations or resolutions. This was pointed out in the most fitting terms by previous speakers, but how can I avoid repeating yet again that the distinctive feature of this conference has been the general determination to work towards a consensus? Yes, indeed, you have shown that you have all come here to find out and give prominence to what you have in common rather than to what divides you; and in this aim, which I noted from the beginning, there was a very deliberate choice since - and let us have no illusions about it - culture can divide just as well as it can unite. Such is the power, such is the individualizing intensity of culture, whether in relation to the lives of individuals or of nations, that it can accentuate differences, divergences and conflicts just as much as it can emphasize points of similarity and promote understanding and a reconciliation of opposing views. Yet you, who are men and women involved in government, knowing that you are not just committing yourselves as an artist does in the freedom of his creative work, but that your choices affect the destiny of

your nations, you have definitely acted as you have done after deliberately choosing to put aside your divisions.

To what is this general determination to work towards a consensus due? I should like to think that the spirit of Unesco, which is one of mutual understanding and tolerance, is not entirely unconnected with this. Can one discount either the atmosphere of Venice, so singularly imbued by a gentle serenity? True, the long history of this illustrious city has been marked by a great many rivalries and conflicts, both internal and external, but its quarrels are today resolved, its intrigues forgotten, and, over this luminous lagoon, there remains only peace. It is the peace that you were looking for; you found it here.

However, above all I think that if this determination to work towards a consensus has so happily manifested itself, it is because you have made here a discovery of the highest importance for international co-operation, and I am grateful to Lord Eccles for having confessed to this yesterday with such sincerity. Of course, you have not discovered culture, but you have undoubtedly come to a clearer realization, in juxtaposing your views and aspirations, of the immense part that culture can and should play in human relations. You have seen that culture is of vital interest to nations and individuals. We must get rid of the idea that culture is a learned and refined pursuit for a hereditary, moneyed or intellectual aristocracy. Culture concerns everyone and it is the most essential thing of all, as it is culture that gives us reasons for living and sometimes for dying.

Lord Eccles spoke about the existence of a great void in the modern world, which culture could fill. Indeed, I, like him, believe that there

is a great void and a dangerous void. First and foremost, it is made up of unsatisfied needs and aspirations. Modern man experiences, knows and expresses needs and aspirations of unprecedented magnitude, and, far from exercising patience, he is astonished and even indignant when they are not met - firstly, because he observes that his power over nature is increasing daily and, secondly, because he sees that this power and the consequent benefits are very unevenly distributed among the nations and the different classes of society. This gap between things as we would wish them and things as they are, or more precisely, between what is possible and actual reality, and the even more serious gap between the haves and have-nots are a measure of the wilderness of frustration, misunderstanding and hostility that separate man from himself and from others. Perhaps it is the bleak prospect of this wilderness that has caused some modern schools of thought - and it is significant that these are the ones that have the greatest audience among young intellectuals - to enthrone nothingness at the very heart of man and even to deny that he exists, in the form in which centuries of humanism had gradually fashioned an image of him.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think, as Lord Eccles suggested, that culture - and no doubt culture alone - can both fill the void that everyone bears within him and enlighten justice in order to remedy the shortcomings of history. For culture is the fulfilment of man and it is human brotherhood. That, I think, is the message that, ultimately, you have formulated here, each in his own way but by common accord, and of which you are now the bearers. May the world hear your message!

Address by H. E. Mr. Angelo Salizzoni
President of the Conference

Mr. Director-General,
Fellow Delegates,

Last Tuesday, when you were so kind as to call on me to preside this conference, I was deeply concerned, as I think you may have noticed, lest I should not be equal to such a great honour. Today, as the conference ends, this concern has given way to a deep emotion, an emotion which I believe you all feel as deeply as I do. But before I say just a few words to close this conference, I feel it my bounden duty to thank you all for your kind words. I particularly thank the four representatives of the working languages of this meeting for all that they have said and their kind remarks. I know full well that this is for the most part a mark of your particular indulgence, but I am immensely grateful just the same. Nor can I refrain from expressing my gratitude to the Director-General of Unesco, because if this common task has been well performed it is chiefly due to him and his associates. It is thanks to Unesco and its Secretariat that we have always found documentation ready to facilitate our work. After this experience it can be said with certainty that this Organization has really found the right expression for its ability and its organizational perfection. I therefore thank the Director-General, his associates, the most efficient secretary who helped me so much, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Rapporteurs of the two commissions and the two chairmen of the commissions who, I know, did not have an easy task. And I think that these thanks, which I am sure you all share, should also go to the efficient representatives of the press, radio and television, who have had the most important job of making our work known all over the world.

Fellow delegates, just as the Director-General when opening the conference, laid down clear guidelines for our work, so today with his inspired concluding address he has given us a true appraisal of the results, which I for one would not hesitate to describe as extremely positive. To make a preliminary

summing-up of the temper of the conference, I would say that its salient feature was the spirit of harmony and tolerance remarked on by other colleagues. In a great world assembly such as this, bringing together eminent representatives of diverse countries and civilizations, there might easily have been occasion for clashes of divergent ideological views. However, as we hoped at the beginning of the conference, this spirit of mutual understanding reigned throughout all our work, making it easier to attain the goals which we had set ourselves. This is certainly an initial reason for gratification. As to its substance, this conference cannot fail to mark an important stage in the evolution of world culture. It rightly placed the emphasis on cultural programmes, and gave rise to a whole series of projects. I would like to stress the fact that these will be submitted to the coming General Conference of Unesco for consideration and will thus, in due course, come to be implemented. In my view the most important thing at the end of these ten days of intense activity is to appeal to all delegations to convey to their governments this message, which we might call the message of Venice. I am convinced that every one of us leaving this city today will feel the imperative necessity of this even more than they did before. On the threshold of the Second Development Decade, this great assembly has thrown light on the cultural aspect of development and has definitively established the cultural component alongside the economic and social components, as has already been said. I would like to add - and this seems to me the consensus of our remarks - that the development of culture is reflected not only in a higher civilization, greater ideological tolerance and more peaceful relations between peoples, more intense and more refined spiritual and aesthetic pleasures, but also in more rapid economic growth, as has been demonstrated by econometric studies made by scientists and also international organizations such as the OECD. These studies have identified in scientific research,

education and culture a so-called residual factor which increases economic development beyond what might normally be expected as a result of the other factors, capital, labour and land. From now on, after this Venice meeting, it will be impossible to leave the cultural factor out of consideration in the general development of nations. In this connexion I should also like to draw attention to the fact that the aesthetic education of the younger generations occupies a special place, frequently stressed in the course of this conference. Fellow delegates, before concluding, I should like to mention the name of Maria Montessori, the great educationist whose centenary is being celebrated at this time and in whose theoretical and practical work may be recognized an admirable balance between the educational and the scientific in an essentially cultural perspective. With her human and humanistic outlook, she was always mindful of the future, as we must be, as Unesco must be and is, for it is

chiefly concerned with coming generations, working so that education, science and culture may combine to lay the foundations for peaceful development everywhere for all mankind. That is why I believe that we can leave today profoundly happy and, solemnly closing our conference, we can affirm that it has put culture back in the place of honour and authority which belongs to it of right. As all have said, there is no progress without culture nor, be it remembered, without freedom. It is a very fine thing that this message should go forth as the Venetian ships sailed forth to various parts of the world, from the wondrous city of Venice, this historic city for which Unesco is working. Speaking as an Italian, and thanking you once again for your kind words to our government, which has merely done its duty, I would express if I may, on its behalf and on that of my friends in the Italian Delegation, my thanks for the choice of Venice, for having let Venice first give this message to the world.

APPENDIX / APPENDICE / APENDICE / ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ IV

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES / СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ

Names and titles in the following lists are reproduced as handed in to the Secretariat by the delegations concerned. Countries are shown in the English alphabetical order.

Les noms et titres qui figurent dans les listes ci-après sont reproduits dans la forme où ils ont été communiqués au Secrétariat par les délégations intéressées. Les pays sont mentionnés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais.

Los nombres y títulos que figuran en las listas siguientes se reproducen en la forma en que las delegaciones interesadas los han comunicado a la Secretaría. Los países se mencionan en el orden alfabético inglés.

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1. MEMBERS STATES / ETATS MEMBRES
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H.E. Dr. Abdul Zahir,
Ambassador to Italy

H.E. Dr. Mohammad Anas,
Former Minister,
Member of the National Commission for Unesco

Algeria / Algérie / Argelia / Алжир

M. Malek Haddad,
Directeur de la culture

M. Abderrahmane Chafai,
Sous-directeur de la culture

Argentina / Argentine / Аргентина

S.Exc. el Dr. Francisco Ramos Mejía
Embajador en Italia

Dra. María del Carmen Echeverría de Villalba,
Agregado Cultural,
Embajada de la Argentina en Italia

Sr. Valerio Jorge Zubiaurre,
Secretario de Embajada

Australia / Australie / Австралия

The Honourable Nigel Bowen, Q.C.,
Minister for Education and Science

Dr. H.C. Coombs,
Chairman,
Australian Council for the Arts

Mr. F.R. Smith,
Assistant Secretary,
International Education Branch,
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Dr. Gardner Davies,
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. R.F. Wood,
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Musikverein,
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Chef de Cabinet,
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S. Exc. M. Albert Parisis,
Ministre de la Culture française

S. Exc. M. Frans Van Mechelen,
Ministre de la Culture néerlandaise

S. Exc. M. Papeians de Morchoven,
Ambassadeur,
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

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M. W. Debrock,
Administrateur général de la Culture
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M. G.H. Dumont,
Chef de Cabinet du Ministre de la Culture française

M. J. Fleerackers,
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M. G. Verecken,
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Secrétaire de la Commission nationale belge
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Président du Conseil fédéral de la Culture

Prof. Pedro Calmon M. de Bittencourt

Prof. Renato A. Soeiro
Architecte

M. Luís Filipe de Macedo Soares Guimaraes,
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M. Atanas Bojkov,
Vice-Président du Comité de la culture et des arts

M. Démir Janev,
Président de la Commission nationale pour l'Unesco

Prof. Stefan Stantchev,
Vice-Président du Comité des relations culturelles
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Socialista Soviética de Bielorrussia/Белорусская
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M. V.S. Kolbassine,
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la culture

R. P. Engelbert Mveng,
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Ministère de l'Education, de la jeunesse et de
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M. Jean-Albert Mdongo,
Conseiller culturel de l'Ambassade du
Cameroun à Paris

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L'honorable Gérard Pelletier,
Secrétaire d'Etat

L'honorable François Cloutier,
Ministre des Affaires culturelles du Québec

The Honourable Ambrose Holowach,
Provincial Secretary of Alberta,

The Honourable Robert S. Welch,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of
Citizenship of Ontario

Mr. David Bartlett,
Secretary-General,
Canadian National Commission for Unesco

M. Michel Chaloult,
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales
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M. Robert Elie,
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M. Pierre Emond,
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M. Guy Fregault,
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M. Jules Leger,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat

Mr. John G. Prentice,
President,
Canada Council

M. Jean-Louis Roux,
Président,
Conférence canadienne des arts

Mr. H.P. Timmons,
Director of Adult Education,
Department of Education of Nova Scotia

Mr. Freeman Tovell,
Director of Cultural Affairs Division,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. R. Michael Warren,
Deputy Provincial Secretary and
Deputy Minister of Citizenship of Ontario

M. J.G.D. Grégoire de Blois,
Troisième secrétaire,
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Sr. Diego Valenzuela Rodriguez
Delegado permanente adjunto ante la Unesco

China / Chine / Китай

Prof. Chiu Cheng-ho,
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Colombia / Colombie / Колумбия

Dr. José Manuel Rivas-Sacconi,
Director del Instituto "Caro y Cuervo",
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APPENDICE / APPENDIX / APENDICE / ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ V

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE AND COMMISSIONS /
LISTE DES MEMBRES DES BUREAUX DE LA CONFERENCE ET DES COMMISSIONS /
LISTA DE LOS MIEMBROS DE LAS MESAS DE LA CONFERENCIA Y DE LAS COMISIONES
СПИСОК ЧЛЕНОВ ПРЕЗИДИУМОВ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ И КОМИССИЙ

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