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REVIEW OF U.S. PREPARATION FOR THE  
1980 UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SEPTEMBER 17, 1980

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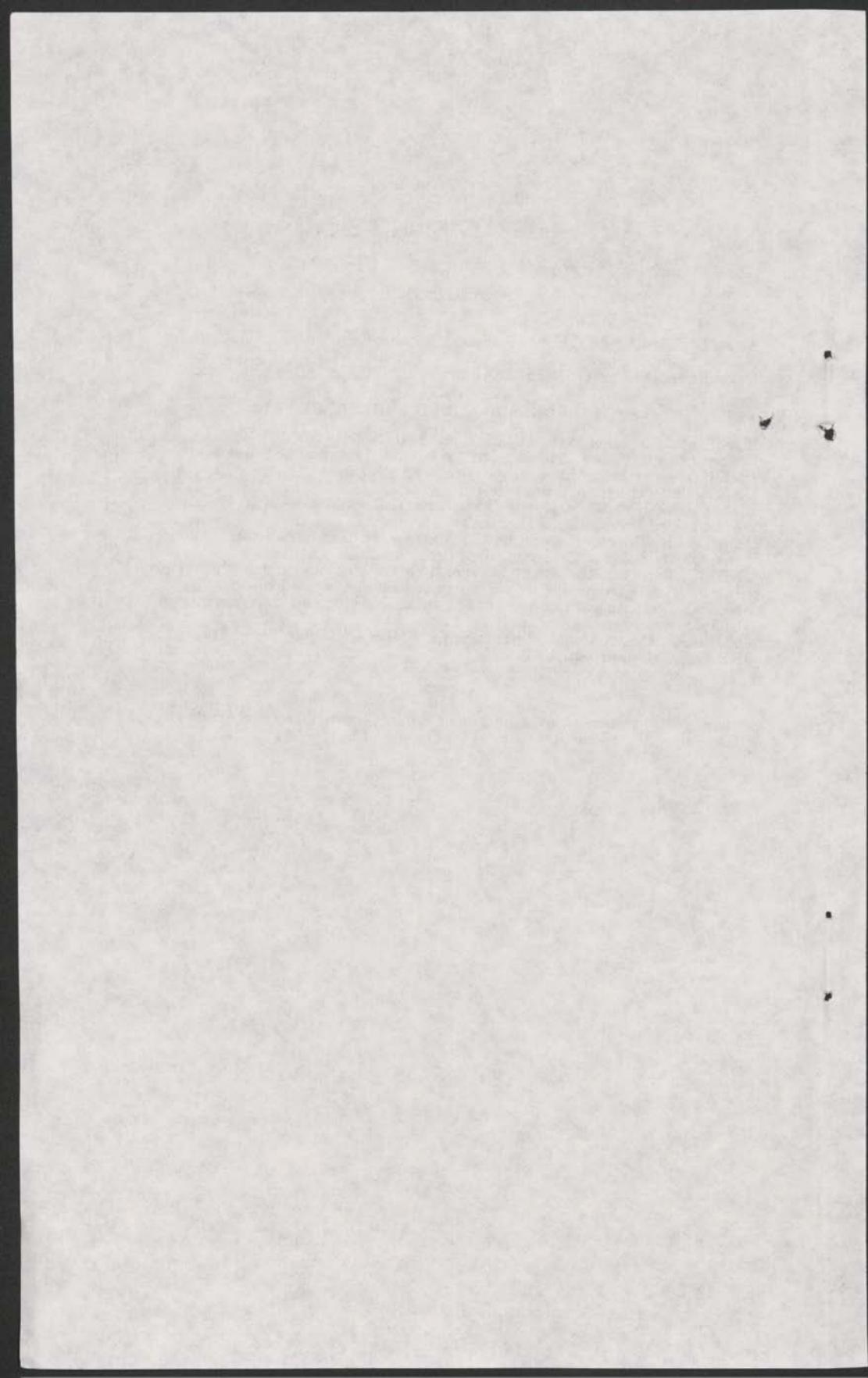
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## REVIEW OF U.S. PREPARATION FOR THE 1980 UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1980

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met at 9:45 a.m., in room 2200, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Dante B. Fascell (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. FASCELL. The subcommittee will come to order. We meet today to discuss the agenda and the U.S. plans for the 21st session of the General Conference of UNESCO, to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, September 23–October 28, 1980.

I know it is going to be a busy agenda and conference, with many important issues. Therefore, we are very anxious to get on the record today from our witness, who is Ms. Sarah Goddard Power, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, of the Department of State, a preview of the issues anticipated, and a little bit more of the detail of what might or might not happen as far as the United States is concerned. We will try to be helpful not only on followup after UNESCO, but also in pursuing U.S. plans and activities at UNESCO, if we possibly can. I know you have a prepared statement, so you can proceed as you wish.

### STATEMENT OF SARAH GODDARD POWER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ms. POWER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fascell, it is a great pleasure for me to be here.

Mr. FASCELL. Do you have a telephone?

Ms. POWER. Yes.

Mr. FASCELL. Have you got your feet under the desk?

Ms. POWER. Yes. As you may recall, I really cut my teeth in testifying before your committee when I wore a different hat—that of the Chair of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO—and appeared before you in 1977 and 1978.

Let me, before I move to the agenda item ahead, as a member of the State Department, express my appreciation and that of a good many other people for your efforts in behalf of the Foreign Service Act; your efforts with respect to its passage are deeply appreciated by a great many of us.

I believe that we have a very important time ahead with many tough agenda items, but certainly a very difficult one with respect to communications. I think this issue is only going to become more

difficult as time goes ahead, and I think it is accurate to say that we can see this kind of focus on very tough issues increasingly in the specialized agencies. That is why I have appreciated personally your own interest in UNESCO.

I am additionally sorry that Mrs. Duke—as I know she is—cannot be here, but she appreciated the opportunity to visit with you a couple of weeks ago.

I regard your invitation and request that I come here this morning as an important innovation. It is the first time, in my understanding of relations with UNESCO, that a preconference hearing has been scheduled, and I do believe your interest represents an increasing interest in UNESCO.

As you know, I have been involved with UNESCO for approximately 8 years. I first worked with the organization in 1976 as Chair of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. I remain concerned that while issues of increasing importance are being discussed in the organization, that the public perception of the organization regrettably has not increased.

Let me suggest a few items, Mr. Chairman, that I believe are of importance in terms of our relationship with UNESCO. I believe our involvement, our membership in this international organization, allows us to present the developing nations a clear understanding of our own political philosophy and our western democratic institutions, many of the principles of which have been enshrined in the UNESCO constitution. I believe we can, if we will have the adequate resources to do so, help shape UNESCO programs and influence other members' activities at home in education, science, culture and communications.

With respect to UNESCO, which has increasingly become a development agency, 80 percent of its funds going for development, you will perhaps recall the words of Roger Ravell, of Harvard, which I think still apply, that there is simply no other place for many developing nations to go with respect to work and programs in these areas other than UNESCO.

With respect to human rights: UNESCO has established a Committee on Human Rights, which is the only international forum where citizens' complaints against a State for violation of individual human rights can be aired. With respect to communications, I believe that we benefit through our involvement in assisting to formulate communications policies through UNESCO, and in our efforts to guide the organization in avoiding normative, that is to say, standard-setting initiatives, as desired by the Communist countries and certain LDC's.

U.S. publishers benefit substantially: Our estimate is approximately \$600 million annually, through the protection afforded by UNESCO's Universal Copyright Convention, and similar benefits accrue to film and recording industries.

Our communications and information industries stand to gain through sizable export opportunities as the development of infrastructure and facilities in Third World countries proceeds. The communications exports from our country now are in the area of about \$6 billion annually, and it seems to me, as leaders in this industry, we stand to increase this area of exports.

A word with respect to science: UNESCO provides a framework for important intergovernmental cooperation in global scientific research and exchange of information in oceanography, geology, water resources, ecology, and a good many important major U.S. organizations in the scientific area, such as the Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Water Resource Council, National Park Service, U.S. Office of Naval Research, and the Smithsonian, are frequent and direct beneficiaries of research and intellectual exchange in UNESCO.

Mr. Chairman, I would only add again that I regret, as I think a number of people do here, that the benefits of our membership in UNESCO remain so poorly known, something into which when I was chair of the Commission put a good deal of effort—I expect to do the same being now across the street—but I will be candid with you and say that it is one problem that defies me. Perhaps it is because UNESCO, unlike really any of the other specialized agencies which have single focuses—health, population, children—has this four-pronged approach.

Let me turn to the 21st general conference, if I may, and let me note in outline fashion our objectives and where we can expect to see some gains, and where we see political and legislative tensions. We do not plan any new dramatic initiatives. Rather, we hope our efforts at program analysis and evaluation will lead to a better ordering of the organization's existing priorities and expenditures.

Right now, we really believe that consolidation and selective regrouping can best serve both our interests and this large and growing organization.

In the largest sector of UNESCO, education, accounting for almost 40 percent of its budget, we can expect a continued operational emphasis devoted to programs we support in literacy and basic skills, continuing and nonformal education, education and work, including vocational training, and education as it relates to drug abuses, human rights, population, and programs for the handicapped.

In natural sciences, the focus will be on establishing major regional projects designed to address pressing global concerns in such areas as water, resource assessment and management, mineral deposit surveys, biotechnology in agricultural applications, and ecological management of tropical forests, arid regions, and marine coastal zones. Interestingly enough, these activities deal with many of the same issues recently raised by the Global 2000 Report.

The social sciences sector will establish priorities in projects dealing with the status of women, development and social interaction, environment, population, human settlements, and human rights.

There are important cultural projects which will be acted upon at Belgrade. We continue to support UNESCO's ongoing campaign to preserve historical sites and monuments, and the recently negotiated recommendations on the status of the artists and on the safeguarding and the preservation of moving images or films.

Now, let me turn to communications. The agenda will include the report of the MacBride Commission, the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, as dealt with and

presented by the Director-General, the clearinghouse mechanism negotiated last April, and several regular program items.

As I said earlier, we view the general conference as an opportunity to reinforce the trend away from ideological confrontation, and to strengthen the program, the focus on programmatic communications development problems. Clearly, we will need to resist efforts of Government to control the press while we acknowledge the basic requirements of the LDC's in the communications area.

Let me be more explicit with respect to the U.S. position with respect to MacBride. We view the report on international communications problems as a mixed bag, containing positive elements, such as the rejection of censorship and negative ones, such as a bias against commercial advertising. We do not wish to concentrate excessively on the report, nor do we wish to see it dominate or divide the conference. Also, we do not wish it to influence the programmatic content of the new mechanism, the international program for the development of communication, which we view as a separate matter.

The Director-General's long-awaited comments and suggestions on the MacBride report and on the international program for communications development, referred to as IPCD, came from Paris just on Sunday evening. In summary, they seem to indicate a desire on the part of the Director-General to avoid controversy at Belgrade while keeping his options open for the future.

On the MacBride recommendation I should add that the Director-General has made a point for the past 6 months or so that the report is intended for his use, and that member States are only being asked to present their views on his comments. He will therefore invite the delegations to the conference to express their views, which, as he says, "will be of assistance in charting some courses of thought and action for the future."

As I say, we view the recommendations as mixed, with some good elements and some parts which are unacceptable; clearly we are going to need to be alert to orchestrated campaigns from the activists to endorse the unacceptable recommendations.

The Director-General views the MacBride Commission report as a beginning, the first stage in a process. That is why I said earlier that I think that while we have come a long way from Nairobi in 1976, when in testifying before your committee after that conference, we acknowledged that because of lack of preparation on both sides of the street, by that I mean the public sector and the Government, we were not at all sure as we went into that conference what the outcome would be. I think in the 4 years we have made a great deal of progress, and I shall speak a little to that later.

Let me also say that the Director-General, in his comment, notes that certain areas remain in dispute. The questions of professional ethics, certain aspects of protection for journalists, and the increasing concentration of communication media in the hands of a few private or public enterprises. He cites the relationship between the sovereign rights of a nation and the rights of citizens and journalists to conduct investigations as also an unsettled matter. Obviously these are of enormous concern to us.

Finally, while the Director-General dismisses a center for information and communications, the Masmoudi proposal, as now defunct, he does suggest that UNESCO should convene a series of round-table discussions to review problems related to the protection of journalists—clearly a proposal that we and our allies will lobby and speak strongly against.

I would point out that the consultations and pressures on UNESCO from both official representations and from the private side, Leonard Marks, Harold Andersen, George Beebe, and Philip Power of the World Press Freedom Committee, in particular, have been extremely useful.

With respect to these fundamental issues of such importance as I believe I have been describing, we must, I think, approach Belgrade with the expectation of large infusions of rhetoric and competition to win the ear of the Director-General, who does appear to have reserved a major portion of the course-setting decisions for the UNESCO Secretariat.

Let me turn for a minute to the U.S. stand with regard to the mechanism for communications development, the IPCD. Quite explicitly, I would first point out that in the formulation of the U.S. positions on this mechanism, as well as on MacBride, we have consulted widely with the Congress, with the media, and information-communications industry representatives, as well as with those in the executive branch, and I believe this represents considerable progress. Certainly now that I am on this other side of the street, I appreciate the support and cooperation of the private-sector organizations, such as the World Press Freedom Committee, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and the National Association of Broadcasters, as well as news services and major newspapers.

There is no question that we would have preferred a multiagency rather than an exclusively UNESCO-based international communications development consultative mechanism, but we do support the concept of this mechanism which emerged after long and tough negotiations from the April intergovernmental meeting. The concept, as developed, includes a modest financial arrangement, no international voluntary fund for communications development, no ideological or judgmental content, the emphasis being on consultation, cooperation and development, and the establishment of an intergovernmental council to involve member-states more directly in UNESCO activities in the communications field. We expect to work carefully toward maintaining the balance which was worked out at the April meeting.

As to the Director-General's report on the mechanism, the news is not bad. The Director-General's proposals endorse with almost no change the negotiated formulation from the April intergovernmental meeting on communications development in Paris. He notes that the mechanism is an opportunity to respond to the aspirations of the developing countries and a means to augment international cooperation in the field of communications.

While he recalls the importance of examining all the possibilities of obtaining funds, he does not call for an international fund as such, nor does he suggest a pledging conference for the mechanism. He suggests that \$1.5 million will be needed in additional funds to

operate the mechanism, but there is a proposal which has surfaced within the last couple of days to incorporate this requirement in the regular budget through savings in other programs, and this is for us a welcome departure.

The intergovernmental council of 35 members will be composed of experts drawn from each geographical region and a director will be appointed through the mutual agreement of the council and the Director-General. Again, I would underscore the significance of the proposal for the selection of the director.

In sum, we think we can deal with possible competition from the UNESCO Secretariat with respect to the mechanism. However, as I said earlier, we can assume that the more militant nonaligned representatives will propose a new international fund, and that is where we will have to make sure that our message is heard, and that private and official cooperation will be more forthcoming without a new fund.

As perhaps you know, the World Press Freedom Committee has raised additional moneys in the amount of \$500,000 to continue its commitment to developmental assistance in the form of equipment and training and may report this at Belgrade. We are not without hope that we will be able to make other announcements from the private side. In addition, we will refer to the rural satellite programs of AID and the regional training centers of the ICA. I certainly could wish that our official assistance to communications development were greater, but that will have to wait for policy revision, which I hope we may be able to discuss after this general conference.

Mr. Chairman, I indicated earlier that there will certainly be issues which will generate some friction. It would be unrealistic not to expect these, nor to claim that UNESCO is removed from the politics of international relations.

While not directly political in content, but indeed problematic for us and other major contributors is an early agenda item on UNESCO's budget and administration.

We seek acceptance of a U.S.-sponsored study on management and evaluation, the adoption of a resolution dealing with the techniques and the proceeds of UNESCO's budget preparation, and, most importantly, the leveling off of budget growth.

While the 1981-83 program and budget will be approved at the 21st conference with probably little change, it is vitally important that we continue our efforts to restrain the tendency toward proliferation of program activity and growth in the total budget. I might add that an American who has had very long and very skilled involvement with UNESCO, has been importantly involved in that study.

An agenda item on educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories, which is highly critical of Israeli practices, will expectedly generate polemical debate and bring with it a politically motivated resolution against Israel. Further, a question of the social and cultural status of Jerusalem, again critical of Israeli-directed changes in the old city, will probably arise. The executive board, in May 1980, condemned Israel for archeological work in the city of Jerusalem.

Our position is to make every effort to restrict debate which falls outside the substantive areas of UNESCO, to coordinate positions with like-minded delegations in an effort to prevent inappropriate and possibly punitive actions against a member state. Of course, the delegation will be working closely with the department for appropriate instructions.

I think we can also expect the Soviets to attempt to exploit UNESCO's programs and other activities for their own political and programmatic ends. Draft resolutions tilted heavily in favor of increased statist control, draft amendments, or protocols to agreements reinserting previously negotiated out clauses and a general debasement of language and concepts through hypocritical double-talk are, as we all know, fair game for some member states. We will be vigilant to prepare countermeasures.

Let me just conclude, Mr. Chairman, by returning to what I think we must regard as the single most compelling issue before this general conference, the relationship between freedom of the press and a more balanced flow of information, including our responsibility, and I think it is an increasingly widely acknowledged responsibility, to assist the developing world to acquire the equipment and technologies they seek. So far, the willingness on both sides to compromise on issues and promises of aid have, I do believe, held the UNESCO battleground for the West. But a revolution in technology I also believe has changed the nature of the stakes. You recall the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, which was certainly a preview of the Third World's determination to assert its political interest in the structure of international telecommunications.

Thus, I think one can say that success in Belgrade will not at all keep the pressures from intensifying in the 1980's as they take more concrete shape and become manifest in various forums, and these will pose a number of difficult policy problems for the United States. How to measure free enterprise domestic policy with foreign demands for more regulations and a larger share of the benefits, whether to adjust our present foreign policy assistance philosophy to take greater account of the communications sector, and how to maintain the free flow of information in the face of growing assertions of full national sovereignty—these are certainly key policy issues which confront us inescapably and bring forth basic questions in our relations with the developing world, but I believe that with vigilance and a lot of work we can meet these challenges. It has certainly been, without question, the most interesting part of my involvement in the area of international affairs during the past 4 years.

Let me thank you for your invitation to appear before you today, because I do believe that this is a new opportunity in what I have always regarded as your enormously strong interest in the work of these agencies, which I sometimes characterize as the soft underbelly of the international system. These are extremely important specialized agencies to which, in my view, we have paid in the past all too little attention.

Thank you.

Mr. FASCELL. Thank you very much for that excellent overview, and also for that last comment. I agree with you thoroughly. There

is a tremendous responsibility on the bureau in which you serve in the State Department, and it is a difficult responsibility. While the tendency is to be completely overshadowed with the day-to-day nitty-gritty of bilateral politics, we all know the war goes on everywhere, and particularly in international organizations, and we are so caught up sometimes with the legitimate program responsibilities of these organizations that we have a tendency to neglect the politics of the organizations. Yet the politics is the real crux of the whole struggle, which ultimately results in policy decisions made on a unilateral or multilateral basis, and even affects programs, as we can see in this case, with respect to communications policies, which started out simply as a rhetorical position.

Mr. Mica.

Mr. MICA. One of the first questions that came to my mind, the potential question with regard to Afghanistan. Do you have any projects there? Were there projects ongoing or activities in Afghanistan that could fuel debate?

Ms. POWER. I do not happen, Mr. Mica, to know if UNESCO is involved in Afghanistan. It is certainly a matter that could be easily checked and a response made to you. It is possible that David Rowe, whom I should have introduced, and Martin Jacobs—I feel that if I stay in this a while longer, I might learn as much about communications as Martin Jacobs, but that is perhaps something of a boast. David Rowe, Director of the UNESCO Bureau, may be able to speak to that question.

Mr. MICA. Are there any UNESCO projects?

**STATEMENT OF DAVID ROWE, DIRECTOR, UNESCO BUREAU,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Mr. ROWE. Yes, sir, there are, in the field of education, but they are funded actually from UNDP. UNESCO is the agent, but they have dwindled down to a frozen status, almost inactivity now.

Mr. MICA. You know before any conference like this, and I am kind of a newcomer, and I am going to claim that, I want you to know, for at least the next 10 years around here there is a tenor that is set long before a meeting convenes, and we know it about this Congress; we know it about every hearing we have, what to expect, and so on. What is the mood before this meeting? Do you expect a heavy concentration on the Israeli situation, anything on Afghanistan? Is the mood congenial?

Ms. POWER. You ask me a question that I will attempt to answer briefly, but I am delighted to have you ask, because, before you came in, I was recalling to the chairman that I first testified before his committee 5 years ago, when I was Chair of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, which is, as you know, a body of 100 members created by the Congress to interpret the work of UNESCO to the American people.

I do believe that we have been, in our national policy, very remiss with our attention, people, money, quality of people on delegations, to the specialized agencies, and all of a sudden, when over a period of years the policy can almost be characterized as being one of benign neglect, let us be quite realistic that the situation will ultimately catch up with us. As I commented to the chairman in the course of my remarks, there was not very good communication between the members of the fourth estate, for whom I have the highest regard, partly because I am married to one, and partly because I believe the institute of a free press is a

pillar of this country, and the Government, a situation, acknowledged as such by both parties.

We went into the Nairobi General Conference not very well prepared. In fact, I remember that members of the media said, well, we will probably go down, but let us make a ringing statement about what we believe in terms of freedom of the press. Some old hands in UNESCO would tell you that the debate which ensued in Nairobi for 2 weeks and which resulted in postponing the item was probably the most exciting debate that has taken place in UNESCO.

Now, we can do that if we mobilize our energy, our resources, talented people. In Paris in 1978, we got a consensus document from the general conference. With respect to Belgrade there have been numerous meetings between the Government and members of the private media, such as Leonard Marks, and George Beebe and others. They have given their time in going to see the Director-General. In fact, Leonard Marks and Harold Andersen just came back from a fast 24-hour trip to see the Director-General.

To answer your question, I have given you a little history. I think we have very tough water ahead in Belgrade, tough because I believe the problems of communications are, in my view, certainly going to be one of the major items on the worldwide agenda in the decade ahead, and UNESCO has played a very key role in that, and we have come to understand that change does not take place overnight, but we are much better prepared for this meeting as part of an ongoing dialog than we have been in the past.

Mr. MICA. Do I understand you to say that because of all these years of neglect that we are going to take it on the nose?

Ms. POWER. No. I think we might have in 1976. That is my point.

Mr. MICA. That was the toughest.

Ms. POWER. Increasingly, but when you have a situation in which the small staff of the National Commission has just been savagely cut, as well as that of the UNESCO Directorate, we must understand that the work of monitoring these technical and complex specialized agencies is not done by tooth fairies. It is done by dedicated, decent people who must have, because the agencies are tough, a lot of skill and they must have adequate resources.

Mr. MICA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FASCELL. Have we got a delegation?

Ms. POWER. Yes, sir. Mrs. Duke, who had the pleasure of meeting with you, is the chair of it.

Mr. FASCELL. Have we got a list in the record? At this point, without any objection, I would like to put in the record the background and makeup of the U.S. delegation going to this general conference in Belgrade, along with appropriate background on the conference.

[The information referred to follows:]

U.S. DELEGATION TO THE 21ST UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE, BELGRADE,  
YUGOSLAVIA, SEPTEMBER 23-October 28, 1980

*Delegates*

Mrs. Robin Chandler Duke, Member, Population Crisis Committee, 435.

Mrs. Barbara W. Newell, U.S. Permanent Representative to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Mr. Elie Abel, Harry and Norman Chandler Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Mr. John E. Fobes, Chairman, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, and Visiting Scholar and Adviser, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

John Hope Franklin, Professor, National Humanities Center and Member of Advisory Commission for Public Diplomacy Research, Triangle Park, N.C.

#### *Alternates*

Mr. Joseph Duffey, Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Kathleen Nolan, Actress, and President, Screen Writers Guild, 223 Bonhill Road, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Roger Revelle, Professor of Science and Public Policy, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, Calif.

Mrs. Sandra Lopez De Bird, Assistant Regional Director, Federal Trade Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. Postal address: P.O. Box 9087 San Juan, P.R.

Ms. Beatrice Ranis, Chairman, State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, 250 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### *Senior advisers*

Dr. Joseph Walter Elder, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Marcel Bardon, Science Attaché, U.S. Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Dr. Arthur Ross, Vice Chairman and Managing Director of Central National Corp., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Warren, Director, Research and Cultural Studies, Development Center, Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerrillos Road, Sante Fe, N. Mex.

Dr. Floretta McKenzie, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Office of School Improvement, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D.C.

#### *Advisers*

Mr. Bernard Engel, Executive Director, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Howard Hardy, Cultural Attaché, U.S. Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

William G. Harley, Consultant on Mass Communications, U.S. National Commission to UNESCO, IO, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

John Kriendler, Political Officer, U.S. Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Dr. William Lowenthal, Development Attaché, U.S. Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Mr. Ralph Martin, Office of the Legal Adviser for United Nations Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Samuel McKee, Professional Associate, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Stuart Portner, Management Consultant to the U.S. Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

David Rowe, Director, Office of UNESCO Affairs, IO, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Elkin Taylor, Deputy U.S. Permanent to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Dr. Raymond Wanner, Education Attaché, U.S. Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, American Embassy, Paris.

Richard K. Nobbe, Executive Director, U.S. National Commission to UNESCO, IO, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

[For immediate release]

#### OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington, D.C.

The President today announced the delegates, alternates, and senior advisers who will serve on the U.S. delegation to the 21st General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, beginning September 23, 1980.

The General Conference is UNESCO's governing body and meets every two years. Representatives of 149 member states will review and approve the UNESCO program and budget for 1981-83. The agenda also includes consideration of the report

of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the MacBride Commission), a report on the progress made in reaching the goals of the UN Decade for Women, and the Draft Resolution concerning the Status of the Artist.

The members of the delegation announced today are:

#### *Delegates*

Robin Chandler Duke, who will serve as chairman of the delegation. She is a population specialist who serves as chairman of the Draper World Population Fund and national co-chairman of the Population Crisis Committee. She is active in numerous other international and national family planning and humanitarian organizations and serves as a consultant to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Elie Abel, the Harry and Norman Chandler professor of communication at Stanford University. He was the U.S. member of UNESCO's International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems.

Joseph D. Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, former assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, and a member of the U.S. delegation to the last UNESCO General Conference in 1978.

John E. Fobes, a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina and Duke University, chairman of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, and former deputy director-general of UNESCO. He was also on the U.S. delegation to the 1979 UNESCO General Conference.

Barbara Newell, U.S. permanent representative to UNESCO with the rank of ambassador. She was previously president of Wellesley College and a professor of economics there.

#### *Alternates*

John Hope Franklin, a prominent historian, recently retired from the University of Chicago where he was a professor of American history.

Sandra Lopez De Bird, assistant regional director of the New York regional office of the Federal Trade Commission.

Kathleen Nolan, an actress in television, films, and theatre, former president of the Screen Actors Guild, and a member of the board of directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Beatrice Panis, chairman of the board of the Hawaiian State Foundation on Culture and the Arts and chairman of the Consortium for Pacific Arts and Culture.

Roger Revelle, a professor of science and public policy at the University of California at San Diego. He is the Richard Saltonstall professor of population policy, emeritus, at Harvard University, a former director of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, and founder of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

#### *Senior advisers*

Hannah Atkins, a five-term member of the Oklahoma State Legislature and a member of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Marcel Bardon, science attaché to the U.S. Permanent Delegation to UNESCO.

Florette McKenzie, deputy assistant secretary of education for school improvement.

David Warren, director of the Research and Cultural Studies Development Center of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Interior Department and associate director of Technology and Cultural Transformation (TACT), an affiliate program of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO and the University of Southern California.

21st UNESCO General Conference, Belgrade  
(September 23-October 28, 1980)

SCOPE PAPER

I. Introduction

While the U. S. goals for the 21st General Conference of UNESCO are relatively few, they are not inconsequential in terms of the prospective U.S. relationship with the Organization. The outcome of three important areas of debate -- communications issues, Israel-related questions, and the size of the Organization's budget -- will influence profoundly U.S. official and private attitudes toward future U. S. participation in UNESCO.

The 21st General Conference agenda includes the discussion and adoption of the Organization's program and budget for 1981-83, the re-election of the Director General, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, and the presentation of the first draft of the UNESCO next medium-term plan, 1984-89. These "program" agenda items will constitute the main components of the routine work of this General Conference. The tension points which to a large degree will break down along fairly traditional East-West and North-South positions will consume a considerable portion of the U. S. delegation's best energies. These points (Section IV below) which contain a heavy overlay of multilateral diplomatic politics can be separated out from the programmatic objectives (Section II). A Special Section (III) is devoted to the single most problematic issue before the 21st General Conference, communications and information in UNESCO.

II. Programmatic Goals

A. UNESCO Budget and Administration - The U. S. share of the Organization's assessed budget is 25% or in 1980 approximately \$39 million. The UNESCO total budget in the past five years has increased by 100% with about three-fourths of this surge attributable to compensation for inflation and currency devaluation. This means the U. S. contribution has increased proportionately; future growth at these rates is not tenable for the U. S. The delegation's objective is clearly to attempt to curtail expenditures selectively within the total budget, to coordinate positions with like-minded delegations, to

vigorously pursue measures to restrain budgetary increases and to advocate ways to achieve greater efficiency in the administration of UNESCO. With regard to the latter, the U. S. delegation should support the approval by the Conference of the U.S.-initiated Management and Evaluation Study (Portner Study) and to seek ways to further involve ourselves and sympathetic states in both the evaluative and budgetary processes.

B. Education - U. S. priorities in this sector, the Organization's largest, are defined as follows without a ranking order: literacy and basic skills, continuing and nonformal education, education and work including vocational training, training for women educators and migrant workers, and education for disabled and handicapped. We are also strongly supportive of education programs dealing with population, drug abuse, human rights, and environmental issues. The U. S. supports the adoption of the Convention on diplomas and degrees negotiated in December 1979, and places highest priority on being re-elected to the IBE Council.

We do not wish to see a diminution of the budget in this important sector; on the other hand, we are clearly in favor of an appropriate concentration of program activity in this as well as in other Sectors.

C. Natural Sciences - We concur broadly in the new emphasis attached to this area by UNESCO, an outgrowth of the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development. UNESCO activity places particular stress on regionalization which in concept we support. The Natural Sciences sector in the 1981-83 budget has increased the most of any of the program sectors; this is supportable and conforms with the strong leadership role we have played in this Sector.

D. Social Sciences - This Sector is of especial significance for us as it treats with three vital areas: human rights programs, status of women and drug control. The human rights activities in this and the other Sectors are distinct from the UNESCO human rights committee (Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) which hears complaints of individual and mass violations. This facet of the Organization is of the highest priority for the U. S.

Equally important is a need for a redefinition of the overall direction of program activity in this Sector with a particular U.S. interest in intellectual cooperation in research and policy development.

E. Culture - In this Sector, we support the adoption as presently drafted of the recently negotiated recommendation on the Status of the Artist and the separate recommendation on Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images (films, videos, etc.) The U. S. delegation should also support the ongoing campaigns to preserve historical sites and monuments; new campaigns have been recently launched for sites in Malta, Peru, Haiti, Nepal, and Lebanon.

### III. Communications (Attachment I)

#### IV. Political Objectives

A. Containing Anti-Israel Actions - An agenda item on educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories will expectedly generate polemical debate and bring with it unhelpful political intrusions. The question of the status of Jerusalem will probably also arise (the Executive Board in May-June, 1980 condemned Israel for archaeological work in the city of Jerusalem). The U. S. delegation should make every effort to restrict debate which falls outside of the substantive areas of UNESCO, to coordinate positions with like-minded delegations to prevent inappropriate and possibly punitive actions against a member state, and to inform the Department regularly as further instructions may be required.

B. Countering Soviet Propaganda - The Soviet Union and East European delegations as in the past will look for opportunities to exploit UNESCO's program and other activities for their own political and propaganda ends. Draft resolutions tilted heavily in favor of increased statist control, draft amendments or protocols to agreements in order to reinsert Soviet goals that have previously been negotiated out, and a debasement of language and concepts (international double-talk) are all fair game as instruments of Soviet political objectives. The U. S. delegation should be on the alert for these Soviet initiatives and should consult with UNESCO Secretariat officials and other appropriate delegations to block and to rescind as necessary these actions.

C. Cooperation with Third World Countries - In UNESCO as well as in other UN organs, it is evident that the Third World Countries do not behave monolithically. While the LDC's have an assortment of shared aims,

regionalism, stage of economic and social development, degree of energy dependency, religion and ethnic ties, and other factors intrude in voting patterns. The U. S. delegation should cultivate good working relations with as many moderate Third World nations as possible, looking in particular for cooperative responses in areas of major concern to us -- communications, Middle East, budget restraint, human rights promotion, etc.

Attachment

1. Communication Issues

Belgrade Scope Paper:  
Communication Issues

The overriding U.S. objectives with respect to communication issues at Belgrade are to strengthen UNESCO's growing focus on pragmatic developmental aspects of the New World Information and Communication Order (NWIO) and the concomitant de-emphasis of restrictive ideological approaches to the mass media. These approaches, such as the effort to elaborate journalistic codes of ethics, have complicated our participation in the Organization since the 1976 General Conference. We have been instrumental in promoting these trends over a period of years and intend to continue our leadership role at Belgrade. There have been several positive developments in the communications area within the past year, but we will face strong challenges at Belgrade from some Third World countries and the Soviets, especially on financial and ideological matters. These are matters of the highest interest to the U.S., involving fundamental principles of a free press and important domestic constituencies.

The major issues before us in Belgrade will include a) the treatment of the Director-General's proposals for the implementation of the report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the MacBride Commission), b) the treatment of the Director-General's proposals for the establishment and funding of a new International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC), c) the election of 35 Member States to a new Intergovernmental Council to preside over the IPDC and d) the treatment of the Secretariat's 1981-83 program and budget recommendations (the 21 C/5 document) with respect to UNESCO's regular information and mass communication activities. There may also be a recommendation by the Director-General to reorganize the communication sector in the Secretariat.

Director-General's Proposals on the MacBride Report

The MacBride report, containing a potpourri of recommendations on communication problems, is intended to guide UNESCO thinking and action over the next decade or more. We view it as an uneven document but containing

positive elements. Delegations will focus on the Director-General's proposals for follow-up action; the report itself will not be on the agenda.

The Director-General's proposals appear to be designed to give the Secretariat maximum flexibility in implementing the report. They make four important points, which we will want to support at Belgrade:

- a) very few (only 5) of MacBride's recommendations are intended directly for UNESCO, the others are directed toward Member States, professional groups and other international organizations.
- b) Part B of Section V (Conclusions and Recommendations) was not agreed and, in some cases, was not even discussed by the Commission (we oppose Part B in toto),
- c) the Masmoudi Institute proposal (recommendation no. 78) has been overtaken by events and is no longer under active consideration in UNESCO, and
- d) the Director-General has invited Member States to comment on his proposals and has undertaken to consider their comments. He is reserving for the Secretariat substantial room for future action.

Among the recommendations which the Director-General describes as applying to UNESCO is no. 51: "That UNESCO should convene a series of round tables at which journalists, media executives, researchers and jurists can periodically review problems related to the protection of journalists and propose additional appropriate measures to this end." We strongly oppose the concept of protection of journalists as an entering wedge of governmental regulation. The Delegation should voice our opposition as it deems appropriate.

There are other problems for us, as well. Paragraph 69 of the Director-General's report (Document 21 C/85) implies that more work needs to be done on such questions as "the relationship between the sovereign rights of a nation and the rights of citizens to communicate or of journalists to conduct investigations", as well as on "professional ethics", "certain aspects of protection for

journalists" and "an increasing concentration of the communication media in the hands of a few private or public enterprises." Further pursuit of these concepts on the part of UNESCO would be unacceptable for us. The Delegation should be alert to any effort to endorse unacceptable recommendations, and should seek additional instructions from the Department if the need arises.

The Director-General will be under great pressure to go beyond endorsement of a few, for the most part, anodyne recommendations. We wish to support him in limiting the scope of debate and follow-up action to the MacBride report. We can join a consensus as long as his low-key approach is not upset by militant Third World countries. Should the militants gain the upper hand and change the nature of the debate, the Delegation should seek further instructions from the Department.

#### Establishment and Funding of the IPDC

The IPDC represents the culmination of a U.S. initiative over the last two years to establish an international consultative mechanism in the field of communications development. Although we would have preferred a multi-agency, rather than an exclusively UNESCO-based approach to communications development, we see the IPDC as a potentially useful vehicle for channelling UNESCO resources and energies into issues of communications development and away from normative or judgmental approaches. In this connection, we do not want the MacBride report to influence the programmatic content of the IPDC.

The IPDC emerged from an intergovernmental meeting at Paris last April after extensive negotiations and give-and-take between regional groups, and represents a careful balance of interests. The mechanism before the General Conference will have little programmatic content or ideological slant, in contrast to the Masmoudi Institute proposal. This is one of the key elements of the bargain struck at Paris. It is important that nothing be done at the General Conference to upset the balance by tinkering with specific provisions of the Paris consensus.

Challenges are most likely to come from some of the more radical Third World states which believe that the

IPDC must be supplemented by an international voluntary fund for communications development and/or a pledging conference (perhaps in the midst of the General Conference). We announced at Paris that we believed existing means of financing were adequate for the IPDC, that the U.S. could not make advance commitments to a fund and would not attend a pledging conference. To the extent possible, money for start-up administrative expenses of the IPDC should come from reprogramming of UNESCO's regular information and mass communication activities. In due course, project funding should come from governments, private organizations and international institutions.

The Director-General's proposals for the establishment of the IPDC appear to be constructive and within the spirit and letter of the April consensus. The draft statutes of the IPDC, which are contained in an annex to the Director-General's proposals, are broadly acceptable to the U.S. On the question of financing, we note the Director-General's offer at the 110th Executive Board meeting, just prior to the General Conference, to absorb approximately \$1.5 million in IPDC administrative costs in the 1981-83 regular budget. In other words, he will re-program or divert that amount from other already scheduled activities. The Delegation will support this initiative, giving appropriate credit to the Director-General, while resisting pressures to increase the amount earmarked for start-up costs. The Director-General makes no mention of a voluntary fund.

#### Election to the Intergovernmental Council

We wish to be elected to the Council in order to continue our leadership role on communications development questions in UNESCO. Other friendly Western states are expected to join according to a formula for equitable geographic representation. It will be up to the other Western states to pursue this initiative, but they should have U.S. support. Beyond assuring a full Western complement, we do not wish to be drawn into fights over the apportionment of seats and individual candidacies. Hopefully, the election will be decided by consensus.

#### Regular program and budget

The 1981-83 program and budget document represents

several years of advance planning by the Secretariat and decisions of the Executive Board. Delegations will be asked to endorse the document. We wish to pick up on the Director-General's offer to absorb the \$1.5 million start-up cost of the IPDC to propose that that amount be transferred from the communications sector of the regular program and budget to the IPDC. This would require that some regular programs, including some which we oppose (assistance to the media of liberation movements, case studies on advertising, investigation of the right of reply and rectification, etc.) be dropped. We do not wish to stimulate an ideological debate on specific programs. Thus, our emphasis should be on transferring money as a block and leaving it to the Secretariat after the General Conference, with Member States input, to decide which programs are to be dropped. At the same time, we wish to have maximum input into resolutions on the content of UNESCO's Second Medium-Term Plan in this sector, where we would emphasize UNESCO's responsibility for defending the free flow of information and encouraging the growth of communications capacity.

#### Reorganizing the Communication Sector

The Director-General may recommend the reorganization of the culture and communications function within the Secretariat to create a separate Communication Sector. A reorganization could be logical as a consequence of the establishment of the IPDC and its absorption of some activities and resources now included in the regular program and budget. One suggestion is that UNESCO's General Information Program (PGI), which is largely devoted to scientific, technological, library and archival information activities, should be moved into the new Sector. We will study any such recommendation carefully. We would not want the reorganization to serve as an excuse for unwarranted growth in budgets and staffing. We also would want to be sensitive to any programmatic implications, i.e., would the individual selected to head a new Communication Sector be friendly to U.S. interests, especially the free flow of information? With these factors in mind, we can make a decision with respect to reorganization on its merits.

Mr. FASCELL. Also, the proposed budget for 1981-83, do we have that? Could we get either a budget in brief or an executive summary, or whatever people use?

Ms. POWER. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Background Paper on  
U. S. Contributions to UNESCO Budgets  
21st General Conference

The UNESCO budget has been and continues to be a source of U. S. discontent with the Organization in recent years.

Starting with a budget of \$6,950,000 in 1947 (of which the U. S. paid 44 per cent), the percentage of the U. S. assessed contribution has gradually fallen over the ensuing decades to its present proportion of 25 per cent of the total amount. The assessed budget itself, however, has grown almost exponentially and is presently estimated at \$636 million for the 1981-83 period, with the U. S. paying approximately \$51.8 million for each of those three years.

Much of this growth has been of recent vintage -- from the mid-seventies to the present, the budget has increased by 100 per cent, due in large part to inflation and currency devaluation (i.e. the Organization computes its budgets in and contributions by member states are largely paid in dollars but most expenditures -- 60 - 70 per cent -- are made in French francs.) As the total budget has increased, so has the U. S. contribution; despite our success in achieving a reduction from 29 per cent to 25 per cent in 1974 -- our projected contribution of nearly \$52 million for 1981 is more than 3 times greater than our 1974 contribution of \$18.5 million.

The United States is clearly the major contributor to this budget, the next largest being the Soviet Union which contributes approximately 12.5 per cent. Most of the Western European nations contribute between 6 - 8 per cent; Japan's contribution is 9.58 per cent. Most LDC's contribute at rates between .01 and 1 per cent. OPEC nations' contributions are also generally below the one per cent mark. Contributions of members states are based on the UN scale of assessment, as adjusted to account for the difference in membership of the two organizations.

The U.S. has sought to work with like-minded Western European nations (known as the Geneva Group and including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) to make our views on budgetary stringency and management efficiency known to the Director General and the Secretariat. Our most recent initiative in this field is the Management and Evaluation Study (Portner Study), performed by a former Assistant Secretary for Management of the Organization of American States, which we hope to see accepted at the General Conference. This is an area in which we will continue to press for improvement.

One particularly contentious item which will arise at this General Conference is the question of constructing a new building to house Permanent Delegations as well as extensive remodeling of the existing buildings, both of which have been proposed by the Secretariat and which would add a minimum of \$20 - \$25 million dollars to the estimated budget. The U.S. remains opposed to any such projects in this period of financial uncertainty and has received some support on this issue from a majority of the member nations in the Geneva Group.

The payment of the U.S. contribution to the UNESCO budget has been a principal method for signaling our displeasure with the Organization's tactics and procedures. Following the adoption of certain anti-Israeli resolutions at the 1974 General Conference, the Congress passed legislation which prohibited payment until such time as the President could certify that the Organization had mended its ways. The President so certified in 1978 and the U.S. paid its arrears in time to remain a member in good standing for the 1978 General Conference. However, since that period restrictive legislation barring use of U.S. contributions for certain purposes or to certain countries has been introduced with some frequency and remains a potential source of difficulty in our relations with the Organization. At present, it appears that the U.S. may go into arrears of some \$3 - 4 million by the end of 1980 since Congress has, to date, failed to approve a supplemental authorization for the Department of State to be used in paying various assessed contributions.

#### Other UNESCO Budgets

In addition to its regular program and budget, UNESCO will also administer projects estimated to total about \$259 million funded by United Nations sources -- primarily the United Nations Development Program -- in the 1981-83 period. Payment for executing these programs provides the Organization with a source of income other than assessed contributions as UNESCO charges between 5 and 14 per cent of the individual project's cost as its fee.

The third program budget which UNESCO administers is the so-called Other Programs. Estimated to amount to about \$118.9 million for 1981-83, Other Programs consists, for example, of technical assistance projects funded on a voluntary basis by individual Member States on behalf of the LDC's (such as the Federal Republic of Germany's aid to schools in Peru), cooperative programs with agencies of the UN system and development banks, and funds donated for international campaigns (such as the cultural preservation campaigns to save the Nubian monuments or the temple of Borobudur).

Combining the rough totals for the three budgets UNESCO will control during the three-year period makes it close to a billion-dollar organization as the Secretariat estimates the entire budget will be approximately \$998.4 million.

Mr. FASCELL. I would also like you to supply highlights of the UNESCO's proposed programs, the scale of contributions, percentage contributions by country, the delinquency rate, the number of personnel at UNESCO, and the breakdown by countries of the personnel. Please refresh my memory, where are we now with respect to the U.S. contribution to UNESCO? Are we still behind or are we caught up?

Ms. POWER. We are in order now but will be in arrears by the end of the year.

Mr. FASCELL. Which means what? For fiscal year, calendar year?

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, for the fiscal year.

Mr. FASCELL. What fiscal year?

Mr. ROWE. 1980.

Mr. FASCELL. Whose fiscal year?

Mr. ROWE. The U.S. governmental fiscal year; UNESCO is on a calendar year basis.

Mr. FASCELL. Which is what?

Mr. ROWE. Which starts in January, and it is about \$35 million annually for us.

Mr. FASCELL. So we are in the January 1980 fiscal year for UNESCO?

Mr. ROWE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FASCELL. Which started January 1, 1980.

Mr. ROWE. January 1; right.

Mr. FASCELL. So we are in the 1980 fiscal year budget of UNESCO, which started on January 1, 1980?

Mr. ROWE. That is right.

Mr. FASCELL. And it is roughly \$35 million a year.

Mr. ROWE. Yes, sir; 25 percent of the total. I can check that.

Mr. FASCELL. Let us have that information for the record, and we will see where we are going.

[The information follows:]



General Conference  
Twenty-first Session, Belgrade 1980

21 C

21 C/43  
26 June 1980  
Original: English

Item 41.1 of the provisional agenda

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES  
SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS

SUMMARY

The document deals with the establishment of a scale of assessments for the financial period 1981-1982-1983, following the practice adopted in the past of basing this scale on that of the United Nations suitably adjusted to take into consideration the difference in membership between the two Organizations.

Point for decision: paragraph 11.

## SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1981-1982-1983

1. The scale of assessments for Member States' contributions to Unesco has always been based in the past upon the United Nations scale, suitably adjusted to take into consideration the difference in membership between the two Organizations. The Director-General recommends that the Unesco scale for 1981-1982-1983 should be based as in the past on that of the United Nations, using the percentages adopted by the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly for the years 1980-1981-1982.<sup>(1)</sup>
2. For Member States of Unesco which are not members of the United Nations, theoretical probable percentages are made available through the United Nations Committee on Contributions. These percentages are prepared on the same basis as those used to compute the percentages of United Nations members.
3. The Director-General gives additional information below on certain aspects of the scale of assessments, namely:
  - (i) the maximum contribution;
  - (ii) the minimum contribution.
4. The maximum contribution. The United Nations General Assembly decided at its twenty-seventh session<sup>(2)</sup> that, as a matter of principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State to the ordinary expenses of the United Nations shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total. At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a scale of contributions in which the maximum contribution was fixed at 25 per cent. In accordance with similar principles, the assessment of the Member State paying the highest contribution to Unesco has been reduced, in the scale approved by the General Conference at its eighteenth session<sup>(3)</sup> to 25 per cent. For the financial period 1981-1982-1983 it is likewise proposed that the maximum contribution of any Member State shall not exceed 25 per cent and that any Member State with the maximum percentage in the United Nations scale of assessments should have the same percentage in the Unesco scale.
5. The minimum contribution. The United Nations General Assembly decided at its thirty-first session<sup>(4)</sup> to lower the minimum rate of assessment to .01 per cent in recognition of the need to help the least developed countries and those most seriously affected by inflation and currency instability in their capacity to pay. It is therefore proposed for the same reasons to establish a minimum rate of .01 per cent in the Unesco scale for the financial period 1981-1982-1983.
6. Associate Member States. At its twentieth session the General Conference adopted a provision<sup>(5)</sup> by which the contributions of Associate Members were fixed at 60 per cent of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States, and also provided that these contributions should be accounted for as miscellaneous income. Similar provisions were adopted in previous sessions and the Director-General recommends that the same procedure be followed for 1981-1982-1983.
7. Associate Members which become Member States during a financial period. At its twelfth session the General Conference adopted a formula for the calculation of contributions of Associate Members which become Member States during the course of a financial period. Although few cases of this nature arise, the Director-General proposes that the formula should continue to be applied and has included a paragraph to this effect in the draft resolution.
8. New Member States. The procedure adopted by the General Conference since its thirteenth session consisted in fixing a date during the session of the General Conference and calculating a scale of assessments, on the basis of the membership at that date. The usual date selected by the General Conference since the thirteenth session has been 31 October. Any new members joining the Organization after the date selected, but before the beginning of the financial period, would not be included in the total (100 per cent) scale of assessments. Their contributions would be dealt with under the terms of Financial Regulation 5.2 (c) in the same way as those of new members joining after the beginning of the financial period. The Director-General recommends

(1) United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/6.

(2) United Nations General Assembly resolution 2961 (Part B).

(3) 18 C/Resolution 21, 11.

(4) United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/95 A.

(5) 20 C/Resolution 19, 12.

that a similar procedure be adopted for the scale of assessments for 1981-1982-1983. This enables delegations to have a precise idea of the financial contributions for which their governments are liable when they return home. However, since the twenty-first session of the General Conference is scheduled to end before 31 October, the Director-General proposes the date of 15 October as more appropriate for the present session. The draft resolution has therefore been drawn up on these lines.

9. Probable scale of assessments for 1981-1982-1983. The table annexed hereto gives the probable scale of assessments for 1981-1982-1983 based on the United Nations scale for 1980-1981-1982, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two Organizations, with a maximum contribution of 25 per cent and a minimum contribution of .01 per cent. It also shows the calculation of the coefficient used to adjust rates in the United Nations scale to those in the proposed Unesco scale. The table will need modifying in the event of any change in the list of Member States before the date selected by the General Conference for insertion in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution which follows in paragraph 11.
10. Following a request received from the Commission for Namibia, acting on behalf of the Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the General Conference decided<sup>(1)</sup> at its nineteenth session to suspend the assessment of Namibia as from the year 1977 until such time as it accedes to independence. Consequently, Namibia is not included in the scale of assessments proposed for the financial period 1981-1982-1983.
11. Draft resolution. In view of the foregoing, the General Conference may wish to adopt a resolution worded as follows:

The General Conference,

Considering that the scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco has always been based on the United Nations scale of assessments, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two Organizations,

Noting the establishment within the United Nations of a minimum rate of .01 per cent and a maximum rate of 25 per cent,

Resolves that:

1. The scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco for the financial period 1981-1982-1983 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly with the same maximum and minimum rates and suitable adjustment of all the other rates to take into account the difference in membership between Unesco and the United Nations;
2. Member States of Unesco as of ...<sup>(2)</sup> shall be included in the scale of assessments on the following basis:
  - (a) Member States of Unesco which are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in this scale;
  - (b) Member States of Unesco which are members of the United Nations but are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the United Nations General Assembly;
  - (c) Member States of Unesco which are not members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
3. New members depositing their instruments of ratification after ...<sup>(2)</sup> shall be assessed for the years 1981-1982-1983 as follows:
  - (a) In the case of members of the United Nations included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentage in that scale;

(1) 19 C/Resolution 19, 32.

(2) The Director-General suggests 15 October 1980 as being an appropriate date to insert here.

- (b) In the case of members of the United Nations not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the United Nations General Assembly;
  - (c) In the case of non-members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
4. The contributions of new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date on which they become members, in accordance with the following formula:
    - 100 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members before the close of the first quarter of the year;
    - 80 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter;
    - 60 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter;
    - 40 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter;
  5. The contributions of new members shall be accounted for in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.2 (c) and consequently shall not be eligible to participate in the distribution of any budgetary surplus arising from the financial period 1981-1982-1983;
  6. The contributions of Associate Members shall be fixed at 60 per cent of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States and these contributions shall be accounted for as miscellaneous income;
  7. All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals;
  8. The contributions of Associate Members which become Member States during the year 1981, 1982 or 1983 shall be calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 18 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962).

## ANNEX

TABLES SHOWING PROBABLE SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1981-1982-1983  
IF THE RESOLUTION IN PARAGRAPH 11 IS ADOPTED

1. Calculation of coefficient to adjust United Nations scale to that of Unesco on the basis of differences in membership, fixing the maximum contribution at 25 per cent and the minimum at .01 per cent:

United Nations scale	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
		100,00
Deduct: Members with contribution fixed in both:		
United States of America	25.00	
63 at .01 per cent	0.63	
	<hr/>	25.63
		74.37
Deduct: Non-members of Unesco in United Nations scale:		
Bahamas	0.01	
Bhutan	0.01	
Djibouti	0.01	
Fiji	0.01	
Maldives	0.01	
Samoa	0.01	
Solomon Islands	0.01	
South Africa	0.42	
	<hr/>	0.49
		73.88
Add: Unesco members not in United Nations scale:		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	
Monaco	0.01	
Republic of Korea	0.15	
San Marino	0.01	
Saint Lucia	0.01	
Switzerland	1.05	
	<hr/>	1.28
		75.16
		<hr/>

UN 74,37 = Unesco 75,16

Coefficient of reduction  $\frac{74,37}{75,16} = 0,9894891$

2. Application of coefficient of 0,9894891 to reduce percentage contributions in United Nations scale to those applicable to Unesco scale for 1981-1982-1983 taking into account differences in membership:

Member States	UN Scale 1980- 1981-1982 adopted 34th session	Probable Unesco Scale 1981- 1982-1983	Unesco Scale 1979- 1980 basis UN Scale adopted 32nd session UN
	UN General Assembly %	%	General Assembly %
Afghanistan	0.01	0.01	0.01
Albania	0.01	0.01	0.01
Algeria	0.12	0.12	0.10
Angola	0.01	0.01	0.02
Argentina	0.78	0.77	0.83
Australia	1.83	1.81	1.52
Austria	0.71	0.70	0.63
Bahrain	0.01	0.01	0.01

Member States	UN Scale 1980- 1981-1982 adopted 34th session	Probable Unesco Scale 1981- 1982-1983	Unesco Scale 1979- 1980 basis UN Scale adopted 32nd session UN
	UN General Assembly	UN General Assembly	UN General Assembly
	%	%	%
Bangladesh	0,04	0,04	0,04
Barbados	0,01	0,01	0,01
Belgium	1,22	1,21	1,07
Benin	0,01	0,01	0,01
Bolivia	0,01	0,01	0,01
Botswana	0,01	0,01	0,01
Brazil	1,27	1,26	1,03
Bulgaria	0,16	0,16	0,14
Burma	0,01	0,01	0,01
Burundi	0,01	0,01	0,01
Byelorussian SSR	0,39	0,39	0,40
Cameroon, United Republic of	0,01	0,01	0,01
Canada	3,28	3,24	3,01
Cape Verde	0,01	0,01	0,01
Central African Republic	0,01	0,01	0,01
Chad	0,01	0,01	0,01
Chile	0,07	0,07	0,09
China	1,62	1,60	5,45
Colombia	0,11	0,11	0,11
Comoros	0,01	0,01	0,01
Congo	0,01	0,01	0,01
Costa Rica	0,02	0,02	0,02
Cuba	0,11	0,11	0,11
Cyprus	0,01	0,01	0,01
Czechoslovakia	0,83	0,82	0,83
Democratic Kampuchea	0,01	0,01	0,01
Denmark	0,74	0,73	0,63
Dominica	0,01	0,01	0,01
Dominican Republic	0,03	0,03	0,02
Ecuador	0,02	0,02	0,02
Egypt	0,07	0,07	0,08
El Salvador	0,01	0,01	0,01
Equatorial Guinea	0,01	0,01	0,01
Ethiopia	0,01	0,01	0,01
Finland	0,48	0,47	0,43
France	6,26	6,19	5,77
Gabon	0,02	0,02	0,01
Gambia	0,01	0,01	0,01
German Democratic Republic	1,39	1,37	1,32
Germany, Federal Republic of	8,31	8,22	7,63
Ghana	0,03	0,03	0,02
Greece	0,35	0,35	0,35
Grenada	0,01	0,01	0,01
Guatemala	0,02	0,02	0,02
Guinea	0,01	0,01	0,01
Guinea-Bissau	0,01	0,01	0,01
Guyana	0,01	0,01	0,01
Haiti	0,01	0,01	0,01
Honduras	0,01	0,01	0,01
Hungary	0,33	0,33	0,33
Iceland	0,03	0,03	0,02
India	0,60	0,59	0,67
Indonesia	0,16	0,16	0,14
Iran	0,65	0,64	0,40
Iraq	0,12	0,12	0,08
Ireland	0,16	0,16	0,15
Israel	0,25	0,25	0,23
Italy	3,45	3,41	3,35
Ivory Coast	0,03	0,03	0,02
Jamaica	0,02	0,02	0,02
Japan	9,58	9,48	8,56

Member States	UN Scale 1980- 1981-1982 adopted 34th session UN General Assembly	Probable Unesco Scale 1981- 1982-1983	Unesco Scale 1979- 1980 basis UN Scale adopted 32nd session UN General Assembly
	%	%	%
Jordan	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kenya	0.01	0.01	0.01
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.05	0.05	0.05
Korea, Republic of	0.15	0.15	0.13
Kuwait	0.20	0.20	0.15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lebanon	0.03	0.03	0.03
Lesotho	0.01	0.01	0.01
Liberia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.23	0.23	0.16
Luxembourg	0.05	0.05	0.04
Madagascar	0.01	0.01	0.01
Malawi	0.01	0.01	0.01
Malaysia	0.09	0.09	0.09
Mali	0.01	0.01	0.01
Malta	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mauritania	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mauritius	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mexico	0.76	0.75	0.78
Monaco	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mongolia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Morocco	0.05	0.05	0.05
Mozambique	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nepal	0.01	0.01	0.01
Netherlands	1.63	1.61	1.41
New Zealand	0.27	0.27	0.25
Nicaragua	0.01	0.01	0.01
Niger	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nigeria	0.16	0.16	0.13
Norway	0.50	0.49	0.44
Oman	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pakistan	0.07	0.07	0.07
Panama	0.02	0.02	0.02
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paraguay	0.01	0.01	0.01
Peru	0.06	0.06	0.06
Philippines	0.10	0.10	0.10
Poland	1.24	1.23	1.38
Portugal	0.19	0.19	0.19
Qatar	0.03	0.03	0.02
Romania	0.21	0.21	0.24
Rwanda	0.01	0.01	0.01
San Marino	0.01	0.01	0.01
Saint Lucia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	0.01	0.01
Saudi Arabia	0.58	0.57	0.23
Senegal	0.01	0.01	0.01
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.01	0.01
Singapore	0.08	0.08	0.08
Somalia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Spain	1.70	1.68	1.51
Sri Lanka	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sudan	0.01	0.01	0.01
Suriname	0.01	0.01	0.01
Swaziland	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sweden	1.31	1.30	1.23
Switzerland	1.05	1.04	0.95
Syrian Arab Republic	0.03	0.03	0.02

Member States	UN Scale 1980- 1981-1982 adopted 34th session	Probable Unesco Scale 1981- 1982-1983	Unesco Scale 1979- 1980 basis UN Scale adopted 32nd session UN
	UN General Assembly %		General Assembly %
Thailand	0.10	0.10	0.10
Togo	0.01	0.01	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tunisia	0.03	0.03	0.02
Turkey	0.30	0.30	0.30
Uganda	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ukrainian SSR	1.46	1.44	1.51
USSR	11.10	10.98	11.49
United Arab Emirates	0.10	0.10	0.07
United Kingdom	4.46	4.41	4.48
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	0.01	0.01
United States of America	25.00	25.00	25.00
Upper Volta	0.01	0.01	0.01
Uruguay	0.04	0.04	0.04
Venezuela	0.50	0.49	0.39
Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of	0.03	0.03	0.03
Yemen Arab Republic	0.01	0.01	0.01
Yemen, People's Democra- tic Republic of	0.01	0.01	0.01
Yugoslavia	0.42	0.42	0.39
Zaire	0.02	0.02	0.02
Zambia	0.02	0.02	0.02
		100.00	

TABLE I

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION  
SITUATION ON 15 JULY 1978 AND ON 1 JULY 1980  
BREAKDOWN BY GRADE

TABEAU I

RÉPARTITION GÉOGRAPHIQUE  
COMPARAISON DE LA SITUATION AU 15 JUILLET 1978 AVEC CELLE AU 1<sup>er</sup> JUILLET 1980  
VENTILATION PAR CLASSE

CUADRO I

DISTRIBUCION GEOGRAFICA  
COMPARACION DE LA SITUACION EL 15 DE JULIO DE 1978 CON LA DEL 1<sup>o</sup> DE JULIO DE 1980  
DESGLOSE POR GRADOS

ТАБЛИЦА I

ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ  
ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ НА 15 ИЮЛЯ 1978 ГОДА И НА 1 ИЮЛЯ 1980 ГОДА

الجدول ١

حالة التوزيع الجغرافي  
في ١٥ يوليوس/تموز ١٩٧٨ وفي ١ يوليوس/تموز ١٩٨٠

## 表格目录 I

1978年7月15日和1980年7月1日

按地区分配情况

Country, Post, Post Class	1977-1978			At 15 July 1978			1979-1980			At 1 July 1980			Breakdown by grade, destination per class Ordnung per grade/Bestimmung pro Klasse					
	No. Members	Min. Rate	Millionth Member Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Max. Rate	Min. Rate	Millionth Member Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate	Post Rate
ARG	5	2	3.50	5	1.50	0	5	3	4.00	5	1.00	5	1	1	3			
ALB	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0						
ALG	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	0	5	3	4.00	6	2.00	6	1	2	2			
ANG	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00	1	8.00	1	2	5	2			
ARG	6	3	4.50	13	8.50	0	5	3	4.00	12	8.00	12	2	5	3			
AUL	10	6	8.28	9	0.72	0	10	6	7.82	8	0.18	8	5	5	2			
AUS	5	2	3.50	6	2.50	0	5	3	4.00	7	3.00	7	3	3	3			
BAH	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0						
BOD	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	0	5	3	4.00	4	4.00	4	2	1	1			
BOR	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	0	5	3	4.00	1	3.00	1	1	1	1			
BEL	7	4	5.81	14	8.19	0	7	4	5.51	15	9.49	15	3	5	5			
BEN	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	0	5	3	4.00	4	4.00	4	2	2	2			
BOL	5	2	3.50	5	1.50	0	5	3	4.00	5	1.00	5	1	2	1			
BOT	-- Not Member State --			State --			State --			State --			State --			State --		
BRA	7	4	5.65	7	1.35	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0						
BUL	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	0	5	3	4.00	6	6.70	6	1	1	3			
BUR	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	0	5	3	4.00	3	2.00	3	1	2	1			
BDI	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	0	5	3	4.00	6	1.00	6	1	3	1			
BYE	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	0	5	3	4.00	2	4.00	2	1	1	1			

Country/Республика/Государство	1977-1978			At 15 July 1978			1979-1980			At 1 July 1980			1980													
	Max. Member Month	Min. Member Month	Maximum Member Month	Ports occupied	Cooperation between ports and midpoints	Competition between ports	Ports occupied																			
CHR	5	2	3-50	2																						
CAN	20	12	16-08	12	1.50	4.08	19	12	15-50	15	0.50															
CVI	5	2	3-50	-	3.50		5	3	4-00	-	4.00															
CAF	5	2	3-50	1	2.50		5	3	4-00	1	3.00															
CHD	5	2	3-50	1	2.50		5	3	4-00	1	3.00															
CHI	5	2	3-50	5	1.50		5	3	4-00	5	1.00															
CFR	37	22	29-92	4	25.92		35	21	28-06	8	20.06															
COL	5	2	3-50	6			5	3	4-00	7	3.00															
COI	5	2	3-50	-	3.50		5	3	4-00	-	4.00															
PRC	5	2	3-50	2	1.50		5	3	4-00	2	2.00															
COS	5	2	3-50	2	1.50		5	3	4-00	2	2.00															
CUB	5	2	3-50	1	2.50		5	3	4-00	1	3.00															
CYP	5	2	3-50	3	0.50		5	3	4-00	3	1.00															
CZE	6	4	4-72	3	1.72		5	3	4-00	3	1.00															
KAM	5	2	3-50	2	1.50		5	3	4-00	2	2.00															
KOR	5	2	3-50	-	3.50		5	3	4-00	-	4.00															
DEN	5	2	3-50	3	0.50		5	3	4-00	3	1.00															
DNI	-- Not Member State --																									
DON	5	2	3-50	2	1.50		5	3	4-00	3	1.00															

Включены по граде/Включено по граде  
 Включены по граде/Включено по граде

Country Party Pts Change	1977-1978			At 15 July 1978			1979-1980			At 1 July 1980			Breakdown by grade/level/position and class Change per grade/level/position and class												
	Max Min	Min Max	Midpoint Max/Min Class	Points occupied Total available	Comparison between Pts Int and Avgpt	Comparison with other States	Stat/Situation T/Act/Inv/Chg	Max Min	Min Max	Midpoint Max/Min Class	Points occupied Total available	Comparison between Pts Int and Avgpt	Comparison with other States	Stat/Situation T/Act/Inv/Chg	DOC	AUG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1		
ECU 5	2	3.50	3	3	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	4	-							1	1	2				
EGY 5	2	3.50	11	11	7.50	+		5	3	4.00	11	7.00	+						6	3	2				
ELS 5	2	3.50	1	1	2.50	-		5	3	4.00	1		-												
EGE	-- Not Member State --							5	3	4.00		4.00	0												
ETH 5	2	3.50	3	3	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	5	1.00	=						2	2	1				
FIN 5	2	3.50	6	6	2.50	+		5	3	4.00	5	1.00	=						1	3	1				
FRA 38	23	30.79	73	73	42.21	+		37	22	29.71	62	32.29	+						2	4	4	18	14	15	5
GAB 5	2	3.50	1	1	2.50	-		5	3	4.00			0												
GAM 5	2	3.50	1	1	2.50	-		5	3	4.00	1		-												
GDR 9	6	7.35	3	3	4.35	-		8	5	6.79	2		-						1	1					
GER 53	32	42.10	33	33	9.10	=		49	29	39.29	35		+						1	2	11	13	5	3	
GHA 5	2	3.50	4	4	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	6	2.00	+						1	2	1	1	1		
GHR 5	2	3.50	4	4	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	3		-												
GRN 5	2	3.50	1	1	2.50	-		5	3	4.00	1		-												
GUA 5	2	3.50	3	3	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	1		-												
GWI 5	2	3.50	-	-	3.50	0		5	3	4.00	1		-												
GWS 5	2	3.50	-	-	3.50	0		5	3	4.00			0												
GUY 5	2	3.50	3	3	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	3		+												
HAI 5	2	3.50	3	3	0.50	=		5	3	4.00	6	2.00	+						1	1	3	1			

Country Party Post Office	1977-1978			At 15 July 1978			1979-1980			At 1 July 1980			Breakdown by gender/Classification per State Détaillé par le sexe/Classification par territoire														
	Max. Male	Min. Male	Millions Males/ Millions Hommes	Posts occupied	Comparison between Posts and Male Population	Ratio occupied Posts to Male Population	Max. Male	Min. Male	Millions Males/ Millions Hommes	Posts occupied	Comparison between Posts and Male Population	Ratio occupied Posts to Male Population	Classification	Classification	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5			
																									Classification	Classification	
HON	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	1	3.00	-	Classification	Classification													
HUN	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				1	2								
ICE	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	=	Classification	Classification				1	1	1							
IND	5	3	3.78	14	10.22	+	5	3	4.00	17	13.00	+	Classification	Classification				1	7	3	4						
INS	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				1	1	1							
IRA	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	5	1.00	+	Classification	Classification				1	3	2							
IRI	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	6	2.00	+	Classification	Classification				1	1	1							
IRE	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
ISR	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
ITA	22	13	17.95	22	4.05	=	22	13	17.25	22	4.75	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
IVC	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
JAM	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	5	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
JPN	59	35	47.15	19	28.15	-	55	33	44.08	21	23.08	-	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
JOR	5	2	3.50	6	2.50	+	5	3	4.00	8	4.00	+	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
KEN	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
ROK	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						
KUR	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0	Classification	Classification				2	7	6	2						

Country/Pays/Pais/Ciudad	1977-1978		At 15 July 1978		1979-1980		At 1 July 1980		Status/Statusion																	
	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	Max Masc.	Min. Masc.	D1	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	
LAO	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	-	1	1	1											
LEB	5	2	3.50	9	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	7	3.00	+	5	3	4.00	1	1	3	1	1						
LES	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0	5	3	4.00											
LIR	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00											
LIB	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00	2	2.50	0	5	3	4.00											
LUX	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00											
MAG	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00											
MW	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00											
MLI	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	5	1.00	=	5	3	4.00											
MLI	5	2	3.50	4	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	5	3	4.00											
MAT	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00											
MAU	5	2	3.50	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00	1	2.50	-	5	3	4.00											
MAR	5	2	3.50	6	2.50	+	5	3	4.00	6	2.50	+	5	3	4.00											
MEZ	5	3	4.22	9	1.78	+	5	3	4.00	9	1.78	+	5	3	4.00											
MNC	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00											
MON	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00											
MOR	5	2	3.50	9	2.50	0	5	3	4.00	9	2.50	0	5	3	4.00											
MOZ	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00											

Statut/Statusion  
 Status/Statusion  
 Statut/Statusion

Comparison between Posts  
 Comparación entre las  
 Estaciones de Radios  
 Comparación entre las  
 Estaciones de Radios  
 Comparison between Posts  
 Comparación entre las  
 Estaciones de Radios

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Country/ Pays/ País/ Paises	1977-1978		At 15 July 1978		1979-1980		At 1 July 1980		Break down by job/occupation par classe Décomposition par poste/Par rapporteur par catégorie									
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TUN	5	3.50	6	2.50	+	5	3	4.00	7	3.00	+	1	5	1	5	1	1	
TUR	5	3.50	5	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	6	2.00	+	5	3	4	2	4	2	
UGA	5	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	5	3	1	2	1	2	
UKR	10	8.18	6	2.18	=	10	6	7.77	5	2.77	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	
USR	62	61.65	38	23.65	-	59*	44	59	26	33.00	-	1	2	4	9	6	3	
UAE	5	3.50	-	3.50	0	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	0	1	2	4	9	6	3	
UK	30	24.15	43	18.85	+	29	17	23.07	32	8.93	+	9	12	7	4	4	4	
URT	5	3.50	2	1.50	+	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	=	1	1	1	1	1	1	
USA	137	137.00	89	48.00	-	128*	96	128.00	92	36.00	-	2	4	23	23	22	16	2
UPV	5	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	4	-	=	1	1	1	1	1	1	
URU	5	3.50	2	1.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
VEN	5	3.50	3	0.50	=	5	3	4.00	2	2.00	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	

\*The upper margin of 25% is not applicable to any Member State contributing over 10% to the budget  
 Pour tout Etat membre dont la contribution au budget est supérieure à 10%, il n'y a pas lieu  
 d'appliquer la marge positive de 25%.

Country Post Part Class	1977-1978		At 15 July 1978		1979-1980		At 1 July 1980		Read down by post/mission and date English and postal administration sections												
	Max. Min. Value	Max. Min. Value	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range	Post. Dev. Range										
VIE	5	2	3.50	2	1.50	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1	1	1				
YEM	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	5	3	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	0	4.00	0	4.00	2	1				
PHI	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	1.00	=	1.00	=	1	1	2				
YUG	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	1.00	=	1.00	=	1	1	2				
ZAI	5	2	3.50	3	0.50	5	3	4.00	4	1.00	1.00	=	1.00	=	1	1	4				
ZAM	5	2	3.50	-	3.50	5	3	4.00	3	1.00	1.00	=	1.00	=	1	1	1				
STA	1172	612	918.01	765	171.29	325.30	1172	730	974.50	790	161.35	346.85	1	10	18	54	239	235	141	85	7

Mr. FASCELL. Do we have the Director-General's comments yet?

Ms. POWER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FASCELL. Could we have a copy of them for the record at this point?

Ms. POWER. Yes.

[The information follows:]



General Conference  
Twenty-first Session, Belgrade 1980

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21 C/85  
5 September 1980  
Original: French

Item 25 of the provisional agenda

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FINDINGS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to submit to the General Conference the comments and suggestions which the Director-General wishes to make on the Final Report, conclusions and recommendations of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems.

## I. ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, MANDATE AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

1. Over the past decade the international community has taken a growing interest in matters of communication and information. This attention stems from a new awareness of the importance of communication both in the life of contemporary societies and in international relations.
2. Consequently these matters have been the subject of discussion in the General Conference on several occasions, in particular at its nineteenth session. In his closing address, the Director-General observed that "the debates have centred on the subject of communication which, as a burning question at the present time, now occupies the predominant place formerly taken by educational problems".
3. During the same session it became apparent that reflection on communication was limited by the scattered and piecemeal nature of the studies so far undertaken, and that action could with advantage be based on a better knowledge of the problems. The General Conference accordingly deemed it necessary to undertake a review "of the totality of the problems of communication in modern society" (19 C/4 Guidance Notes, Objective 9.1).
4. Noting the wish expressed by the General Conference that the Secretariat should inquire more deeply into the role, aims and conditions of communication, the Director-General stated in his closing speech at the same session that he intended "to undertake wide-ranging consultations in support of the work we have been asked to do, making use, if necessary, of a discussion group, so that . . . the General Conference may be presented with a comprehensive study on the problems of communication in the modern world". This proposal was included in the Programme and Budget for 1977-1978 (para. 4155).
5. The Director-General then set up a Commission whose sixteen members, serving in an individual capacity, came from sufficiently varied backgrounds to be able to reflect the diversity and pluralism which, particularly in the field of communication, are characteristic of the situations now obtaining in the world.

### 1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

6. The Director-General appointed as President of this Commission Mr. Sean MacBride (Ireland), barrister, politician and journalist, President of the International Peace Bureau, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, one of the founders and Chairman of Amnesty International, former United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, holder of the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes. The members of the Commission were:

Mr. Elie Abel (United States of America), journalist and broadcasting expert, Harry and Norman Chandler Professor of Communication, Stanford University, former Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University;

Mr. Hubert Beuve-Méry (France), journalist, founder of the newspaper "Le Monde", President of the Centre de formation et de perfectionnement des journalistes, Paris;

Mr. Elebe Ma Ekonzo (Zaire), journalist, State Commissioner for National Guidance, Culture and the Arts;

Mr. Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia), writer, novelist and journalist;

Mr. Sergei Losev (USSR), journalist, Director-General of TASS News Agency;

Mr. Mochtar Lubis (Indonesia), journalist, President of the Press Foundation of Asia;

Mr. Mustapha Masmoudi (Tunisia), permanent delegate of Tunisia to Unesco, formerly Secretary of State for Information, President of the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Council for Information of the Non-Aligned Countries;

Mr. Michio Nagai (Japan), journalist and sociologist, editorialist of the newspaper "Assahi Shimbun";

Mr. Fred Isaac Akporuaro Omu (Nigeria), Research Professor, University of Benin, previously Commissioner for Information, Social Development and Sport, Bendel State;

Mr. Bogdan Osolnik (Yugoslavia), journalist, politician, Professor of the Faculty of Ljubljana, member of the National Assembly;

Mr. Gamal el Oteifi (Egypt), former Minister for Information and Culture, honorary professor of Cairo University, journalist, lawyer and legal adviser, Deputy Speaker of Parliament;

Mr. Johannes Pieter Pronk (Netherlands), economist and politician;

Mr. Juan Somavia (Chile), Executive Director, Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET), Mexico City;

Mr. Boobli George Verghese (India), journalist and Gandhi Peace Foundation Fellow;

Mrs. Betty Zimmerman (Canada), broadcaster, Director, Radio Canada International.

7. It should be noted that Mrs. Betty Zimmerman, who joined in the Commission's work as from April 1978, replaced Mr. Marshall MacLuhan (Canada), sociologist and communications expert, initially nominated to serve on the Commission, who was unable to continue taking part in its work. Similarly, Mr. Sergei Losev, Deputy Director-General and later Director-General of TASS News Agency, replaced Mr. Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamiatin (USSR), member of the Supreme Soviet, ambassador and journalist, as from the Commission's fourth session.

### 1.3 MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION

8. On the basis of the indications provided in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1977-1978 (19 C/5, para. 4155), the Director-General laid down the Commission's mandate in what were purposely very general terms so as to take into account the extent and diversity of the dimensions which communication has taken on in the life of contemporary societies and in international relations. Four main lines of inquiry and discussion are specifically outlined therein:

- (a) to study the current situation in the fields of communication and information and to identify problems which call for fresh action at the national level and a concerted, overall approach at the international level. The analysis of the state of communication in the world today, and particularly of information problems as a whole, should take account of the diversity of socio-economic conditions and levels and types of development;
- (b) to pay particular attention to problems relating to the free and balanced flow of information in the world, as well as the specific needs of developing countries, in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference;
- (c) to analyse communication problems, in their different aspects, within the perspective of the establishment of a new international economic order and of the measures to be taken to foster the institution of a "new world information order";
- (d) to define the role which communication might play in making public opinion aware of the major problems besetting the world, in sensitizing it to these problems and helping gradually to solve them by concerted action at the national and international levels.

9. At its twentieth session the General Conference, having examined the Commission's Interim Report on the progress of its work, the activities which it had already carried out and the questions which it intended to study in depth, expressed the wish to broaden the scope of its inquiry and invited the Director-General to "request the members of the International Commission ... to address themselves, in the course of preparing their Final Report, to the analysis and proposal of concrete and practical measures leading to the establishment of a more just and effective world information order" (resolution 4/9, 1/3).

## 1.4 A WORLD-WIDE DEBATE

10. In the same resolution the General Conference expressed the wish that further contributions should be made by outside institutions in support of the Commission's work, and accordingly invited Member States and all competent organizations "to extend their advice and co-operation" to it. The Director-General had earlier invited the Commission to undertake its work "in co-operation with competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations" (19 C/5 Approved, para. 4155).
11. Accordingly the Commission endeavoured to enrich its work with countless external contributions and to be as receptive as possible to the views, criticism, suggestions, proposals and materials emanating from various sources - Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, professionals and specialized institutions with different backgrounds and on all continents - but without relinquishing its independence, the guarantee of its impartiality and authority.
12. The Commission therefore welcomed the offers of co-operation which reached it from more than 60 National Commissions for Unesco and from several hundred specialists who were invited to express their views on the Interim Report. It held, in the course of four of its sessions, round tables and symposia attended by numerous experts, and apart from these organized an international seminar on the protection of journalists. Specialized working groups were set up to contribute to its work, while some National Commissions, including those of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries and Yugoslavia, organized meetings to canvass expert opinions.
13. More than 15 international and national organizations regularly followed the Commission's proceedings. It established continuous working relations with specialized bodies, in particular those belonging to the International Network of Documentation Centres on Communication Research and Policies (COMNET). It carried out or commissioned some hundred specialized studies of different aspects of communication.<sup>(1)</sup> Lastly, the comments on the Interim Report make up a substantial body of documentation (1,500 pages of text) which was analysed and summarized by the Secretariat of the Commission to assist in the progress of its work.
14. The Commission itself held eight plenary sessions lasting a total of 42 days. In addition its members pursued their inquiries individually in the intervals between sessions, taking part *inter alia* in conferences and meetings at which they were able to report on the progress of the Commission's work and to learn about the specific problems of a particular community or region.
15. The establishment of the Commission and its methods of work thus provided the occasion for a process of reflection which in scale and intensity would seem to be unprecedented in the communication field. The Commission collected a wide range of opinions and advice from the principal competent organizations, institutions and individuals, whose contributions were particularly useful in its work.
16. The open-mindedness and pertinacity shown by the members of the Commission helped to broaden participation in the debate which it generated. The extent of that participation testifies to the need increasingly felt by governments, specialized institutions and organizations and professionals to pool their knowledge and experience in this field. The Commission's work crystallized this need, providing a posteriori an additional justification for its establishment.

## 1.5 A BROAD CONSENSUS

17. The adoption of the Final Report by all the members of the Commission deserves special mention. It might have been thought that the variety of its members' professional and national backgrounds, and the diversity of the opinions they might hold, would have made it more difficult to achieve a consensus. However, the Commission was able to identify common approaches in order to analyse the present-day situation and define ways and means of improving it, although major differences of opinion remained with regard to certain questions.
18. This broad agreement testifies first of all to the spirit of tolerance and the eagerness to do useful work constantly demonstrated by the President and members of the Commission and by all those who gave it their assistance.

(1) See the list annexed.

19. But it also testifies to the fact that the international community, having become more aware of the universality of communication problems in the contemporary world and of the growing interdependence of all nations, possesses the will to remove, by common consent, the obstacles in its path and to create the conditions for a flow of communication that is more just and more in keeping with the aspirations of all peoples. After the adoption by consensus of the "Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war", the Commission's Final Report is a further proof of this common will.

## II. THE COMMISSION'S PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT: A MANDATE FULFILLED

### II.1 STUDYING COMMUNICATION IN THE BROAD SENSE OF THE TERM

20. Having examined the Interim Report submitted to it by the Commission, the General Conference, at its twentieth session, took the view that the document before it constituted "a first serious attempt at a comprehensive review of the innumerable qualitative and quantitative aspects regarding information and communication in the context of political and cultural aspirations and in the context of development at both the national and international levels", and that "it provided the essential basis for a subsequent systematic and operational approach" (Report of the Culture and Communication Commission at the twentieth session of the General Conference).
21. The Final Report is twofold: parts I to IV are essentially descriptive and analytical, while part V brings together the conclusions and recommendations which the Commission formulated unanimously or which members of the Commission saw fit to present.
22. Taking into account the wishes expressed by Member States on several occasions, as mentioned above, the Director-General invited the Commission firstly to "study the current situation in the fields of communication and information". Attainment of this first objective called for a particularly wide-ranging approach.
23. The Commission envisaged the concept of communication in its widest sense. In order to avoid giving it a narrow definition that might have confined it within questionable limits, it took the view that the act of communicating brings into play an extraordinary multiplicity of signs and symbols, and that it uses channels which are daily more numerous and varied.
24. The Commission thus strove to bypass any approach tending to limit communication either to mass information or to the mere channels used and underrating the content of the messages transmitted. It reviewed in all their diversity the existing forms and methods of communication - from the oldest, most personal and most direct, namely oral communication, to the most recent, which uses a numeric language, brings into play the most sophisticated technologies and makes distance immaterial, namely remote data processing - including the mass media which are creations of this century: radio, television and the mass-circulation press.
25. It drew attention to the interdependence of medium and message, without subscribing to the view that would reduce communication to the technological aids it uses. In its proceedings, it took the view that communication is not a juxtaposition of different means and forms but a total phenomenon which cannot be reduced to discrete or independent components because each of these components is part and parcel of the same whole.
26. The Commission considered that communication was not a private, closed preserve independent of society's other activities and structures. It accordingly gave much thought to the relationships between communication and power, knowledge, economics, technology and professional circles; and, above and beyond these, to the needs and aspirations of individuals and communities.
27. In so doing, the Commission was impelled to raise a major question about the potential role of communication: what is its proper place in a general policy of development, understood not in the narrow economic sense of the term but in its essence: progress, individual, collective and of mankind as a whole?

## II.2 A UNIVERSAL AND PARTICULAR APPROACH

28. Considering communication to be inseparable from social forces and relationships, the Commission was led to inquire into the distinctive characteristics of individual societies and into their growing interdependence.
29. It came to the conclusion that every community, every society, has its own particular needs and demands, which consequently call for modes of communication in some degree specific to itself. However, interdependence implies the need to communicate on a world-wide scale, and hence modes of communication that are turned in upon themselves are no longer conceivable. Conversely, communicating strengthens interdependence.
30. The Commission accordingly studied communication both in universal terms and at the level of individual human communities. As the title of its Final Report shows - "Many Voices, One World" - it chose to conduct its analysis from the intersection of the national and international planes. To a greater extent than previous studies, the Report brings national and international phenomena into correlation, comparing or contrasting the difficulties and distortions which occur on these two scales, and setting the demands of pluralism against the consequences of interdependence.
31. The Report accordingly seeks to provide each society, whatever mode of development and political system it may have chosen, with an analysis which reflects the existing state of communication within that society, and with a more precise description of the ways in which each local communication network fits into regional or world communication systems. The Director-General therefore considers that the Commission has made every effort to attain the first objective assigned to it: namely to study all aspects of the current situation of communication throughout the world.

## II.3 IDENTIFYING AND ANALYSING THE MAIN PROBLEMS

32. The second part of the Commission's mandate consisted in identifying and analysing the main problems arising, particularly those affecting the flow of information, with a view to the establishment of better-balanced international relations in the economic sphere and in that of communication.
33. By taking into consideration the most varied opinions, needs and demands, the Commission sought to avoid a major stumbling-block: that of tackling communication problems from the standpoint of the views or concerns of only certain circles or certain regions of the world.
34. It strove to encompass the vast range of protagonists involved in the communication process: individuals and social groups, nations and communities, private enterprises and public services, international and national corporations. It considered that the plurality of contemporary societies entailed a plurality of modes of communication. Lastly, it took the view that communication was not a fixed area of activity but one continuously evolving, because it was traversed by every upheaval of our time. The Commission therefore set out to identify the needs, aspirations and rights of all those taking part in communication.
35. It endeavoured to analyse the main contradictions that it had observed at this level. Moreover, despite its concern to achieve the broadest possible consensus, it did not hesitate to point out the differences, divergencies and even conflicts which inevitably occur in the communication field.
36. It was compelled to recognize the difficulty of taking into account principles which, while sometimes contradictory, all seem to be equally justified, or of ensuring at the same time the full exercise of different rights, assuredly all equally legitimate.
37. The Commission was thus prompted to ask itself certain essential questions, the first of which stems from the affirmation that "communication is a basic individual right, as well as a collective one required by all communities and nations" (part V, para. 3). To be sure, the freedom to communicate, like all other freedoms, admits of no exception. Problems arise at the interfaces between individual rights, collective rights, national rights and the rights of all mankind. For example, how far is a community or nation entitled to restrict the freedom of an individual, another community or another nation to communicate, even for the purpose of achieving generally accepted purposes? Again: are not those who control the most powerful media in danger of playing, in the name of rights recognized as belonging to everyone, so

predominant a role that they may in practice cut off the right of others to communicate? Can the freedom of the transmitters be exercised regardless of the concerns, interests and needs of the receivers?

38. The Commission examined attentively the difficulties involved in reconciling different principles, ensuring respect for different rights, and striking a balance between freedom and responsibility, between the rights and needs of individuals, those of communities and those of nations.

#### II.4 THE RECOMMENDATIONS

39. After examining the problems referred to it, the Commission adopted a number of recommendations and made some suggestions. Seventy-two recommendations were approved unanimously by its members; a further 10 recommendations (Nos. 28, 32, 44, 50, 51, 56, 58, 75, 77 and 78) were the subject of comments, reservations or genuine disagreement. Individually or jointly, certain members felt bound to add to these recommendations 12 suggestions or remarks (part V, section B) which the Commission had neither approved nor, in some cases, even discussed.

40. The Commission's recommendations and conclusions seemed to its members "well-designed ... to remedy certain drawbacks, deficiencies and inequalities ... which are still an all too common feature of contemporary communication systems at the local, national, regional and international levels" (letter of 30 November 1979 from the Commission addressed to the Director-General). They are designed chiefly to meet the wish expressed by the General Conference at its twentieth session that the Commission should propose "concrete and practical measures leading to the establishment of a more just and effective world information order" (resolution 4/9.1/3).

41. The Commission's recommendations are addressed to Member States, professional organizations, the agencies of the United Nations system and Unesco in particular. They apply to all fields of activity affected by communication problems. They deal with questions relating to the promotion of very general principles as much as to standard-setting action, research and the formulation of solutions to such specific problems as the allocation of frequencies and reduction of the cost of paper. It should be possible to give effect to some of them in the immediate future, whereas others call for resources or studies that would take varying lengths of time to provide.

#### II.5 A VERY USEFUL CONTRIBUTION

42. Taking into account the material constraints upon the Commission, the time available to it, the present state of knowledge in the communication field and the diversity of opinions held on the subject in the international community, the Director-General, in concluding this brief review of the approaches adopted by the Commission to its work and the economy of its Final Report, considers that the Commission has faithfully complied with the mandate assigned to it.

43. In assembling in a single document a large number of hitherto scattered data, analyses and thoughts, the Commission wished to take into consideration the diversity of situations obtaining in the world in the matter of communication, while at the same time striving to isolate the features common to the communication process everywhere and in all societies.

44. Lastly, the Commission drafted its Report in plain language, avoiding over-specialized terminology so far as possible so as to make it more comprehensible to the general public.

45. It therefore appears to the Director-General that this Report makes a very useful contribution to the elucidation of many problems on which the General Conference has had occasion to express its views in various resolutions, in particular at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions. The international community now has available to it, in the Commission's Report, a document which brings together essential data on communication problems and which will be of help in going into them more deeply, in defining the challenges more clearly, the better to take them up. This Report will no doubt be a landmark in the history of communications research.

## III. REFLECTIONS AND COMMENTS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

## III.1 MASTERING COMMUNICATION INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY

46. The questions that have come to be asked about the methods and content of contemporary communication arise out of the importance which communication has acquired in the life of peoples and in international relations and out of our growing awareness, firstly of the imbalance and inequality in the flow of information between nations - especially between developed and developing nations - and secondly of the role which the mass media can play in the progress of education, science and culture and in the development of nations. It is considered increasingly likely - and this is borne out by the Commission's work - that the shortcomings in the flow of information between nations may be only the most visible symptom of a more general deficiency which probably affects the entire communication process everywhere and at all levels, albeit in specific forms.

47. For a long time that deficiency remained unknown, or its existence was simply denied.

One of the essential results of the thought which the international community has given to the matter, and to which the Commission's work has made a significant contribution, has been to provide a better understanding of this deficiency, which is seen as the outcome of an increasingly marked dissociation, within communities, nations and the international community, between those who plan the active roles in communication and the mass of the people, who are confined more and more to the role of mere receivers. This, it is thought, gives rise to a universal and growing phenomenon: that of inequality in the exercise of the "right to communicate".

48. A vertical flow of information produced by a mere few may engender a form of communication without reciprocity, without feedback or exchange. Such a situation, which is found in varying degrees in many countries, is apt to strengthen elitism and to reduce the mass of the citizens to a passive role in the information field by ignoring some of their vital concerns and disregarding some of their deepest aspirations. If the flow is only vertical, it favours neither public access nor public participation. It proves necessary to add to the downward flow of communication ascending, lateral and horizontal flows, so that there may be a continuous exchange between equal partners both within each society and in international relations.

49. The holders of the privileges of communication can use the present-day media to shape the messages transmitted to suit their convenience and their advantage. Communication designed in this way ultimately destroys its very substance - reciprocal exchange between free and equal partners - and condemns the majority merely to receive messages whose content, like the channels through which they are received, eludes their grasp.

50. The equality of all individuals, all communities and all nations before national and international law is a fundamental and universally acknowledged principle. There is a daily growing demand for more justice, equality and freedom in international relations and within every nation. These principles are gaining ground in the communication field. The challenge flung at the international community on this issue appears to be that of winning a collective mastery equally shared and freely entered into, over communication for man, for all human beings. With a view to taking up that challenge, the concept of the "democratization" of communication acquires a significance which, it would seem, cannot escape the international community.

## III.2 NATIONAL EFFORT AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

51. The nature of this challenge is clear and unequivocal. It is not merely technical or economic but also social. Taking it up requires both a greater awareness and a determination to act collectively on the part of all those - public authorities or private interests, professionals or specialists, and the host of ordinary citizens known as the "public" - whose combined efforts are needed for both thinking and action.

52. It is at the national level that this challenge can first be taken up with the best chance of success. As a general rule, the most fruitful patterns of discussion and the systems most representative of the interests and demands of a community and of individuals are to be found in a national setting. Above all, action in that setting seems all the more appropriate in that, in a pluralist world, the nation is generally the entity in which a social consensus expressing the identity specific to each community can best be asserted. That is why stress is laid nowadays on drawing up and implementing "national communication policies".

53. However, in view of the interdependence that characterizes the present-day world and of the grave inequalities and imbalances observable at the world level in the communication field, national efforts will bear fruit only if the international situation does not frustrate them; indeed, only if the international community supports them whole-heartedly with its co-operation, which will require resources out of all proportion to those brought to bear so far if it is really to take off.
54. Hence the formulation and application of national communication policies aiming at genuine "self-reliance" must be correlated and timed to run concurrently with the development of regional and international co-operation based on the principles of freedom, sovereignty, equality, justice and solidarity between men and between nations if a new world communication and information order is gradually to be brought into being.
55. So far as co-operation is concerned, one of the essential objectives should be to augment assistance in the development of communication through a substantial increase in bilateral and multilateral resources. It also seems necessary to promote the mutual co-operation, reciprocal assistance and pooling of experience and effort between the developing countries themselves which the Commission has termed "collective self-reliance".
56. The international community, in expressing by a large majority the desire for a new international communication and information order, wished first of all to see more just relations established between nations with regard to the dissemination of information. The issue at stake today is altogether greater and more ambitious. A new communication and information order based on truly democratic principles means that the various modes of communication - whether they cover a single village or the entire planet, whether they rely on by word of mouth or the most sophisticated technology - would have to be interwoven in order to serve man in his quest for progress, justice, peace and freedom.

### III.3 A FEW GAPS AND SHORTCOMINGS

57. In the Interim Report which it submitted to the General Conference at its twentieth session (document 20 C/94, paragraph 31), the Commission emphasized that "with certain exceptions, no research properly so-called should be undertaken at the Commission's instigation in view of the impossibility of completing original scientific work within the prescribed time-limits. With the means at its disposal, the Commission cannot in fact presume to carry out in-depth studies covering the variety of fields involved in research and inquiry into communication".
58. In the time allowed it, and with the means at its disposal, the Commission could not reasonably hope to do more than try to gather, as material for its reflections, the existing knowledge at large in the world.
59. This makes plain the limitations of a report which, moreover, was worked out in the course of a laborious process of discussion and negotiation extending over several sessions and which represents the outcome of a consensus between sixteen eminent persons who naturally differed widely in experience, methods of analysis and opinions. The Commission acknowledged that it was "fully aware of the irreducibility of the different value systems and plurality of opinions and experiences which coexist in the world today" (cf. Interim Report, part I, paragraph 68).
60. In essentials the Report is very rich in retrospective analysis. No fundamental difference of opinion arose between its members over that part of the text.
61. However, the Commission was not always able to gather all the data needed as a basis for its analyses, or at least for some of them. It sometimes had to rely on the personal experience and intuition of its members. This probably accounts for the relatively general nature of several of its recommendations. Similarly the Report gives the impression of a degree of uniformity despite the extremely wide variety of questions discussed; it should also be mentioned that questions concerning the media predominate even though the intention seems to have been to go beyond them, and that the defects of some societies proved to be more evident than those of others, probably because they have been investigated the most.
62. The Commission probably dealt with a number of questions too quickly, for lack of time or data: for example technological aspects and technical innovations; data processing and remote data processing; relations of competition or complementarity between media; the interdependence of culture and communication; economic aspects of communication; and correlation between the new economic order and the new communication and information order.

63. Mention may also be made of the attention given by the Commission's members to the question of "democratization", which seems to have been at the centre of its discussion of communication problems. It may be wondered, however, whether that concern - legitimate in itself - did not draw attention away from other problems which deserved more thorough study.
64. It should be noted that the Commission did not feel called upon to give a precise and full definition of the notion of a new international communication and information order, although it saw fit to state that "The basic considerations which are developed at length in the body of our Report are intended to provide a framework for the development" of that order (part V, paragraph 5), that the Commission saw "its implementation as an ongoing process" (ibid.), and that "Collective self-reliance" was its "corner-stone" (part V, paragraph 68).
65. Consequently the Commission did not feel that it was in a position to propose a global strategy for the installation of a new international communication and information order.
66. It specified that the recommendations and suggestions which it had put forward were only "some actions which may help lead towards a new world communication and information order. Some of them are for immediate undertaking; others will take more time to prepare and implement" (introduction to part V, section B).
67. Hence, although the recommendations cover a very wide range of practical measures which can be applied in the short term and actions of a very general nature which will take longer to put into effect, they cannot be grouped in order around priority proposals or map out the main lines of a long-term perspective.
68. It must be emphasized once again that the drafting of the Report and the very wide-ranging discussion to which it gave rise undoubtedly brought closer together opinions which at the outset were far apart. Significant differences of view nevertheless remain and are clearly brought out in part V of the Report.
69. In particular the problem of the relationship between the sovereign rights of a nation and the rights of citizens to communicate or of journalists to conduct investigations remains in dispute, as do questions relating to professional ethics and certain aspects of protection for journalists. The same applies to the possible risks attendant upon an increasing concentration of the communication media in the hands of a few private or public enterprises.
70. In presenting their Final Report, the members of the Commission emphasized that it was not "a culminating point inasmuch as it far from exhausts [the] subject ... We see it rather as a starting-point, leading firstly to action but calling also for further research and for a renewal of thinking and consultation on these problems at the international level" (letter of 30 November 1979). Thus the Commission makes no claim to have laid down the lines of action once and for all or to have concluded the wide-ranging debate which it has begun. It considers that its work should contribute first of all to further thinking on the subject on more analytical, more thorough, more critical and, above all, more comprehensive lines, and that its recommendations should help in dealing with the most pressing difficulties.

#### III.4 POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

71. The Commission closed its Final Report with recommendations addressed "to governments and international organizations, to policy-makers and planners, to the media and professional organizations, to researchers, communication practitioners, to organized social groups and the public at large". Some recommendations, however, are addressed to several entities.
72. It should be added that a number of recommendations appear in the body of the Report but are not repeated in part V. These relate to specific questions of different degrees of importance, such as literacy training, language problems, traditional communication, research, complementarity or various media.
73. Of the recommendations approved unanimously by the Commission, most are addressed chiefly or exclusively to Member States. Their primary purpose is to promote "self-reliance" by developing national communication systems in six main directions:
- (i) laying down general objectives (recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5 and 59) or specific objectives (recommendations 1, 2, 18, 36 and 79);

- (ii) formulating communication policies (recommendations 1, 2, 18, 36 and 79);
  - (iii) developing the media (recommendations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13);
  - (iv) singling out for attention other forms of communication (recommendations 7, 14, 16 and 17);
  - (v) mastering technological alternatives (recommendations 24, 25, 26 and 27); and lastly
  - (vi) providing for the financing of all these activities (recommendations 11 and 18).
74. Secondly, several recommendations aim at the "democratization" of communication through:
- (i) developing and applying a "right to communicate" (recommendation 54);
  - (ii) removing obstacles to freedom of information (recommendations 55, 56, 57, 60, 61 and 65);
  - (iii) promoting user participation (recommendations 22 and 29);
  - (iv) integrating communication into development to a greater degree (recommendations 1, 11, 22 and 23 in particular).
75. A third set of recommendations is more concerned with the content of communication from the standpoint of its social function: i. e., from that of its role in relation to:
- (i) education and development (recommendations 15, 23 and 31);
  - (ii) wider access to scientific and technical information (recommendations 34, 35, 36 and 38);
  - (iii) strengthening peace and international understanding (recommendations 79 and 80); or
  - (iv) the influence which advertising or commercial interests acquire in communication (recommendations 30, 31, 33 and 57).
76. A fourth category of recommendations deals with the attitude of the Member States to communication professionals. These recommendations underscore the need to raise and define the social status of journalists in view of the importance of their mission (recommendations 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47 and 48), to study their professional standards and working conditions (recommendations 42 and 49), to protect them (recommendation 50) and to improve their training (recommendations 10, 40, 46, 47 and 80).
77. Lastly, a few recommendations are more particularly concerned with strengthening international co-operation (recommendations 67, 69, 70, 71 and 72).
78. Thus many of the recommendations are addressed to national communities. The most important steps to give effect to them should be taken within the Member States.
79. The Commission also made recommendations which are addressed explicitly or implicitly, mainly or solely, to professional communicators and to the media concerning the contribution which they could make to:
- (i) the democratization of communication and its integration into development (recommendations 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 64);
  - (ii) respect for human rights and making known and promoting the great causes of mankind (recommendations 52, 53, 80, 81 and 82).
80. Others relate to professional training (recommendations 40, 46 and 47) and to the social status, professional standards and protection of journalists (recommendation 52). Lastly, recommendations 54, 62 and 74 suggest that professional communicators should be more closely associated with the research which needs to be done in this field.

81. Beyond Member States and professionals, the Commission's recommendations are also of concern to the "public"; that is, to every individual. This approach is in keeping with the civic role assigned to every citizen and consistent with the will to "democratize" communication.
82. In order that the Report may become widely known to the public, the Director-General has already taken the necessary steps to give it a wide distribution: translation into the working languages of the deliberative bodies of the Organization, joint publication, and assistance to different countries in translating it and reproducing it in their national languages.<sup>(1)</sup> In addition the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 makes provision for the "organization of national meetings and seminars on the problems brought to light by the ... Commission" (para. 4402).
83. While most of the recommendations listed above essentially concern Member States, they cannot be a matter of indifference to the international organizations of the United Nations system. However, some of the recommendations dealing with international co-operation are addressed specifically to the intergovernmental organizations concerned. These deal in particular with:
- (i) normative aspects and general principles (recommendations 48, 66, 67 and 68);
  - (ii) institutional matters and co-ordination (recommendations 20 and 76);
  - (iii) resources for communication (recommendations 21 and 29).
84. The Director-General is prepared, if the General Conference sees fit, to communicate these recommendations specially to the organizations concerned so that they may consider what contribution they could make to the implementation of the measures recommended.
85. Considering Unesco to be the principal contemporary forum for the discussion of questions relating to communication (part I, chapter 3, paragraph 4), and noting that the Organization has taken the initiative in this field in the United Nations system on many occasions, the Commission firmly stresses the major role which belongs to Unesco in matters of communication, and consequently the majority of its recommendations fall within the Organization's field of activities.
86. Five of them are addressed directly to Unesco. Recommendation 75 proposes that Unesco's programme in the communication field should be broadened, and suggests a possible change in the structure of the Secretariat for that purpose.
87. Recommendation 78 suggests the establishment of an International Centre for the Study and Planning of Information and Communication.
88. Recommendations 35 and 37 deal with steps that might be taken, internationally and on Unesco's initiative, to develop scientific and technical information, access to it, and its utilization.
89. Lastly, recommendation 51 suggests that Unesco should convene a series of round tables at which journalists, media executives and jurists could review problems related to the protection of journalists and propose appropriate measures.
90. It should be noted that recommendations 35, 37 and 51 are broadly consistent with the objectives of the programmes and budgets approved or submitted to the General Conference at its forthcoming session: Themes 2/10.1/04, 4/9.1/02, 4/9.3/02 and 4/9.3/03 in document 20 C/5 and Themes 4/9.1-9.3/02, 4/9.1-9.3/04 and 4/10.1/04 in document 21 C/5.
91. Furthermore the proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for the Study and Planning of Information and Communication was an eventuality considered by the delegates of the Member States at the Intergovernmental Conference on Co-operation in Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development; the Conference decided not to take the idea further.

### III.5 CONCLUSIONS

92. In conclusion, the Director-General notes that some of the Commission's recommendations call for clarification and for closer study as to their exact scope and implications for international co-operation in general and the activities of the Organization in particular. He considers, however, that most of the Commission's suggestions are in spirit consistent with

(1) Preparations are being made to publish the Report in Bengali, Czech, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbo-Croat and Swahili.

the main lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan (1977-1982) adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session and with certain proposals made in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983.

93. It is for the General Conference to indicate to the Director-General what action should be taken to follow up the Commission's Report and the various recommendations made in it.
94. The Director-General, for his part, considers:
- (1) That the members of the Commission have done their best to comply with the mandate given to them, having regard to the time allowed them, the knowledge built up in the world about the Commission's problems and the variety of opinions they might represent. He is therefore gratified by the Commission's activities and wishes to thank its members, and its President in particular, once again for the work which they have done and which broadly reflects some of the international community's major concerns in the communication field.
  - (2) That it should not be forgotten, either in the Organization or in the international community, that the Report has been prepared, in all independence and on their own responsibility, by 16 eminent persons serving in their individual capacity.
95. The Director-General considers, therefore, that the Report constitutes:
- (a) a valuable encouragement to Member States to continue, at the national level, the process of examining the communication situation, to estimate their needs and priorities, to formulate and implement national communication policies more in keeping with their aspirations, to identify all internal and external constraints on the development of their communications, and to help in finding ways to resolve them at the national and international level;
  - (b) an incentive for governmental and non-governmental international organizations, research centres, professional communicators, journalists and the general public to participate, on the one hand, in the process of thinking and research needed for a thorough understanding of the very important problems presented by communication in contemporary societies, and on the other hand in any action calculated to help in bringing the mass information media to full flower so that they may serve the advancement of all peoples, take account of the needs and aspirations of all nations and open up for mankind prospects of broader understanding, mutual tolerance and genuine solidarity;
  - (c) an incentive for Unesco to broaden and deepen the debate begun by the Commission, to list those questions on which insufficient data were available, of which no satisfactory conspectus could be prepared or which are still in dispute, and to continue the study of those questions. The main purpose of such study should be to clarify the various points of view in the light of the facts, in order to be able to determine the conditions under which and the methods by which international action might be taken to obtain the widest possible consensus within the Organization and to contribute to the essential changes required by the present situation.
96. This study and the acquisition of this deeper understanding should be a continuous process, particularly since the technology is in constant evolution, ceaselessly opening up new prospects.
97. The Director-General will continue the analysis, within the Secretariat, of the contents of the Report, more particularly in the light of the individual studies made by many specialists at the Commission's request, the various opinions expressed in the world at large, and study of the recommendations, in order to make the best possible use of this material in preparing the next Medium-Term Plan, the text of which he will present on his own responsibility.
98. The Director-General therefore thinks that the views expressed by delegates to the General Conference on the Commission's recommendations and on his own comments, without necessitating firm decisions at this stage, will be of assistance in charting some courses of thought and action for the future.

ANNEX**List of Documents  
of The International Commission  
For The Study of Communication Problems**

1. Membership of the International Commission (CIC) (Orig. and Rev.)
  2. Origin and mandate
  3. Methods of work
  4. Director-General's inaugural address at the first Commission's session (Mr. A. M. M'Bow)
  5. Chairman's address at the inaugural meeting of the Commission (Mr. S. MacBride)
  6. A glimpse into communications statistics
  7. A selected bibliography on communication
  8. From freedom of information to the free flow of information — From the free flow of information to the free and balanced flow of information
  9. Communication: what do we know?
  10. Communication: what do we know? (II)
- 
11. The world of news agencies
  12. News agencies multilateral cooperation
  13. Monographs (I)
    - AFP — Agence France-Presse
    - ANSA — Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata
    - AP — Associated Press
    - APS — Agence de Presse Sénégalaise
    - AZAP—Agence Zaire Presse
    - BERNAMA — Pertubuhan Berita Nasional Malaysia

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Where author is not indicated, the document has been prepared by the CIC Secretariat or the Unesco Secretariat.

14. Monographs (II)
  - CANA — Caribbean News Agency
  - DPA — Deutsche Presse Agentur
  - GNA — Ghana News Agency
  - INA — Iraqi News Agency
  - IPS — Inter Press Service
  - KYODO — Kyodo Tsushin News Service
  - LATIN — Agencia Latinoamericana de Informacion
15. Monographs (III)
  - MENA — Middle East News Agency
  - PRENSA LATINA
  - REUTER
  - TANJUG — Telegrafaska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija
  - TASS — Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovjetskavo Soyusa
  - UPI — United Press International
16. Collaboration between news agencies in Nordic countries (G. Naesselund, Denmark)
17. A national policy for balance and freedom of information (T. Hammarberg, Sweden)
18. An approach to the study of transnational news media in a pluralistic world (L. Sussman, USA)
19. Infrastructures of news collection and dissemination in the World (International seminar in Stockholm, 24-27 April 1978) Organization — Discussions — Conclusions
20. Extracts from deontological codes of journalists
 

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21. List of international instruments concerning different aspects of communication
22. Communication: extracts from international instruments
23. Survey of national legislation (1)
  - Constitutional provisions
24. Survey of national legislation (2)
  - Media enterprises
    - I. The press
    - II. News agencies
25. Survey of national legislation (3)
  - Media enterprises
    - III. Radio
    - IV. Cinema
26. Survey of national legislation (4)
  - V. News content
27. Survey of national legislation (5)
  - VI. Information personnel
27. National legislation on information:
  - bis Latin America (O. Capriles, Venezuela)

28. Comparative account of national structures for policy and decision-making in the communication field (prepared by the International Institute of Communication)
29. Survey of international structures for policy and decision-making in the communication field (prepared by the International Institute of Communication)
30. Role and activities of the UN and its Agencies in the field of communication
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31. The new world information order (M. Masmoudi, Tunisia, member of CIC)
32. Aims and approaches to a new international communication order (B. Osolnik, Yugoslavia, member of CIC)
33. Communication for an interdependent, pluralistic world (E. Abel, USA, member of CIC)
33. Call for a new international information order:  
bis Preliminary remarks (G. El-Oteifi, Egypt, member of CIC)
33. Shaping a new world information order  
ter (Speech of the President of the International Commission at the "Forum 1979")
34. The new international economic order and the new international information order (C. Hamelink, Netherlands)
35. Some remarks on the relation between the new international information order and the new international economic order (J. Pronk, Netherlands, member of CIC)
36. The right to communicate (J. D'Arcy, France)
37. The right to communicate
1. Concept (L. S. Harms, USA)
  2. Towards a definition (D. Fisher, Ireland)
38. The right to communicate
3. Legal foundation (A. A. Cocca, Argentina)
  4. Relationship with mass media (J. Richstad, USA)
39. The right to communicate
5. A socialist approach (J. Pastecka, Poland)
39. Relation between the right to communicate and planning of communication  
bis G. El-Oteifi, Egypt, member of CIC)
39. Right to communicate and the New International Communication Order (Tomo Martelanc, Yugoslavia)
40. Communication: a plea for a new approach (F. Balle, France)
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41. Communication and international development: some theoretical considerations (M. Tehranian, Iran)

42. Mass media and national development — 1979 (W. Schramm, USA)
43. Towards a national policy on communication in support of development (G.N.S. Raghawan and V. S. Gopalakrishnan, India)
44. A philosophy for development communications: the view from India (B. G. Verghese, India, member of CIC)
45. Readings on the relationship between development and communication
46. Mass media ownership (R. Cruise O'Brien, USA)
47. Communication accompanies capital flows (H. Schiller, USA)
48. Farewell to Aristotle: "Horizontal" Communication (L. Ramiro Beltran, Colombia)
49. Rural development and the flow of communication (H. Cassirer, USA)
50. Advertising and public relations in the arms industries: their role in the mass media (P. Lock, Federal Republic of Germany)

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51. Typology of restrictions upon freedom of information: from evident, recognised violations to hidden impediments (J. Louy, France)
52. Obstructions to the free flow of information (F. Giles, UK)
53. Responsibility and obstacles in journalism (prepared by the International Organization of Journalists)
54. Imbalance in the field of communication (I)  
Asia
55. Imbalance in the field of communication (II)  
Latin America and the Caribbean (L. Anibal Gomez, Venezuela)
56. Export-import flows of news:
  1. Foreign news on foreign terms: Finland (U. Kivikuru, Finland)
  2. Flows of culture and information: Hungary (T. Szecksco, Hungary)
57. The image reflected by mass media: Distortions
  - a) The image of Southern Africa in certain Western countries (R. Lefort, France)
  - b) Study of five reports on Ethiopia (R. Lefort, France)
58. The image reflected by mass media: Manipulations  
The nuclear axis: a case study in the field of investigative reporting (B. Rogers, UK)
59. The image reflected by mass media: Stereotypes
  - a) Race relations (C. Jones, UK)
59. The image reflected by mass media: Stereotypes  
bis
  - b) Images of women (M. Gallagher, Ireland)
60. International broadcasting (B. Bumpus, UK)

61. Communication planning
62. Communications and communities: a North-American perspective (J. Halina, Canada)
63. A national policy for purposeful use of information: mass media in USSR (Y.A. Poliakov, USSR)
64. A national policy for socialisation and self-management of information (V. Mićović, Yugoslavia)
65. Access and participation in communication (F. Berrigan, Australia)
66. Readings on participation in communication
67. Alternative experiences (I)  
Local radio and television stations in Italy (G. Richeri, Italy)
68. Alternative experiences (II)  
Communication practices in Latin America (F. Reyes Matta, Chile)
69. Democratization of communication (J. Somavia, Chile, member of CIC)
70. The true problem: democratizing information (J. Schwoebel, France)

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71. Education and learning innovations: use of communication technologies and facilities
72. Mass media education or education for communication (J. Dessaucy, France)
73. Strengthening the press in the Third World (prepared by the International Press Institute)
74. Communication and training: an indicative international review of facilities and resources
75. Culture and communication (V. Flores Olea, Mexico)
76. Interaction between culture and communication (M. Lubis, Indonesia, member of CIC)
77. Cultural industry (H. Gutierrez, Mexico)
78. The context of mass communication research (J. Halloran, UK)
79. Readings on trends in communication research (1)
80. Readings on trends in communication research (2)

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81. Communication technologies of the 1980s (I)
  1. The implications (K. Schaefer and A. Rutkowski, USA)
  2. The future of computer communications (D. Parkhill, Canada)

82. Communication technologies of the 1980s (II)  
 3. Development of television broadcasting technology (M. Krivosheev, USSR)  
 4. Recent progress and its impact upon communication policy and development (R. Gazin, Yugoslavia)
83. Communication technologies of the 1980s (III)  
 5. The social implications (S. Komatsuzaki, Japan)  
 6. Future trends (Yash Pal, India)
84. Technology and change in modern communication (I. de Sola Pool, USA)
85. Contribution of scientific and technological progress to the development of communication (V. S. Korobeynikov, USSR)
86. New technological developments in the print media (A. Smith, UK)
87. International allocation of frequencies to national broadcasting services (M. Chaffai, Tunisia)
88. Institutional configuration for large space communications structures: a basis for the development of international space communications norms (D. Smith, USA)
89. The protection of the individual, his freedom and privacy, in particular in the computer field (J. Freese, Sweden)
90. The protection of Journalists (S. MacBride, Ireland, President of CIC)
90. Professional Ethics in Mass Communication  
 bis (B. Osolnik, Yugoslavia, member of CIC)
90. Freedom and responsibility of journalists  
 ter (Hubert Beuve-Méry, Member of CIC)

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91. Main forms of traditional communication: Africa (M. Diabaté, Mali)
92. Not a thing of the past: functional and cultural status of traditional media in India (H.K. Ranganath, India)
93. Main forms of traditional communication: Egypt (S. M. Hussein, Egypt)
- 94-100. Communications: Readings



Item 12 of the provisional agenda

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE FOR CO-OPERATION ON ACTIVITIES,  
NEEDS AND PROGRAMMES FOR COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

(DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT AND PROPOSALS)

SUMMARY

This document summarizes the discussions of the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development and reproduces the recommendation adopted by that Conference.

It also contains the proposals put forward by the Director-General for the implementation of the Conference's recommendations, with particular reference to the setting up of an Intergovernmental Programme for the Development of Communication and the establishment of an Intergovernmental Council for the Programme. Draft statutes for the Council will be found in the Annex.

I. BACKGROUND AND AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (DEVCOM) was held at Unesco's Headquarters in Paris from 14 to 21 April 1980. The Conference was organized in pursuance of resolution 4/9.4/2, adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session (October-November 1978), which invited the Director-General to convene "a planning meeting of representatives of governments, to develop a proposal for institutional arrangements to systematize collaborative consultation on communications development activities, needs and plans".
2. In that resolution, the General Conference also emphasized "the need to mobilize and to secure the maximum benefit from all possible co-operation and assistance for the development of communications and information systems" and noted with appreciation "the increasing willingness on the part of governments and institutions to co-operate in this process and to provide practical assistance". It accordingly requested the Director-General "to intensify and encourage communications development and to hold consultations designed to lead to the provision to developing countries of technological and other means for promoting a free flow and a wider and better balanced exchange of information".
3. Preparations for the intergovernmental conference were begun soon after the end of the twentieth session of the General Conference (October-November 1978), providing an opportunity to assemble data on communications development and to consult a number of prominent people and institutions. At the invitation of the Government of the United States of

America, the Director-General also organized a meeting of experts (category VI) in Washington, D. C., in November 1979, to advise him on the preparation of the agenda and working documents. That meeting was attended by 35 specialists from different parts of the world.

4. Consultations were likewise held with a few specialists in Paris in February 1980 on the various suggestions made by the experts who had met in Washington and on the establishment of institutional arrangements to improve co-operation and concerted action for communication development.
5. The substantive items on the agenda of the Conference were as follows:

Major problems, needs and priorities in the field of communication calling for global co-operative action

- (a) in relation to the development of infrastructures;
- (b) in relation to information flow;
- (c) in relation to professional training;
- (d) in relation to equipment and technologies.

International co-operation for communication development

- (a) problems reviewed in the light of past experience; obstacles and difficulties to be overcome;
- (b) practical measures for international co-operation; identification of needs and priorities;
- (c) resources (material and human);
- (d) consultative and collaborative mechanisms for the implementation of communication development programmes.

## II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

6. The list of participants was drawn up by the Executive Board, in accordance with the relevant regulations. All the Member States and Associate Members of Unesco were invited to take part; States not members of Unesco but members of one or more organizations of the United Nations system were invited to be represented by observers. The organizations of the United Nations system, the African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, the Palestine Liberation Organization recognized by the League of Arab States, and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were also invited to send observers.
7. One hundred and twenty-three Member States were represented at the Conference and a total of 563 delegates took part in the proceedings. The Chairman of the United Nations Information Committee, invited personally by the Director-General, followed the Conference's work. Six organizations of the United Nations system, together with observers from 11 other intergovernmental organizations and 19 international non-governmental organizations, took part in its proceedings.
8. The Conference took up the basic issues raised by the development of communication at the national, regional and international levels, and the main aspects of co-operation in the realm of communication and information. There were wide-ranging exchanges of views on each of the questions dealt with, a large measure of agreement being reached on certain questions while on others opinions continued to differ. The discussions nevertheless led to the emergence of a consensus in favour of the unanimous adoption of a recommendation that could provide a basis for practical action. The text of the Final Report, containing the views expressed during the Conference and the speeches made by the Director-General, the President of the Conference and the leading personages present, is available to the delegates attending the General Conference.
9. A major event marking the Conference was the visit to Unesco of His Excellency Mr. Luis Herrera Campíns, the President of the Republic of Venezuela. In the address he delivered to the Conference, President Campíns stressed the importance of communication issues and

their bearing on overall national development policies and objectives. Deploring the detriment suffered by the governments and peoples of all countries in consequence of the disparities in the availability of communication facilities and the sometimes distorted presentation of information, he appealed for a transformation of the present state of communication resources, practices and objectives. "We cannot conceive of democracy and international social justice", he said, "in the absence of an appropriate communication system: one that will not serve the desire to dominate or the interests of power and privilege".

10. The President of Venezuela went on to remind the Conference that the underlying role of Unesco - which had the specific task of developing education, science and culture and was one of the stoutest pillars of the United Nations system - was to ensure that all nations lived peacefully together; one of the means it could use for that purpose was communication to promote the renaissance of cultures, intercourse between them and participation by all the peoples of the world in the great process of creating and sharing knowledge and technology. The Government of Venezuela, he declared, warmly supported the efforts Unesco was making as humanity moved into the communication age, to establish a new world information and communication order, which should be based on the principles of defending the free expression of thought, safeguarding human rights, national identity and the dissemination of culture; and on a growing awareness of the common interest of all people in the cause of peace.
11. The Chairman of the United Nations Information Committee, addressing the Conference, emphasized that it was urgently necessary to move on from the stage of reflection on the concepts and approaches on which the new world communication and information order should be based to the stage of carrying out a project now supported by the international community as a whole. To protract reflection endlessly on this question would lead to ignoring the fact that a new order among peoples founded on equality, justice and peace, would perforce come into being, alike in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres and, more particularly, in that of information and communication. It was therefore to be hoped that the Paris Conference would succeed in setting up operational planning and financing machinery.
12. Mr. Mustapha Masmoudi, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Tunisia to Unesco, was elected President of the Conference. The work of the Conference was conducted in 11 plenary meetings and with the help of a Drafting Group composed of representatives of four countries from each of the six geographical regions defined by the Organization for the execution of the programme.
13. The Conference highlighted the crucial part played by communication in the economic, social and cultural development of nations. It paid particular attention to possible practical ways of overcoming the main obstacles limiting the balanced growth of communication, particularly the inadequacy of infrastructures, the limitations and inequalities in the flow of information, and the difficulties of gaining access to certain types of information which might promote scientific development and the progress of mankind in general.
14. Many delegates spoke of the importance of Member States' affirming their political will and firm resolve to act, in any measures aimed at improving communication and information structures, methods and practices, at the national and international levels alike.
15. Most of the speakers deplored the gap existing between the developed and the developing countries in the field of communication - a gap that technical progress, which was more rapid in one case than in the other tended to widen still further. They drew attention to the developing countries' very considerable needs not only in respect of material facilities but also of human resources and local capacity for preparing programmes and material.
16. In general, most of the speakers regarded the notion of communication as extending beyond the mass media to embrace all channels of human communication, from the traditional forms of social intercourse to the computerized languages for communication between men and machines.
17. Many delegates took the view that the development of communication should aim first at reducing and even eliminating the existing imbalances, discrepancies and inequalities, which were in fact most often the consequence of historical circumstances or economic disparities. Once the disparities in communication were corrected, the nations would be able to work together more effectively in peace, harmony and an atmosphere of mutual understanding, made imperative by the growing interdependence that was a feature of our times. Many speakers acknowledged the importance of generous, active international co-operation allowing for bilateral and multi-lateral aid, which could provide practical support for national efforts. Self-reliance in the near future was regarded both as the goal of outside assistance and as a necessary condition for it.

18. It was generally considered that both bilateral and multilateral co-operation were necessary to meet the great and varied needs of the developing countries. It was pointed out that the existence of bilateral assistance programmes was evidence that some countries were prepared to help the developing countries to equip themselves with communication systems in keeping with their needs and priorities. International co-operation was, however, considered to be of basic importance; it helped to some extent to increase the developing countries' material and human potential in conditions that they themselves determined. Increased co-operation between countries, and in particular between developing countries, should moreover serve to promote the pooling of experience.
19. The Director-General, in his opening address to the Conference, first pointed out that it marked the culmination of a long process of reflection, action and discussion, in which Unesco had played a major part. In particular, the General Conference's adoption by consensus, at its twentieth session, of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles Governing the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War had marked an important stage on the road to the establishment of new relationships among nations and peoples with regard to communication.
20. Pointing out that the Declaration was based on principles now accepted by the entire international community, the Director-General said that the Conference should provide an opportunity to move on from those principles to practical measures, put together to form a programme of action which could be carried out efficiently by means of appropriate co-operation machinery. Emphasizing that this programme and machinery should naturally fall within Unesco's purview, the Director-General suggested that they should have two purposes: to ascertain, at the national, subregional and regional levels, the precise areas in which action by the international community might be undertaken first of all, and to encourage, co-ordinate and finance the activities required.
21. The Director-General concluded by expressing the hope that, in the forthcoming debate, the spirit of collective responsibility would triumph over that of narrow individual interests, despite the new tensions to be noted in the international sphere.
22. Many delegates emphasized that the volume of international assistance fell far short of what was needed. They considered that Unesco's regular programme and budget and those of the funding and executing agencies of the United Nations system should devote increased resources to communication development activities. They were anxious, moreover, that, on the one hand, both bilateral and multilateral funding sources should give greater priority to the areas of communication and information and that, on the other, the developing countries should show greater determination to include communication and information projects in their national social and economic development plans.
23. Almost all the delegates drew attention to the important part played by Unesco for years past, firstly, in making communication issues a central concern of individual States and of the international community, with the object of expanding freedom, and of strengthening international understanding and general progress; and, secondly, in helping developing countries with the drawing up of communication policies, the establishment of news agencies, newspapers, a rural press, broadcasting services and training centres, etc. Most delegates mentioned the importance and the beneficial effects of the conferences on communication policies organized by Unesco in different regions of the world.
24. They stated that Unesco, by virtue of its long-standing experience and growing activities in communication and information, should be the body responsible for any machinery the Conference might recommend setting up to increase international co-operation for the development of communication. They likewise stressed the part played, in communication matters, by all the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, and the need for their activities to be co-ordinated, referring to the specific responsibilities and programmes of such bodies and organizations as the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Information Committee, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and such funding agencies as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Bank, etc.
25. Many countries felt that the establishment of an operational programme would make it possible to muster efforts and resources with a view, in particular, to creating the necessary conditions for a freer and more balanced flow of information by means of better

distribution of communication media, which should also serve development in general, especially as regards education, science and culture.

26. The present lack of an overall communication strategy and of a more appropriate and better co-ordinated system for co-operation, concerted action and planning which might contribute to the establishment of a new world communication and information order made it all the more essential to set up such a programme. Echoing the appeal made by the Director-General in his opening address, all the delegates also emphasized that the programme should be designed to allow for effective, practical operational activities.

27. After lengthy discussion, a consensus emerged in favour of recommending the establishment of an international programme for the development of communication. Many delegates considered that the general objectives of such a programme should be based on the principles set forth on various occasions in the resolutions of the United Nations and of Unesco concerning the establishment of a new world information and communication order, in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (Article VI, in particular, being cited by several speakers), in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and in the declarations of the non-aligned countries. Many delegates furthermore made it clear that the programme, although set up under Unesco, should cover all aspects of communication development and intimately involve the other international agencies concerned.

### III. RECOMMENDATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

28. The following recommendation, which was approved unanimously, lays down suggested principles and a basic framework for putting into effect an International Programme for the Development of Communication as recommended by the Conference.

29. "The Conference,

1. Conscious of the increasing role of communication among peoples and nations in promoting political, economic, social, scientific, educational and cultural progress, as well as in improving mutual understanding, strengthening international peace and safeguarding national sovereignty and cultural identity,
2. Conscious of the close relationship linking the concepts, objectives and results of the overall development of each country and of all countries within the systems, practices, means and infrastructures of social communication,
3. Noting the deplorable situations of dependence and the significant inequalities of a technological, professional, material and financial nature which exist between developed countries and developing countries in most fields of communication, and further noting calls for larger participation in, and democratization of, international relations in the field of information and for the overcoming of vestiges of colonialism,
4. Observing also that the circulation of information among countries still shows numerous deficiencies,
5. Reaffirming that it is indispensable to change the state of dependency of developing countries in the field of information and communication by assuring a wider and better balanced circulation and dissemination of information among all partners and by guaranteeing the diversity of sources and free access to information,
6. Underlining that pursuit of the objectives and elimination of the obstacles cited above depends on strengthening the potential of developing countries in the different fields of communication,
7. Underlining the need to establish a new international information and communication order, as indicated in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session,

8. Considering that international co-operation in the field of communication development should take place on the basis of equality, justice, mutual advantage and the principles of international law, and mindful of the fundamental contribution that the information media and mass communications can make to the establishment of a new international economic order, the strengthening of peace and international understanding, the realization of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the promotion of universal respect for human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism,
9. Considering that assistance to developing countries should not be politically tied and that favourable conditions should be enhanced to facilitate better access to modern communication technology for developing countries,
10. Recalling the 'Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war', adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session, in particular Article VI, which states that in order to achieve a new equilibrium and assure greater reciprocity in the flow of information it is essential that the mass media in developing countries 'should have conditions and resources enabling them to gain strength and expand, and to co-operate both among themselves and with the mass media in developed countries',
11. Recalling resolution 4/9.4/2 adopted at the twentieth session of the General Conference of Unesco, requesting the Director-General to intensify and encourage communications development and to hold consultations designed to lead to the provision to developing countries of technological and other means for promoting a free flow and a wider and better balanced exchange of information of all kinds, and inviting him, for this purpose, to convene as early as possible after the conclusion of the twentieth session of the General Conference a planning meeting of representatives of governments, to develop a proposal for institutional arrangements to systematize collaborative consultation on communications development activities, needs and plans,
12. Recalling propositions made by the delegates of certain developed countries during the twentieth session of Unesco's General Conference to engage in technical co-operation and practical assistance,
13. Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its 33rd and 34th sessions, supporting the action undertaken by Unesco and the orientations it has adopted in the field of communication,
14. Recalling resolution 34/181 adopted by the 34th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which asks the Director-General of Unesco to study, among other alternatives, the possibility of creating, under the auspices of Unesco, an international fund for the development of communication,
15. Recalling also resolution 34/182 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 34th session recognizing in particular the central and important role of Unesco in the field of information and mass communications and in the implementation of decisions relating thereto,
16. Reaffirming the need to strengthen the co-operation and co-ordination between the institutions of the United Nations system which deal with different aspects of communication and contribute to operational action for the development of communication systems,
17. Recalling in this context the notable role already played by several agencies of the United Nations system and particularly ITU, which has been given the responsibility for establishing an integrated world-wide telecommunications network,
18. Reaffirming that in order to reduce the existing gaps in communication within, as well as among nations, it is indispensable to develop appropriate infrastructures, equipment, training programmes, resources and means of developing countries in order to increase their indigenous capacity for production and distribution of messages,

19. Recognizing the necessity for all countries to utilize fully all possible forms of mutual consultation, co-operation and assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, to accelerate the development and improvement of communication and information systems,
20. Observing that signs of solidarity are appearing within the international community to correct in different fields, including communication, the present disequilibrium between developed and developing countries, and anxious to transform these constructive signs of solidarity into concrete actions,
21. Recalling that the existing disparity in communication among different countries will not be eliminated by the mere material development of infrastructures and professional resources and by the transfer of know-how and technologies, but that the solution depends also on the elimination of all political, ideological, psychological, economic and technical obstacles which run counter to the development of independent national communication systems and to a freer, wider and more balanced circulation of information,

## I

Recommends Member States, taking into account the objectives of their national communication development policies and priorities:

- (i) to promote the formulation, at national and regional levels, of general communication development policies in order to facilitate the mobilization of available human and material resources, while ensuring the coherent co-ordination and planning of their use;
- (ii) to identify the priority areas in national investment plans and communication development programmes which justify support and financing by competent national or international bodies;
- (iii) to make provision in economic, social and cultural development projects for the necessary facilities for the acquisition, installation and operation of different means of information and communication to meet professional needs, as well as for the production of telecommunication and information material and equipment;
- (iv) to contribute to the creation and consolidation of appropriate systems of communication at the material and logistic level, taking into account the requirements of endogenous development;
- (v) to take appropriate measures to overcome, more effectively than in the past, the different political, economic, commercial, financial and technical obstacles which hamper the introduction of conditions conducive to the freer and better balanced exchange of information;
- (vi) to undertake measures such as will stimulate the efforts of the developing countries, by increasing resources from various countries and ensuring the harmonious utilization of available national and international means;
- (vii) to give highest priority, in their co-operation agreements, to the creation or development of the national and regional infrastructures which are necessary for communication, to the improvement of professional and technical training as well as to the setting up of production structures to ensure a more balanced exchange of information and cultural products;
- (viii) to intensify substantially their efforts in the various fields of technical assistance in the form of training, expertise, equipment, etc.

## II

Recommends international and regional organizations, and especially those belonging to the United Nations system:

- (i) to intensify their reciprocal co-operation with a view to the more effective utilization of their existing or potential human and material resources, in the

communication development field, in support of the common aims which these organizations pursue;

- (ii) to provide additional resources to information and communication development programmes, and to support efforts made by developing countries to set up infrastructures and facilities for social communication, telecommunication or informatics which will enable them to transmit or receive information of all kinds at an acceptable cost;
- (iii) to contribute to the development of the training of specialized professionals and skilled personnel so as to master different communication technologies;

### III

Invites the Director-General of Unesco, in conformity with resolution 4/9.4/2 adopted at the twentieth session of the General Conference, to submit to the General Conference, at its next session, a project for the establishment, within the framework of Unesco, of an International Programme for the Development of Communication;

Recommends that the main objectives of this programme should be:

- (i) to assist developing countries, at their request, in the elaboration and implementation of their information and communication development plans, as well as in the identification of needs and priority areas;
- (ii) to promote in developing countries, in accordance with their communication policies and development plans, the creation or extension of infrastructures for the different communication sectors, in order, in particular, to increase the contribution of the means of communication to endogenous economic, social and cultural development, as well as to promote improved international exchange of information;
- (iii) to proceed with the analysis of technical and financial needs and resources in the fields of information and communication at national and international levels;
- (iv) to ensure reciprocal consultation and better co-ordination among the parties interested in the development of communication and in various related programmes of co-operation;
- (v) to pursue all available avenues, both public and private, for the securing of funds and other resources to support projects or classes of projects of communications development;
- (vi) to bring together proposed projects with sources of financial and other help that it may have obtained or identified;
- (vii) to encourage contributions to these projects from all possible financing sources, in accordance with such plans and common interests as may emerge;
- (viii) to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination of Unesco's activities with other Specialized Agencies concerned, especially with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
- (ix) to give particular attention, at an early stage of its activities, to the promotion of viable regional institutional arrangements which should assist the programme in pursuing the above-mentioned objectives, through integrated regional co-operation in the field of communication development; in this connection, regional communication institutions established with Unesco's assistance should be encouraged to play an extensive role in the planning and execution of regional projects within the programme;
- (x) to provide consultative and advisory services to the developing countries in the field of communications development, with a view to making optimum use of available resources;

- (xi) to take measures to promote the awareness of all parties concerned (be they developing or developed countries, international organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations or other public and private bodies active in this field) of the important role that communication plays in the development process, thus contributing to mobilize technical and financial resources necessary to the pursuance of the objectives of the programme;
- (xii) to encourage maximum co-operation, co-ordination and concentration of efforts among all who are interested in national or international communications development;
- (xiii) to support, particularly among developing countries, the conclusion of arrangements on exchange of information, programmes and experience, on co-operation and co-production between radio and television organizations, news agencies and journalists' associations;
- (xiv) to prepare studies based on experience gained in international co-operation in the field of information and communication development, particularly between developing and developed countries.

## IV

Recommends that:

- (i) the International Programme for the Development of Communication should be co-ordinated by an Intergovernmental Council composed of 35 Member States elected by and responsible to the General Conference of Unesco on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and applying the principle of rotation. It will be the task of the Intergovernmental Council to implement the objectives set out in this recommendation. In its deliberations, priority should be given to seeking a consensus. The Intergovernmental Council will administer funds which may be contributed to the programme to promote communication development in the developing countries and allocate them to projects and programmes in accordance with criteria and priorities it will define;
- (ii) the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and professional groups, which are active in the field of communication development, should be closely associated with the activities of the Intergovernmental Council so as to play a significant role in the accomplishment of its objectives;

Invites the Director-General of Unesco:

- (a) to take the necessary steps to facilitate the establishment and functioning of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;
- (b) to consult with appropriate organizations of the United Nations system with a view to establishing a consultative framework in which to co-ordinate and harmonize the communication development efforts of each;
- (c) to put at the disposal of the Intergovernmental Council the necessary secretariat. The director of the secretariat will be appointed by the Director-General on the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Council, following those provisions of the Constitution of Unesco and of prevailing procedures that lead towards this end.

## V

Recommends that, to secure satisfactory implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, additional resources should be sought from all possible sources - developing and developed countries, international organizations and agencies of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, professional groups and other available sources - in the form of financial means, manpower, materials, technology and training for the development of communication. To this effect an appropriate system of financing and resources should be established.

## VI

Requests the Director-General to make the appropriate arrangements in consultation with the Intergovernmental Council, to mobilize the resources needed for the International Programme, and to seek contributions from Member States and other parties concerned.

## VII

Expresses the conviction that the gradual implementation of these recommendations constitutes an essential stage on the way to the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order.

IV. COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

30. As in his address to the closing meeting of the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development, the Director-General wishes first to stress how important that Conference was. Its importance is attested by the number and calibre of the delegates who attended, the determination and frankness with which they tackled the complex problems before them, and their eagerness to transcend differences in outlook so as to reach agreement on certain fundamental principles and to lay the foundations of practical action which will contribute to the changes desired by virtually all Member States, and especially by the least developed.
31. There was unanimous agreement, for example, on the recommendation that an international programme for the development of communication should be set up within Unesco, implementation of which should lead to wider co-operation between Unesco, the United Nations and the various Specialized Agencies and bodies having competence in this field.
32. The Director-General considers that this confirms the role of Unesco, firstly as the one place above all others where a universal growth of awareness of the problems of communication in modern societies and of the imbalances and inequalities subsisting in the field of communication is possible, and secondly as the institution best able, by virtue of its efforts in this field since its foundation, the knowledge it has accumulated and the bonds it has forged, to mobilize forces to bring about a more widespread advance of communication and information to the benefit of all peoples.
33. The activities proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 (21 C/5) are accordingly intended to provide as effective a response as possible to the concerns of Member States. The appropriations for certain activities have been slightly increased, under Objective 9, 4 (Policies, infrastructures and training in the field of communication - paras. 4404 to 4437) and for others under Objectives 9, 1 - 9, 3 (Flow of information and international exchanges; Process and role of communication - paras. 4329 to 4403), with a view to helping Member States to identify and satisfy needs and national priorities in communication development.
34. But although activities have been expanded from one biennium to another, the needs expressed by Member States greatly exceed the present capacities of regular funds and funds derived from extra-budgetary sources (UNDP, Funds-in-Trust, etc.).
35. The establishment of an International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) therefore seems to provide an opportunity to respond to the aspirations of the developing countries and to be a means of augmenting international co-operation for communication development.
36. It should be noted that the recommendation adopted by the Conference is addressed to Member States in respect of the objectives of their national communication development policies and priorities (part I) and to international and regional organizations, in respect of their co-operation in national programmes for the development of information and communication and the contribution that they can make (part II). Indeed, it emerged at the Conference that only a joint effort at the various levels can lead to progress beyond the present situation in the various fields of communication. Lastly, the recommendation (part III) invites the Director-General to submit to the General Conference for approval a project for the establishment, within the framework of Unesco, of an International Programme for the Development of Communication.
37. The Director-General considers it highly desirable that the General Conference should adopt a resolution for the establishment and implementation of such a programme on the basis of the principles laid down in the final recommendation of the Conference. He makes the

following suggestions concerning the work programme, organization, structure, procedures for co-operation and the financing of the IPDC:

A. Work programme

38. Since the International Programme for the Development of Communication is essentially of an operational nature, its work programme should, while not neglecting the study of the global constraints weighing on communications, concentrate chiefly on evaluating and satisfying the needs expressed by the Member States themselves.

39. Those needs, described in the recommendation adopted by the Conference, primarily affect the following fields: identification of needs and areas to be given priority; preparation of development plans; development of infrastructures; training of professionals and skilled technicians; pooling of experience and knowledge.

40. The satisfaction of these needs calls for funds, specialists, institutions and techniques which are obviously available to very few developing countries, and therefore only expanded international co-operation would be capable of stimulating the efforts of each country (although it would not attempt to take the place of such efforts). The lines on which such co-operation should operate should therefore, it seems, be based on a central principle, namely respect for the freedom of choice and the inclinations of all those wishing to benefit from it.

41. The recommendation adopted by the Conference suggests a series of measures: greater co-operation and concerted action among all the parties concerned with communication development; examination of all the possibilities of obtaining funds and resources that will contribute to the development of communication; obtaining an undertaking from those possessing such funds and resources that they will co-operate as envisaged, and linkage of the projects put forward with the sources of aid; provision of advisory services.

42. Several of the activities planned are already provided for in the programmes of Unesco or of other agencies, but the effect of the Conference recommendation is to broaden their scope by placing them in a more universal context. The proposed Programme therefore goes considerably beyond anything that it has so far been possible to accomplish with existing resources. Its implementation will call for new human and financial resources.

B. Financing

43. The establishment of the IPDC has financial implications that should be considered from two angles, and firstly from that of the machinery whereby the programme operates. This consists of the expenditure for the Secretariat, for meetings of the Council, of its Bureau and of its essential subsidiary bodies and for prospection for funds or miscellaneous resources.

44. The Director-General considers that these costs should be borne by the Regular Programme of the Organization. Notwithstanding any reorganization that he might carry out within the Secretariat to avoid duplication and to make better use of available personnel, the Director-General considers that an additional minimum sum of 1,500,000 dollars should be added to the Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, since the expenses incurred may be evaluated, at present, at 500,000 dollars per annum.

45. Next, consideration should be given to the problem of financing operational or related activities arising out of the implementation of the Programme proper for the benefit of Member States or interested organizations, at their request.

46. The aim of IPDC action, as and when the list of needs is drawn up or requests are formulated, should be to increase the contributions that certain countries, groups of countries, bodies, agencies, etc. will be willing to make to the developing countries in order to improve or strengthen national and regional communication systems, develop infrastructures, train the necessary staff, etc.

47. Some of the activities scheduled in the Regular Programme of the Organization (Draft Programme and Budget 1981-1983), and falling under the objectives set out in the Medium-Term Plan (1977-1982), which are designed to stimulate and develop international co-operation as a whole, may be conducive to the attainment of certain objectives laid down in part III of the recommendation. These are items (x) (provision of consultative services to the developing countries), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (xii), relating to the encouragement of international co-operation and the search for funds and additional resources, and paragraphs 4414 and 4421

to 4423 of document 21 C/5. There is no doubt, however, that the implementation of the IPDC will call, in these fields, for greater resources, and these should be provided by funds specific to the International Programme itself.

48. Activities relating to the objectives listed in items (i), (ii), (iv), (x) and (xiii) of part III of the Conference recommendation should similarly be financed by the International Programme's own resources.
49. The Director-General recalls that parts V and VI of the Conference recommendation deal with the problems of financing. In particular, at the end of part V, it is stated that an "appropriate system of financing and resources should be established" and, in part VI, the Director-General is requested "to make the appropriate arrangements, in consultation with the Intergovernmental Council, to mobilize the resources needed for the International Programme, and to seek contributions from Member States and other parties concerned".
50. For his part, the Director-General will make all appropriate arrangements in the light of the decisions that the General Conference adopts. Personally, he is convinced, as he stated at the closing meeting of the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development, that the question of financing is crucial for the programme's existence, and that special efforts will have to be made, and adequate resources marshalled, if concrete results are to be achieved.

#### C. Organization and structure

51. The recommendation proposes that the IPDC should be co-ordinated by an Intergovernmental Council composed of 35 Member States, elected by the General Conference on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and applying the principle of rotation. The Director-General is submitting to the General Conference draft statutes for the Intergovernmental Council, governing its membership, the procedures for the election and rotation of its members, its main functions and its working methods (see the Annex to this document). Adoption of these statutes should precede the election of the members of the Intergovernmental Council.
52. So that the IPDC can be launched immediately, the Director-General proposes that the Council should be elected at the twenty-first session of the General Conference, following the adoption of its statutes.
53. The Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC could meet once a year during the 1981-1983 period; its Bureau should meet twice a year (the second meeting to take place immediately before the annual meeting of the Council). There are three possible alternatives for covering the travel and hotel expenses of representatives of Member States attending meetings of the Council and of its Bureau:
- (a) either they should be borne by the latter;
  - (b) or they should be borne wholly by Unesco;
  - (c) or different methods should be adopted for covering these expenses, according to whether they are incurred by developed, less developed or developing States.
54. If the second or the third solution were adopted, waiving the provisions of the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco, an additional sum of \$250,000 for option (b), or an additional sum of \$150,000 for option (c), should be added to the further appropriation of \$1.5 million mentioned in paragraph 44 of section B, Financing.

#### D. Co-operation with other bodies

55. The recommendation of the Conference places emphasis on the need to encourage maximum co-operation and concentration of efforts among all those who are interested in national or international communications development (part III, item xii). The Director-General considers it essential that there should be greater co-operation between Unesco, the United Nations and its various organs and Specialized Agencies with competence in this field. He thinks it desirable that there should be the closest possible co-operation with the international, governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned by the IPDC.
56. The Director-General considers that the establishment of an inter-agency working group of the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system would be the most suitable

method at the present juncture. Such a group could meet at least once a year to exchange information and to co-ordinate and harmonize the activities of the various agencies. As the Director-General stated at the closing of the April Conference, he intends to approach all the Specialized Agencies and bodies of the United Nations, and particularly the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Office and the United Nations itself, to discuss terms and procedures for consultation and co-operation in the field of communication development.

57. Indeed, certain international organizations have already discussed the problems of their collaboration in an international programme. For example, the Administrative Council of ITU, at its 35th session, approved the principle of the Union's participation in the activities of the Intergovernmental Council, in particular by taking part in the studies and missions planned under the Programme, on a basis of equality and complementarity between the international agencies responsible.

58. The Director-General also believes that a consultative framework might be set up, which would link not only national authorities but also researchers, professional associations and bodies and non-governmental organizations, in order to obtain their advice whenever necessary.

#### E. Secretariat

59. The Director-General intends to staff the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Council as far as possible with personnel already available in the Unesco Secretariat. The number of staff will depend on the funds available to the Programme and the specific work that it will have to do.

60. However, to take account of the recommendation (part IV (c)), the Director-General intends to appoint the Director of the Secretariat after receiving the recommendations of the members of the Intergovernmental Council, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Unesco and the relevant procedures in force, in particular the consultation for which Article 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board makes provision.

Mr. FASCELL. Has the United States responded yet?

Ms. POWER. We are in the process of responding.

Mr. FASCELL. You are in the process of responding. When you get through responding, could we be informed as to what the U.S. response is to the Director-General's comments? I don't suppose they will be confidential or classified, will they?

Ms. POWER. No.

Mr. FASCELL. They had better not be. We will put all of that in the record, also, since we're going to have to evaluate it.

[The information follows:]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE FINDINGS OF THE (MACBRIDE)  
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

1. General Conference Documents 21 C/85 and 21 C/86 (DG's report and proposals on the April Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Development) are being handcarried to Washington by David Hales (Interior Dept) for David Rowe (IO/UNESCO). Hales leaves Paris September 6.

2. Following is Permdel's initial assessment of 21 C/85 (MacBride).

3. General. Fourteen-page document analyses in a relatively dispassionate way the mandate, proceedings and recommendations of the MacBride report. The DG accepts as a given the MacBride view that the medium and the message are inseparable, as well as the need to "democratize" access to communications. However, he explicitly rejects the notion that the MacBride report can serve as a "global strategy" for the New World Information Order (NWIO). (Note: Tunisian Permrep Masmoudi has referred to the report as a "charter" for the NWIO.)

4. In his discussion of the recommendations, the DG refers to 72 of them as "approved unanimously" by the commission members; to 10 (Nos. 28, 32, 44, 50, 51, 56, 58, 75, 77 and 78) as the subject of reservations or comments. He points out that recommendations in part B of section 5 were "neither approved nor, in some cases, even discussed."

5. DG uses the interesting device of dividing the recommendations as between those addressed to A) member states, B) professional communicators and the media, C) international organizations generally and D) UNESCO in particular. Although noting that there will be some overlap, he makes the point that each of these target groups must take "the most important steps to give effect" to the recommendations directly of concern to them. Thus, he severely narrows the scope for UNESCO action. The recommendations are divided as follows: Member states: 1-18, 22-27, 29-31, 33-36, 38-50, 54-57, 59-61, 65, 67, 69-72, 79, 80; professional communicators: 40-46, 47, 52-55, 57, 59-64, 74, 80, 81, 82; international organizations: 20, 21, 29, 48, 66-68, 76; UNESCO: 35, 37, 51, 75, 78.

6. About recommendation No. 78 (the Masmoudi Institute), the DG points out that the idea was considered at the April meeting on communications development and that "the conference decided not to take the idea further".

7. Follow-up action. The DG states that the report requires more study in the secretariat before firm decisions can be made about follow-up action. Therefore, he thinks the views expressed by delegates at the general conference "will be of assistance in charting some courses of thought and action for the future" but "without necessitating firm decisions at this stage".

8. Specifically, he states that he is prepared to communicate those recommendations meant for international organizations to the organizations concerned, "if the general conference sees fit". Recommendations 35, 37, and 51, he notes, "are broadly consistent" with the communications program and budget to be considered by the general conference. In other words, these are the items which are most likely to be selected for immediate follow-up action by UNESCO.

9. We would appear to have no great trouble with 35 and 37. Fifty-one poses problems but Permdel hopes that the U.S., both public and private sectors, will look at this recommendation again to see whether we can turn some of these round tables to general advantage. Seventy-five is very general and manageable, although we will want to consider the implications of establishing a separate communications sector in the secretariat.

REPORT AND PROPOSALS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE FOR COOPERATION ON ACTIVITIES, NEEDS AND PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

1. Following is Permdel's initial assessment of the DG's proposals to implement the recommendations of the April Intergovernmental Meeting on Communications Development (21 C/86).

2. Most of the 13-page report is devoted to a low-key discussion of the background and proceedings of the April meeting, including reproduction in full of the April resolution calling for the establishment of a UNESCO-based International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC). While reporting various views expressed at the meeting, the DG's report attributes few ideological positions to UNESCO itself and emphasizes the practical and developmental aspects of communications.

3. With the possible exception noted below (para. 7), the DG's proposals to implement the April resolution, plus the draft statutes of the International Council of the IPDC, which are contained in an annex, appear to break no new ground.

4. IPDC work program. The DG states that the IPDC is intended to be of an operational nature and should "concentrate" on evaluating and satisfying the "needs" expressed by member states. Studying "global constraints weighing on communications", i.e., normative or judgmental activities, should not be "neglected" by the IPDC, but this is clearly secondary. "Needs" are described as: identifying priorities, preparing developmental plans, developing infrastructure, training professionals and technicians and pooling experience and knowledge.

5. Financing. The DG calls for an "additional minimum" sum of \$1.5 million to be included in the 1981-83 regular budget to cover administrative expenses of the IPDC, or \$500,000 per annum. He also proposes that travel and hotel expenses of some developing country members of the IPDC be paid by UNESCO, adding a further \$150,000 or \$250,000 to the annual administrative cost.

6. The DG also discusses the need to "increase the contributions" of member states, etc. to finance "operational or related activities", over and above administrative costs. The 1981-83 budget contains line items which can support the IPDC's operational activities but, the DG notes, the IPDC will need "greater resources, and these should be provided by funds specific to the international program itself". Here, the DG expresses his conviction that "special efforts" must be made to marshal adequate resources, which are "crucial" to the success of the IPDC. He says that he will make arrangements to set up an "appropriate system of financing and resources . . . in the light of the decisions that the general conference adopts". He makes no report nor reference to a voluntary fund.

7. Organization and structure. The DG proposes that the 35-member intergovernmental council of the IPDC be elected at the general conference following adoption of its statutes. Permdel recommends that the statutes be examined closely in the department. One point in particular deserves attention: Article 8(1) of the statutes and para. 60 of the report, which have to do with the procedure for the appointment of the IPDC secretariat director. These are worded slightly differently than part IV (C) of the April resolution. Permdel cannot judge the legal niceties but the question arises whether these provisions change in any way the concept of an independent director which we intended.

8. Cooperation with other international bodies. The DG considers that the establishment of an "inter-agency working group" of UN organizations would be the most suitable vehicle for cooperation "at the present time". Such a group could meet "once a year". The DG will be approaching a number of these organizations at an unspecified time to discuss the "terms and procedures" of the working group. He also suggests the establishment of a "consultative framework" to link "researchers, professional associations and bodies and non-governmental organizations", as well as national authorities, in order to obtain their "advice". This last proposal is vague but could be of interest to the U.S. media as a way of increasing their participation and influence in UNESCO activities.

Mr. FASCELL. We may have some other questions that we want to propose to you, and if we do, why we would appreciate getting the answers in the record. We will try to follow everything that is done, and we will certainly have a postconference meeting.

Let's review where we are going. The issues which you have outlined are certainly political and difficult, but I must agree with you; it would appear that we are in a lot better position than we

were 4 years ago. I just wonder who is doing the politicking. Has it gone out to posts yet?

Ms. POWER. Yes.

Mr. FASCELL. It has gone out to posts already on positions.

Ms. POWER. It has gone to posts.

Mr. FASCELL. Could we have the benefit of what has gone to posts?

Ms. POWER. Certainly.

Mr. FASCELL. To determine what it is that we are asking other countries to do.

Ms. POWER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FASCELL. That would be useful for us, so we can evaluate. [The information follows:]

Although we would have preferred a multi-agency rather than an exclusively UNESCO-based, international communications development consultative mechanism, the U.S. supports the concept of an IPDC which emerged at the April inter-governmental meeting.

That concept includes a modest financial arrangement (no international voluntary fund for communications development), no ideological or judgmental content (the emphasis being on consultation, cooperation and development) and the establishment of an intergovernmental council to involve member states more directly in UNESCO activities in the communications field.

We hope the carefully worked out balance of the April meeting will not be undone at Belgrade and that the IPDC will be endorsed in the form it was agreed at Paris.

#### 21ST GENERAL CONFERENCE: CONSULTATIONS WITH HOST GOVERNMENTS ON COMMUNICATION ISSUES

1. In continuation of reftel consultations with host governments, dept requests that action addressees, including perm del Paris, draw on the following talking points with respect to communication issues at Belgrade. We would be interested in reporting of host government views on these issues.

2. In addition, dept would like to have the names and titles of host government delegates to the general conference, (and particularly those associated with the communications question), as soon as the information is available. Identification of the key individuals and any political biases on the issues would be helpful.

3. Talking points.

#### A. GENERAL

The U.S. hopes the communications debate at Belgrade will be constructive and non-polemical. We will do our part to make it so.

We view the conference as an opportunity to reinforce the trend away from ideological confrontation on communication issues and to strengthen the focus of the debate in UNESCO on pragmatic communications development issues.

In this connection, it is important that Soviet attempts to press their campaign to obtain endorsement of government control of the press, especially the introduction of resolutions containing ideological language which was negotiated out of the 1978 mass media declaration and the resolution of the April 1980 inter-governmental meeting on communications development (Paris), be isolated and defeated.

We hope like-minded countries will work together at the conference to ensure a constructive outcome on communication issues.

#### B. MACBRIDE COMMISSION REPORT

The U.S. views the MacBride report on international communications problems as a mixed bag, containing positive elements (an explicit rejection of censorship) and negative ones (a bias against advertising and commercialization.) It is probably the least damaging product that could be obtained in this context.

We do not wish to concentrate excessively on the report or to see it dominate or divide the conference.

Nor do we wish it to influence the programmatic content of the new mechanism, the international program for the development of communication (IPDC), which we view as a separate matter (see below).

We understand that Director-General M'Bow will be proposing follow-up action to the MacBride report, and that conference decisions will focus on his proposals rather than on the report itself (which is not on the formal agenda).

The U.S. hopes to be able to support limited, noncontroversial follow-up action to the MacBride report.

Mr. FASCELL. Has anybody personally been visiting around either in Asia or Africa, or Latin America?

Ms. POWER. The World Press Freedom Committee has attempted to monitor every meeting as we have done through the Department of State.

Mr. FASCELL. I am interested in the estimates for votes that are expected to come up at the conference. Are we doing any vote counting or lobbying right now?

Ms. POWER. Yes. The World Press, I would refer again to them, they have organized their counterpart under the leadership of Sir Edward Pickering, in London.

Mr. FASCELL. And a U.S. official request has gone to posts; is that right?

Ms. POWER. Yes.

Mr. FASCELL. That will help us, then, if we can determine the nature of that request. Then we will understand what it is we are after on the specific issue. I want to thank you very much. It is nice to see you again. I am glad we have access to your interest, capability, and talent. We wish you well. In addition to the items which I requested previously I would like to have a short profile on the several offices in our Government which are assigned to concern themselves with UNESCO and what has happened to them over about a 5-year period. Can you do that? And you might as well give us a short synopsis of your original budgetary request and what has happened to it so far, even though the 1982 process is not yet complete, I know that the State Department, as a whole, has had real financial and personnel resource problems, and we have been involved in trying to help them which seems almost impossible nowadays, but since State is now operating with fewer personnel than it had in 1959 and a financial level probably worse than that, I can imagine that you have got some real problems; so you might as well spell them out for us so that we can take the horror story to somebody else and maybe we can finally do something about it.

[The information follows:]

IO/UNESCO - U.S. National Commission for UNESCO Staffing 1976-80

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>			
	<u>Officers Secy's</u>							
IO/UCS	10	3	11	2	9	4	8	3
IO/UNESCO	6*	3	6*	3	5	3	4	2
TOTAL OFFICERS	16	17	14	12	12	12	12	5
TOTAL SECRETARIES	6	5	7	5	5	5	5	5
TOTALS	22	22	21	17	17	17	17	17

\* One Officer funded by USIA (now ICA) in 1976-77

## UNESCO

## U.S. Contributions 1948-1983

Year	Gross Budget	Assessment on Member States	U.S. %	U.S. Assessment*
FY 1948 (CY '47)	6,950,000	6,950,000	44.03	3,500,385
1949 (CY '48)	7,682,637	7,650,725	41.88	3,601,424
1950 (CY '49)	7,780,000	7,639,372	38.47	2,887,173
1951 (CY '50)	8,000,000	7,906,279	37.82	2,814,381
1952 (CY '51)	8,200,000	8,200,000	35.00	2,785,400
1953 (CY '52)	8,718,000	8,718,000	33.33	2,855,609
1954 (CY '53)	9,017,849	8,538,551	33.33	2,845,899
1955 (CY '54)	9,695,115	9,461,449	33.33	3,153,501
1956 (CY '55)	10,311,118	9,491,420	30.00	2,747,526
1957 (CY '56)	11,318,212	10,508,580	30.00	3,152,574
1958 (CY '57)	11,841,995	11,650,627	31.30	3,382,999
1959 (CY '58)	12,007,360	11,743,728	31.30	3,401,102
1960 (CY '59)	13,406,544	12,614,034	30.74	3,789,810
1961 (CY '60)	13,778,580	12,957,763	30.74	3,832,952
1962 (CY '61)	16,015,382	15,070,703	31.46	4,676,765
1963 (CY '62)	16,497,846	15,548,580	31.46	4,703,724
1964 (CY '63)	19,500,000	19,000,000	30.56	5,383,550
1965 (CY '64)	19,500,000	19,000,000	30.56	5,806,400
1966 (CY '65)	25,138,000	23,988,000	30.00	6,881,980
1967 (CY '66)	25,138,000	23,988,000	30.00	7,196,400
1968 (CY '67)	31,469,320	30,100,000	29.94	9,085,410
1969 (CY '68)	31,469,320	30,100,000	29.94	9,085,409
1970 (CY '69)	39,456,750	35,775,000	29.73	10,447,442
1971 (CY '70)	39,456,750	35,775,000	29.73	10,531,058
1972 (CY '71)	44,949,280	40,650,000	29.80	12,113,700
1973 (CY '72)	44,949,280	40,650,000	29.80	12,018,301
1974 (CY '73)	59,977,000	52,720,000	29.41	15,896,252
1975 (CY '74)	70,577,000	61,720,000	29.41	18,543,152
1976 (CY '75)	84,996,000	77,890,000	25.00	19,489,000
TQ 1976 (CY '76)	84,996,000	77,890,000	25.00	20,489,000
1977 (CY '77)	112,206,500	108,150,000	25.00	27,237,500
1978 (CY '78)	112,206,500	108,150,000	25.00	27,237,500
1979 (CY '79)	151,500,000	145,200,000	25.00	36,745,500
1980 (CY '80)	151,500,000	145,200,000	25.00	37,300,000
1981 (CY '81)	208,458,000	199,165,333	25.00	51,588,000
1982 (CY '82)	208,458,000	199,165,333	25.00	51,588,000
1983 (CY '83)	208,458,000	199,165,333	25.00	51,588,000

\*Includes Working Capital Fund Advances and Credits and Tax Equalization Adjustments.

October 16, 1980

Ms. POWER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. FASCELL. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

## A P P E N D I X

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR ROBIN CHANDLER  
DUKE, CHAIRPERSON, U.S. DELEGATION TO THE 21ST GENERAL CON-  
FERENCE OF UNESCO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1980, BELGRADE

MR. PRESIDENT  
MR. DIRECTOR GENERAL  
EXCELLENCIES  
COLLEAGUES  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

THE U.S. DELEGATION JOINS ALL OF OUR COLLEAGUES IN CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT OF THE 21ST GENERAL CONFERENCE. AS A PARLIMENTARIAN AND A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, HE COMBINES TWO REMARKABLE TALENTS OF WISDOM AND HEALING BOTH OF WHICH WE WELCOME. WISDOM WE NEED, HEALING WE HOPE WE WILL NOT NEED.

LIKE OTHER SPEAKERS BEFORE ME, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A WORD IN MEMORY OF MARSHALL BROZ TITO AND TO EXPRESS MY DEEP REGRET THAT HE IS NOT WITH US FOR THIS 21ST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO. MY HUSBAND AND I HAD THE GREAT HONOR OF GETTING TO KNOW MARSHALL TITO WHEN HE VISITED OUR COUNTRY IN 1962, SO I CAN SAY WITH THE DEEPEST PERSONAL SINCERITY THAT HIS ABSENCE IS A GREAT LOSS FOR US ALL. HE WAS A MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH, LEADERSHIP AND INDEPENDENCE. I CAN WELL UNDERSTAND THE DEVOTION OF HIS PEOPLE AS SO ELOQUENTLY EXPRESSED ON THE OPENING DAY BY PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC.

THERE IS VOID BECAUSE MARSHALL TITO IS NOT HERE. BUT, HE WOULD AGREE, I AM SURE, THAT THE EXTRAORDINARY WARMTH OF YUGOSLAVIAN HOSPITALITY HAS GONE FAR TO FILL THAT VOID, AS ALL OF US HERE CAN ATTEST. YOUR SPLENDID MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT THE NIGHT BEFORE LAST HERE AT THE SAVA CENTER WAS A TRIBUTE TO THE YUGOSLAV CULTURAL HERITAGE WHICH WE ALL THOROUGHLY ENJOYED.

LET ME TAKE THIS OCCASION TO EXPRESS PLEASURE AT THE PRESENCE HERE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, OF THE DELEGATION OF ZIMBABWE. MY GOVERNMENT LOOKS FORWARD TO WORKING WITH THIS NEW MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS AND WELCOMES ITS PARTICIPATION IN OUR GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MR. PRESIDENT,

UNESCO HAS NOW BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR OVER A THIRD OF A CENTURY. IT IS PREPARING TO RE-ELECT ITS ABLE AND ESTEEMED DIRECTOR GENERAL TO A SECOND TERM. THE ORGANIZATION FACES A PERIOD IN WHICH RESOURCES MAY NOT BE AS EASILY AVAILABLE AS IN THE PAST, BUT THE DIRECTOR GENERAL IS BLESSED WITH A DEDICATED, IF UNSUNG, STAFF, AND MY GOVERNMENT IS CONVINCED THAT THEY WILL DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO MAKE UNESCO MORE RESPONSIVE THAN EVER TO THE CHALLENGES WHICH THE WORLD FACES TODAY. I HOPE THAT MEMBER STATES WILL DO THE SAME,

#### MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

AT THE VERY CORE OF UNESCO'S RESPONSE TO THOSE CHALLENGES IS THE SECOND MEDIUM-TERM PLAN.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE IMPORTANT BEFORE THIS GENERAL CONFERENCE THAN THE GUIDANCE IT GIVES FOR DRAFTING THE PLAN. VERY RELEVANT TO OUR DELIBERATIONS IS A MAJOR STUDY ON PROBABLE CONDITIONS IN THE WORLD WHEN WE REACH THE END OF THIS CENTURY, WHICH PRESIDENT CARTER RECENTLY RELEASED. I WILL QUOTE ONLY THE FIRST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF THAT STUDY TO GIVE YOU SOME IDEA OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PROBLEMS WHICH WE SEE LOOMING AHEAD.

"IF PRESENT TRENDS CONTINUE, THE WORLD IN 2000 WILL BE MORE CROWDED, MORE POLLUTED, LESS STABLE ECOLOGICALLY, AND MORE VULNERABLE TO DISRUPTION THAN THE WORLD WE LIVE IN NOW. SERIOUS STRESSES INVOLVING POPULATION, RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENT ARE CLEARLY

VISIBLE AHEAD. DESPITE GREATER MATERIAL OUTPUT, THE WORLD'S PEOPLE WILL BE POORER IN MANY WAYS THAN THEY ARE TODAY.

"FOR HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF THE DESPERATELY POOR, THE OUTLOOK FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES OF LIFE WILL BE NO BETTER. FOR MANY IT WILL BE WORSE. BARRING REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY, LIFE FOR MOST PEOPLE ON EARTH WILL BE MORE PRECARIOUS IN 2000 THAN IT IS NOW -- UNLESS THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ACT DECISIVELY TO ALTER CURRENT TRENDS."

MR. PRESIDENT, THIS CLEARLY STATES THE CHALLENGE FACING NOT ONLY THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, BUT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL. IN FACT, THAT REPORT ON "GLOBAL 2000", COPIES OF WHICH ARE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU, CONSTITUTES A USEFUL BASIC DOCUMENT FOR OUR PLANNING. OUR PLAN MUST FOCUS EFFORTS ON SATISFACTORY ANSWERS TO SOME VITAL ISSUES SO THAT WE CAN SAY WITH CONFIDENCE

THAT: (1) UNESCO IS MAKING THE BEST USE OF ITS HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO HELP MEMBER STATES IN PROVIDING LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE BILLIONS WHO ARE MASSING TO MARCH INTO THIS WORLD, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO ARE ALREADY HERE.

THAT: (2) UNESCO IS MAKING THE BEST USE OF ITS RESOURCES SO AS TO IMPROVE THE SELF-RELIANT CAPACITY OF COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO APPLY ADVANCES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

THAT: (3) UNESCO IS DOING ALL IT CAN TO PROMOTE CULTURAL IDENTITY AND DEVELOPMENT SO AS TO MAKE THIS PLANET A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE,

THAT: (4) UNESCO'S PROCESSES AND PROGRAMS SUPPORT BOTH ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL COOPERATION WHICH REFLECTS OUR INTERDEPENDENCE.

MY GOVERNMENT HOPES THAT THE PLAN WILL LAY THE BASIS FOR UNESCO, IN THE AREAS OF ITS COMPETENCE, TO FULFILL ITS FUNDAMENTAL ROLE IN THE WORLD. THAT ROLE AS WE SEE IT, IS:

FIRST, TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS FACING THE WORLD COMMUNITY BOTH ON A GLOBAL AND REGIONAL BASIS,

SECOND, TO CLARIFY THE BASIC NATURE AS WELL AS THE VARYING PERCEPTIONS OF THESE PROBLEMS,

THIRD, TO DESIGN STRATEGIES AND POLICIES TO ASSIST COUNTRIES, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS,

FOURTH, TO RAISE THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE WORLD TO THE IMPORTANCE, THE NEED AND WAYS OF COOPERATING TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS, AND,

FINALLY, TO PROMOTE THE ADVANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE UNESCO AREAS.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, UNESCO'S ROLE MUST BE THAT OF A CATALYST. IT IS AND WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN IT IS MOST FLEXIBLE, WHEN IT STRIVES TOWARD GREATER DECENTRALIZATION AND ENLARGES PARTNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION. OUR NEXT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN SHOULD REFLECT THESE PRINCIPLES.

MR. PRESIDENT, IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THE PLAN'S OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE PROBLEM-ORIENTED AND LEND THEMSELVES TO PRACTICAL APPLICATION. UNESCO MUST CONCENTRATE ITS EFFORTS WHERE RESULTS CAN IN FACT BE ACHIEVED WITH THE LIMITED RESOURCES AT HAND. UNESCO CANNOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS IF IT MERELY DIVIDES ITS RESOURCES MORE OR LESS EVENLY OVER THE GAMUT OF PROBLEMS IN ITS AREAS OF COMPETENCE. MEMBER STATES MUST DECIDE ON THE BASIS OF THEIR OWN RELATIVE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES WHAT THEIR PRIORITIES ARE AND WHAT PROBLEMS ARE SUBJECT TO AMELIORATION THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. ONLY THEN CAN UNESCO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS A SUFFICIENT RESOURCE BASE ON WHICH TO MOUNT ITS PROGRAMS.

MY DELEGATION IS VERY APPRECIATIVE OF PART II OF DOCUMENT 21 C/4, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE PLAN, WHICH DEALS WITH METHODOLOGY. WE BELIEVE THAT HE HAS LAID DOWN FOR US A USEFUL FRAMEWORK IN TERMS OF BOTH THE PROPER APPROACH TO PLANNING AND THE MODALITIES OF TIMING, CONSULTATION AND FORMAT.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S ORAL INTRODUCTION TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN YESTERDAY WAS OUTSTANDING. HIS CONCISE ANALYSIS OF WORLD PROBLEMS WAS MADE IN TERMS DESIGNED TO BRING UNITY IN ACTION RATHER THAN WRANGLING OVER THE APPROPRIATE IDEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTIVITIES. THE CONCERNS WERE SO WELL ARTICULATED THAT I SHOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE THAT WE USE HIS STATEMENT AS THE

INTRODUCTION TO OUR PREPARATIONS FOR THE SECOND MEDIUM-TERM PLAN.

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ONE ADDITIONAL POINT, MR. PRESIDENT, AS WE ENTER INTO THE SERIOUS WORK WE HAVE BEFORE US. TO THE DEGREE THAT WE DEBATE IDEOLOGY, WE ARE IMPEDED FROM DOING OUR REAL WORK. UNFORTUNATELY, A NUMBER OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED WHICH THREATEN TO DIVERT US INTO A TOTALLY UNPRODUCTIVE IDEOLOGICAL DEBATE. IF NECESSARY, MY GOVERNMENT WILL WITH THE DEEPEST REGRET TURN ITS ATTENTION TO THE NEGATIVE TASK OF KEEPING UNESCO FROM BECOMING THE SPOKESMAN OF A PARTICULAR IDEOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT. I AM AFRAID THIS WOULD BE TO THE DETRIMENT OF OUR REAL CONSTITUENTS, NAMELY, THE WORLD'S MILLIONS OF CHILDREN WITHOUT SCHOOLS, ADULTS WHO CANNOT READ, THOSE WHOM MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HAVE LEFT BEHIND, THE CULTURALLY DEPRIVED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE. WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THESE PEOPLE--FLESH AND BLOOD--FOR WHOSE BENEFIT UNESCO'S EVERY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN.

COMMUNICATIONS

PARTICULARLY CLOSE ATTENTION AND FRESH THINKING ARE NEEDED IN PLANNING UNESCO ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNICATIONS FIELD. HERE, IN A REAL SENSE, WE ARE BREAKING NEW GROUND BOTH FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. WE CAN TAKE SPECIAL SATISFACTION AT THIS BECAUSE THERE IS NO SURER SIGN OF THE VITALITY AND RELEVANCE OF UNESCO THAN THE CATALYTIC ROLE IT PLAYS IN THE CONTINUING EVALUATION OF A NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER. MY GOVERNMENT IS

PROUD TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE FRONT RANKS IN THAT EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION.

WE BELIEVE STRONGLY IN INCREASING THE SELF-RELIANT CAPACITY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO TELL THEIR OWN STORY, AND ENSURING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND EXPRESSION FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS AND NATIONS. WE ALSO BELIEVE STRONGLY THAT NEITHER OF THESE OBJECTIVES-- DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION--CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ALONE. INDIVIDUALS AND NATIONS NEED FREEDOM TO ACHIEVE THE FULLEST MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS CONFIRMED, WE BELIEVE, BY THE HISTORICAL RECORD AND BY CURRENT EVENTS.

IN SPEAKING OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, I AM NOT ONLY DRAWING INSPIRATION FROM UNITED STATES VALUES, ALTHOUGH FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IS, INDEED, AN INTEGRAL AND FUNDAMENTAL PART OF OUR HERITAGE--PART OF OUR ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT, TO USE THE APT UNESCO PHRASE. I AM ALSO DRAWING ON UNESCO'S CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AND THE WILL OF THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF MEMBER STATES, FOR WHOM "THE UNRESTRICTED PURSUIT OF OBJECTIVE TRUTH AND...THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND KNOWLEDGE", WHICH ARE EXPRESSED IN THE PREAMBLE OF UNESCO'S CONSTITUTION, ARE FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENTS.

THESE PRINCIPLES (EXPRESSED IN THE DECLARATION ON THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA) ARE NOW UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED; THE DIFFICULT DEBATES WHICH ENGAGED US IN DEFINITIONS AND IDEOLOGICAL CONCERNS HAVE SERVED THEIR PURPOSE AND HAVE NOW SUBSIDED. OUR TASK IS NOW TO TRANSLATE THE CONSENSUS WE HAVE ACHIEVED INTO PRACTICAL WORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, BUT PRINCIPALLY FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APRIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT IN PARIS. THERE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND NOT WITHOUT SOME DIFFICULTY, WE WERE ABLE TO GIVE CONCRETE FORM TO AN IDEA WHICH CAN BECOME THE CENTERPIECE OF INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO EXPAND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND SERVICES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. IN OTHER WORDS, TO RECOGNIZE THE FULL PARTNERSHIP OF THE DEVELOPING AND INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES IN THE PROCESS OF FORGING A NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER AND TO ESTABLISH THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION.

THE BALANCE ACHIEVED IN DESIGNING THE IPDC WILL NOT PLEASE EVERYONE ON ALL COUNTS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO FUNDING, BUT THE IPDC WILL BE EFFECTIVE AND WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IF IT IS ALLOWED TO TAKE ITS FIRST STEPS AS THE APRIL MEETING INTENDED. WE SUPPORT THAT BALANCE, AND COMMEND THE DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR FAITHFULLY CONVEYING THE SPIRIT AND LETTER OF THE APRIL CONSENSUS IN HIS PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO THE IPDC.

THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO PURSUE ITS STRONG INTEREST IN COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNESCO CONTEXT, AND FOR THIS REASON WISHES TO BE A MEMBER OF THE IPDC INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL TO BE ELECTED AT THIS GENERAL CONFERENCE. WE WILL ALSO CONTINUE OUR BILATERAL EFFORTS IN THIS FIELD WHICH, IF NOT AS GREAT AS WE WOULD HAVE LIKED HAD BUDGETARY CONSIDERATION ALLOWED, ARE NONETHELESS SIGNIFICANT. INITIATIVES THAT WE ANNOUNCED AT THE PARIS GENERAL CONFERENCE IN 1978, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE. THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HAS NOW SIGNED THREE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON RURAL SATELLITE SERVICES. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY ONLY RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THE FIRST TWO AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL TRAINING CENTERS TO PROVIDE THE SERVICES OF SENIOR AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS IN TEACHING POSITIONS. THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR IS BECOMING MORE ACTIVE IN THIS FIELD, AND WANTS TO BE COUNTED IN ANY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND ASSISTANCE.

IF I MAY TURN TO ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION CONTEXT, MY GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES THE DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS MAKING UP THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS (THE MACBRIDE COMMISSION) FOR THEIR REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL. IT PROVIDES MEMBER STATES, PROFESSIONAL GROUPS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS AND OUTLINES SOME POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS. WHILE WE DO NOT AGREE WITH EVERYTHING IN THE REPORT, PARTICULARLY SOME UNSUBSTANTIATED ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, MULTINATIONALS AND ADVERTISING, AS WELL AS THE WHOLE OF PART B OF SECTION V, GENERALLY WE THINK THE COMMISSION DID A COMMENDABLE JOB IN

TRYING TO SYNTHESIZE SOME EXTREMELY VARIED VIEWPOINTS. IN THIS CONNECTION, MY GOVERNMENT WAS PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO FIND AN UNEQUIVOCAL AFFIRMATION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREE ACCESS TO NEWS SOURCES.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL HAS PROVIDED A USEFUL PERSPECTIVE TO OUR DISCUSSIONS IN HIS PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO THE REPORT. WE COMMEND HIM AND OFFER OUR CONTINUED CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION AS THE SECRETARIAT CONSIDERS PRACTICAL MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THOSE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE INTENDED FOR UNESCO. I AM SURE THAT THIS STUDY WILL BE HELPFUL AS WE WORK COOPERATIVELY TO FIND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS.

EDUCATION

TURNING NOW TO THE FIELD OF EDUCATION, I WOULD LIKE FIRST TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT UNESCO WILL GIVE PRIORITY TO ASSURING EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON CREATING THE INFRASTRUCTURES THAT MAKE SCHOOLING POSSIBLE, SUCH AS TRAINING EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS, TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HELPING ASSURE AN EDUCATION TO GIRLS, WOMEN, MIGRANT WORKERS, DISADVANTAGED ETHNIC AND RACIAL GROUPS, REFUGEES, THE POOR, THE HANDICAPPED, AND OTHERS WHO ARE OFTEN DEPRIVED.

SECOND, WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE GREAT EMPHASIS GIVEN TO PROMOTING LITERACY, SOUND EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE AND THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING CAPACITY. IN ADDITION TO PROMOTING BASIC EDUCATIONAL SKILLS, UNESCO HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN SELECTED AREAS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, TEACHING METHODOLOGY AND THE INTEGRATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL REALITIES INTO SCHOOL LIFE. THE IMPACT ON THE LEARNING PROCESS OF A WIDE RANGE OF INEXPENSIVE, EASILY AVAILABLE ELECTRONIC GAMES, CALCULATORS, RECORDERS, AND MINICOMPUTERS IS A CASE IN POINT.

THIRD, UNESCO SHOULD HELP CREATE EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SCHOOL, OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY. CERTAINLY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND WORK IS THE MOST DISCUSSED AND PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE RELATIONSHIPS. BUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION TO HEALTH, CULTURE, FAMILY CITIZENSHIP, AND THE GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE NEEDS ATTENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.

FOURTH, UNESCO MUST WORK TO INCULCATE A SENSE OF GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE. THOUGH THIS IS AN AREA WHERE PROGRESS IS HARD TO QUANTIFY, THIS MAY BE UNESCO'S MOST IMPORTANT ROLE. IT INVOLVES (TO PARAPHRASE AGAIN FROM UNESCO'S CONSTITUTION) "BUILDING IN THE MINDS OF MEN THE DEFENSES OF PEACE" THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE MANKIND'S COMMON INTEREST IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT; AND IN FINDING SOLUTIONS TO SUCH PROBLEMS AS OVERPOPULATION, HUNGER AND RACISM.

IN COMMITTEE I AND THE DRAFTING GROUP FOR THE 21 C/4, MY DELEGATION WILL PUT FLESH ON THESE GENERAL PROPOSALS,

FINALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, WE BELIEVE THAT UNESCO'S EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES IN EDUCATION -- TWICE THE AMOUNT OF THE REGULAR BUDGET -- PROVIDE IT WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DELIVER SERVICES TO THE FIELD BASED UPON STUDY AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE BEST FORMAL AND INFORMAL METHODS AVAILABLE,

SCIENCE

ONE OF THE MANY DISTURBING INEQUALITIES IN THE WORLD TODAY IS IN THE AREA OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE PRESENT CONCENTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE IN THE ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS NOT ONLY UNFORTUNATE IN ITSELF, BUT UNDOUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTES TO THE SHARPENING OF OTHER INEQUALITIES. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INEQUALITY IS CLOSELY TIED TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INEQUALITY.

THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND HIS STAFF HAVE RECOGNIZED THE BASIC PROBLEM AND ARE MOVING TOWARD ATTACKING IT. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ENDORSE THEIR EFFORTS.

THE RECENT SHIFT TOWARDS GREATER EMPHASIS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IS PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGING. THIS SEEMS TO US AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WAS HELD LAST YEAR IN VIENNA. WE BELIEVE THAT THE INNOVATIVE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE ORGANIZATION IN CONCENTRATING THE INCREASES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EIGHT MAJOR REGIONAL PROJECTS FOR APPLICATION TO ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT HAS CONSIDERABLE PROMISE. THESE PROJECTS ARE A GOOD START IN IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARD DECENTRALIZATION. THEY WILL HELP ENSURE THAT UNESCO'S SCIENCE ACTIVITIES ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PRACTICAL OBJECTIVES.

MY GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS IT IMPORTANT THAT SUCH PROJECTS BE COORDINATED WITH THE OTHER RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE UN SYSTEM, ESPECIALLY THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS, WE HOPE TO LEARN OF THE PROGRESS OF SUCH COORDINATION IN THE COURSE OF THIS GENERAL CONFERENCE.

WE SUPPORT INCREASED EFFORTS TO HELP COUNTRIES OVERCOME SCIENTIFIC ILLITERACY, TO PROMOTE RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN THE BASIC SCIENCES, AND TO BUILD UP SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, UNESCO AFTER ALL IS THE ONLY AGENCY IN THE UN SYSTEM TO HAVE SUCH ACTIVITIES AMONG ITS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES,

UNESCO SHOULD BE COMMENDED FOR THE FACT THAT THESE ADVANCES IN BROADENING THE IMPACT OF ITS PROGRAMS HAVE NOT SUBTRACTED FROM UNESCO'S CONTINUED ACHIEVEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELDS OF OCEANOGRAPHY, HYDROLOGY, EARTH SCIENCES AND ECOLOGY, AND IN ITS PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH. IN ALL THESE AREAS, UNESCO'S EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE CONTACTS BETWEEN SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS WORLDWIDE IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN BUILDING UP THE SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THIS FUNCTION IS AN IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL THESE PROGRAMS.

CULTURE

MR. PRESIDENT, IT MAY BE IN THE CULTURAL AREA THAT UNESCO'S MOST DRAMATIC SUCCESSES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. IT IS WITH JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE THAT WE CAN SAY OF THE NUBIAN MONUMENTS -- TO NAME ONLY THE MOST IMPRESSIVE EXAMPLE: WITHOUT UNESCO, THEY WOULD BE LOST TO POSTERITY. THE UNITED STATES GIVES ITS FULLEST SUPPORT, NOT ONLY TO THE PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS, BUT ALSO TO THE OTHER OBJECTIVES OF UNESCO IN THE CULTURAL FIELD. WE CONCUR COMPLETELY WITH THE PRIORITY WHICH HAS BEEN ACCORDED TO THE PROMOTION OF CULTURAL POLICIES AND THE TRAINING OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS.

THE UNITED STATES TOOK SATISFACTION IN JOINING A CONSENSUS IN MARCH THIS YEAR ON A DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE ARTIST. A NUMBER OF DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE ROLE OF THE ARTIST IN SOCIETY EMERGED AS THAT RESOLUTION WAS NEGOTIATED, BUT WE ALL AGREED THAT THE DIGNITY OF THE ARTIST AND HIS OR HER STATUS IN ALL SOCIETIES SHOULD NOT BE DIMINISHED OR ENCROACHED UPON. WE HOPE THAT THE WORK OF THE MARCH MEETING WILL BE TRANSLATED BY THIS GENERAL CONFERENCE INTO A FORMAL RECOMMENDATION.

HUMAN RIGHTS; WOMEN

Mr. President, \_\_\_\_\_;

I WOULD LIKE TO REITERATE THE PRAISE MY GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN UNESCO FOR ITS WORK IN PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND OUR CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR THOSE EFFORTS. I WISH TO MENTION IN PARTICULAR THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH HAS MADE IMPORTANT PROGRESS UNDER ITS NEW PROCEDURES. WE ALSO ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO UNESCO'S EFFORTS DEVOTED TO HUMAN RIGHTS TEACHING.

I TURN NOW TO ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN WHICH TOOK PLACE IN JULY 1980 IN COPENHAGEN HIGHLIGHTED MANY DISTURBING REPORTS OF SLOW OR NEGATIVE PROGRESS FOR WOMEN. THE UNITED STATES WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE IT ATTACHES TO UNESCO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT WOMEN'S ISSUES ARE NOT RECEIVING SUFFICIENT ATTENTION AT THE PLANNING LEVELS.

WE ARE SPEAKING HERE NOT ONLY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM BUT OF THE SEVERE CONSEQUENCES OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT WHEN WOMEN ARE IGNORED. IN MANY COUNTRIES WOMEN ARE THE KEY TO THE PREPARATION OF THE FAMILY'S FOOD AND TO THE FAMILY'S WELFARE--AND OFTEN OF AGRICULTURAL WORK. YET THESE WOMEN ARE OFTEN LEFT OUT OF THE MAIN STREAM OF OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT. I QUOTE THE LATEST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORLD BANK; "EDUCATING GIRLS MAY BE ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS A COUNTRY CAN MAKE IN

FUTURE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WELFARE." IN OTHER WORDS, EDUCATING GIRLS MAKES GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE; NOT EDUCATING GIRLS SPELLS FAILURE FOR MANY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH AND POPULATION. YET, WE KNOW THAT THE GAP IN LITERACY RATES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IS INCREASING,

MY DELEGATION WOULD LIKE TO SEE UNESCO STRENGTHEN ITS LEADERSHIP ROLE ON BEHALF OF WOMEN WITH SPECIAL EFFORTS IN TWO AREAS; EDUCATION AND THE PLACEMENT OF WOMEN IN SENIOR POSITIONS IN THE UNESCO SECRETARIAT.

#### DISARMAMENT EDUCATION

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE UNITED STATES HAS SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE SEARCH FOR ARMS LIMITS AND DISARMAMENT AND WE THINK THAT CAREFULLY CONCEIVED DISARMAMENT EDUCATION CAN SERVE THAT GOAL. EDUCATION ABOUT DISARMAMENT IN UNESCO SHOULD CANDIDLY CONFRONT A RANGE OF PROBLEMS WITH WHICH REAL DISARMAMENT EFFORTS MUST DEAL; FEARS FOR SECURITY; THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTEXTS OF DISARMAMENT; THE NEED FOR ACCESS TO ADEQUATE INFORMATION, AND THE ROLE OF PERCEPTION AND MISPERCEPTION CONCERNING SECURITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF ARMS.

MANAGEMENT

MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO TURN MY ATTENTION NOW TO ANOTHER AREA OF MAJOR CONCERN TO MY GOVERNMENT, AT A TIME OF GENERAL ECONOMIC DOWNTURN, WE BELIEVE WE MUST GIVE A VERY HIGH PRIORITY TO THE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES, IN THIS CRUCIAL AREA, UNESCO HAS SOME IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS,

FIRST, LET ME SAY THAT THERE IS MUCH TO PRAISE IN UNESCO'S APPROACH TO PROGRAM PLANNING AND BUDGETING, WHILE THE C/5, THE PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 1981-1983, IS STILL TOO LONG AND OFTEN LACKS IN CLARITY, THE SECRETARIAT NEVERTHELESS DESERVES CREDIT FOR HAVING ONE OF THE MOST COHESIVE BUDGET PROCESSES IN THE UN SYSTEM. IT PROVIDES TARGETS OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO REACH EACH OBJECTIVE IN THE PLAN, AND IT INDICATES THE RELATIVE EMPHASIS PLACED ON EACH PROGRAM OBJECTIVE, MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE MEMBER STATES TO RELATE UNESCO OBJECTIVES TO THEIR OWN PRIORITIES,

HAVING SAID THIS, THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THERE IS ROOM FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE BUDGET PROCESS, WE APPLAUD NEW ZEALAND FOR IT'S INITIATIVE IN PROPOSING FURTHER STUDY OF BUDGET TECHNIQUES, A GREATER INTEREST BY MEMBER STATES IN UNESCO'S ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE A HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT.

THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO FAVOR DECENTRALIZATION. WE ARE PLEASED BY SUCH DEVELOPMENTS AS THE DECISION TO EXPAND REGIONAL OFFICES TO COVER ALL OF UNESCO'S AREAS OF COMPETENCE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL COORDINATORS, BUT MORE EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ASSURE THAT DECENTRALIZATION REALLY LEADS TO BETTER SERVICE FOR THE BENEFICIARIES OF UNESCO'S PROGRAMS. THERE IS REASON FOR CONCERN OVER THE APPARENT SLOWNESS WITH WHICH HEADQUARTERS FUNCTIONS, POSITIONS AND AUTHORITY ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE REGIONAL OFFICES. ABOVE ALL, WE MUST AVOID SIMPLY CREATING ANOTHER LEVEL OF BUREAUCRACY. IN BRIEF, THERE IS GROUND FOR APPROBATION HERE, BUT A NOTE OF CAUTION IS IN ORDER AS WELL.

WE ARE HEARTENED BY THE SYSTEM OF PROGRAM EVALUATION THAT UNESCO HAS INCORPORATED INTO ITS PROCESS OF PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING. A MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE OF THIS KIND IS INVALUABLE BECAUSE WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE PROCESS OF EVALUATION MUST BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PROGRAMMING PROCESS AND NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT. WE WOULD WELCOME EVEN GREATER EFFORTS TOWARDS BUILDING EVALUATION INTO PROJECTS UNDER THE SECOND MEDIUM TERM PLAN AS WELL AS AN ASSESSMENT OF UNESCO'S PROGRESS UNDER THE FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN.

WE ARE EXTREMELY HOPEFUL THAT IN THE INTERIM BETWEEN THIS GENERAL CONFERENCE AND THE NEXT, WE WILL SEE A MORE EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD. WE ARE UNENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE BOARD.

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO TURN TO THE CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF BUDGET LEVELS.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, GOVERNMENTS ARE HAVING TO CUT BACK ON THE SERVICES THEY GIVE THEIR OWN CITIZENS. MANY VERY DESIRABLE PROGRAMS ARE HAVING TO BE PUT OFF BECAUSE OF SEVERE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. IT IS SIMPLY UNREALISTIC FOR UNESCO, UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO DEAL WITH ITS FISCAL AFFAIRS IN A "BUSINESS-AS-USUAL" WAY -- WITH THE TRADITIONAL JUMP IN ITS DEMANDS ON CONTRIBUTORS WHICH OCCURS WITH EACH NEW BUDGET CYCLE.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ALONE AMONG THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS IN INSISTING ON A STOP TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE UNESCO BUDGET. THIS IS NOT A NEW PROBLEM, BUT IT IS AN INCREASINGLY CRUCIAL ONE IF THE ORGANIZATION IS TO RETAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF ITS PRINCIPAL DONORS. THOUGH MEMBERS REPRESENTING OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUDGET HAVE CALLED FOR CUTS IN THE LEVEL OF REAL GROWTH OF THE BUDGET, THE RESULTS TO DATE HAVE NOT BEEN NOTABLE, TO SAY THE LEAST.

MR. PRESIDENT, I WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO BE EXHAUSTIVE HERE ABOUT THE WAYS THAT COSTS COULD AND MUST BE CONTAINED. AT THE SPRING MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, AMBASSADOR NEWELL LISTED 15 AREAS WHERE SAVINGS WERE POSSIBLE. I WOULD MERELY LIKE TO MENTION THREE BROAD SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCENTRATION,

FIRST, MY GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THE 1981-83 GROWTH RATE MUCH TOO HIGH AND INDEED THINKS THERE SHOULD BE NO REAL GROWTH, BUT IT IS ESPECIALLY DISTURBING THAT NEW EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THOSE INCLUDED IN THE ORIGINAL 21 C/5 BUDGET, WHICH ALREADY PROVIDED FOR A BIENNIAL REAL GROWTH RATE OF SIX AND ONE-THIRD PERCENT. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DESERVES THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR HIS DECISION TO ABSORB FROM ELSEWHERE IN THE BUDGET THE COSTS FOR THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ON NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES. IT IS MY GOVERNMENT'S HOPE THAT ALL ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES, NOT IN THE ORIGINAL BUDGET SUCH AS THOSE FOR NEW LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION COST, WILL LIKEWISE BE ABSORBED,

SECOND, THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO UNDERTAKE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND EXTENSIVE REMODELING IN PARIS. IF UNESCO IS SERIOUS ABOUT DECENTRALIZATION, THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN PARIS SHOULD BE DECREASING, NOT INCREASING. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF

LIVÉS IN PLACES FAR REMOVED FROM THE PLACE DE FONTENOY. AND MEMBER COUNTRIES SHOULD MAKE NO MISTAKE. THE PROPOSED WORK MUST BE PAID FOR, AND SINCE UNESCO CAN HARDLY EXPECT TO GET ADDITIONAL MONEY FROM CONTRIBUTORS TO CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS IN PARIS THESE FUNDS MUST COME ULTIMATELY OUT OF PROGRAMS OF BENEFIT TO THE MEMBERS.

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE MUST FORMALLY INSIST NOW THAT THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN BE PREPARED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT NEW PROGRAMS SHOULD BE BALANCED BY SAVINGS ELSEWHERE. SUBSTANTIVE ACTION SHOULD BE SACRIFICED AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE; BUT IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT ECONOMIZING, WHILE PAINFUL, IS ESSENTIAL.

BEFORE CONCLUDING MR. PRESIDENT, I FEEL IT NECESSARY TO ADDRESS A MATTER THAT HAS VERY SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR OUR ORGANIZATION: THE CONTINUING INCARCERATION OF PROFESSOR PERCY STULZ, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, IN VIOLATION OF HIS PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IS DRASTICALLY HAMPERED IF THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE IS JEOPARDIZED. INFRINGEMENT OF THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF STAFF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM BY A MEMBER STATE IS A SERIOUS THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

MY DELEGATION FULLY SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTE AND COURAGEOUS ACTION THAT THE DIRECTOR GENERAL HAS TAKEN TO SEEK THE RELEASE OF PROFESSOR STULZ AND HIS RETURN TO PARIS AND HIS WORK AT UNESCO.

WE BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO CONTINUE ALL APPROPRIATE EFFORTS TO SEEK HIS PROMPT RELEASE.

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