

WORLD CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL POLICIES

Mexico City, 26 July-6 August 1982

FINAL REPORT

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PART I

GENERAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. The World Conference on Cultural Policies took place in Mexico City, at the kind invitation of the Mexican Government, from 26 July to 6 August 1982. This conference at ministerial level was convened by the Director-General of Unesco in pursuance of resolution 4.01 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session. The composition of the conference, which falls into category II of Unesco-sponsored meetings, was determined by the Executive Board at its 113th and 114th sessions, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 1, of the Regulations for the General Classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco.

2. All the Member States and the Associate Member of Unesco were invited to send delegates to the conference.

3. Djibouti, Fiji, the Holy See, Liechtenstein, Nauru and the Solomon Islands, which are not members of Unesco, were invited to send observers.

4. The following African liberation movements, recognized by the Organization of African Unity: African National Congress (ANC), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) were invited to send observers, as was the Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized by the League of Arab States.

5. Twenty-six international organizations belonging to the United Nations system, fifty-five intergovernmental organizations, 179 non-governmental international organizations and thirty-seven foundations were also invited to send representatives or observers.

6. Representatives of 126 Member States took part in the conference. The Holy See, one African liberation movement, and the Palestine Liberation Organization sent representatives to the conference, as did four organizations of the United Nations system, fourteen intergovernmental organizations, sixty-two non-governmental international organizations and eleven foundations. The conference was attended by 960 participants in all, including one prime minister, three vice-chairmen of councils of ministers, seventy-seven

ministers or secretaries of state, thirty-one deputy ministers and under-secretaries of state and twenty-one ambassadors as heads of delegation (about ten of whom were women). The list of participants is contained in Annex V. It will also be noted that the conference was covered by more than 400 journalists working for the different media.

7. The purpose of the conference was to review the experience acquired with respect to cultural policies and practices since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (convened by Unesco in Venice in 1970), to give rise to searching consideration of the fundamental problems of culture in the contemporary world, and to formulate new guidelines for accentuating the cultural dimension in general development and facilitating international cultural co-operation.

8. The Venice conference, marking the start of a movement for cultural development that has spread throughout the world, was followed by a series of regional intergovernmental conferences, organized by Unesco or with its collaboration, at which the various aspects of cultural problems were examined in the different regional contexts. These conferences were held in Helsinki in 1972, in Yogyakarta in 1973, in Accra in 1975, in Bogotá in 1978 and in Baghdad in 1981. They put forward a large number of recommendations concerning the implementation of cultural policies in keeping with the circumstances and specific aspirations of the peoples of each region.

PREPARATION OF THE CONFERENCE

9. The preparatory work for the present conference took into account the results of the regional conferences referred to above, and was carried out with the assistance of two ad hoc panels that met at Unesco's Headquarters from 15 to 19 December 1980 and from 22 to 25 June 1981. These consisted of specialists and high-ranking officials from various geocultural areas. Non-governmental international organizations were also consulted about the preparation of the conference at a meeting held from 22 to 24 September 1981.

10. Member States, furthermore, made a substantial contribution to the preparation of the

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conference by way of evaluation and consideration at the national, subregional or regional levels.

11. The documentation prepared by the Unesco Secretariat for the conference included the Annotated Agenda (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/1 Add.); the working document entitled 'Problems and Prospects' (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/3), which deals with the main trends with respect to the world cultural situation, takes stock of it, and discusses the prospects for promoting cultural development; and the following reference documents: five separate parts on the situation and trends in cultural policy in the different regions of the world, Africa (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.1/AFR), Latin America and the Caribbean (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.1/LAC), Asia and the Pacific (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.1/AFE), the Arab countries (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.1/ARB), and Europe and North America (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.1/EUR); a list by subject, of the recommendations of the various intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies convened by Unesco or with its collaboration (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/REF.2); and the working document (COM-82/CONF.401/3) and the conclusions (COM-82/CONF.401/REC) of the World Congress on Books held in London in June 1982.

12. During the conference the Unesco Secretariat also distributed a number of documents, including: 'The Cultural Heritage of Mankind: A Shared Responsibility' (CLT-82/WS/27); 'The role of non-governmental international cultural and artistic organizations in the strengthening of international cultural co-operation in international understanding, peace and mutual exchanges between cultures' (CREA/No.4/E); 'A Society of Arts: Towards the realization of an ancient Utopia' (CREA/No.6/E); 'Cultural Dimension of Development' (Reports/Studies EQU.17); 'Religions on the eve of the twenty-first century' (SS-82/WS/36); 'Cultural Statistics and Cultural Development' (CSR-C-27); 'Directory of Institutions for Documentation and Research on Cultural Development' (CLT-82/WS/13); the 'Cultural Development: Documentary Dossiers' Series; the 'Cultural Co-operation: Studies and Experiences' Series; 'Selected and Annotated Bibliography on Cultural Policies' (Reports/Studies No. 32).

13. A series of recent publications on various aspects of cultural activities was made available to the delegates: 'Cultural Development: Some Regional Experiences'; a series of studies of the cultural policies of many Member States; a special issue of the journal 'Cultures' containing 'An introduction to cultural policies'; 'Cultural Industries - The Future of Culture at Stake'; 'The ABE of Copyright'; and the 'International Thesaurus of Cultural Development'. In addition, the July issue of 'The Unesco Courier' was entirely devoted to culture. It was specially prepared for MONDIACULT and 2,000 copies of it were distributed during the conference.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

14. H.E. Mr José López Portillo, the President of the United Mexican States, presided over

the opening ceremony, which was held in the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City on 26 July 1982. H.E. Mr Fernando Solana, the Minister of Public Education of Mexico, and Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the Director-General of Unesco, delivered addresses at this ceremony, the texts of which are to be found in Annex II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

15. At the second plenary meeting, H.E. Mr Fernando Solana, the Minister of Public Education and head of the delegation of Mexico, was elected President of the conference by acclamation.

16. The conference then elected as Vice-Presidents of the conference the heads of the delegations of the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, and as Rapporteur-General H.E. Mrs Jacqueline Baudrier, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of France to Unesco.

17. Two commissions were set up and the plenary meeting was suspended to allow them to elect their Chairmen. The head of the delegation of Zambia, and the head of the delegation of Sri Lanka, were unanimously elected Chairman of Commission I and Chairman of Commission II respectively.

18. At the instance of the Steering Committee of the conference, two Drafting Committees reporting to it were set up, one to facilitate the final editing of the draft final Declaration and the other of the draft recommendations. Again at the suggestion of the Steering Committee, Unesco's electoral groups nominated their representatives to serve on these Drafting Committees, the membership of which was as follows:

Drafting Committee (draft final Declaration)

Chairman

Mr Fernando Solana (Mexico)

Co-ordinator

Mr Victor Flores Olea (Mexico)

Members

Mr Abdellatif Rahal (Algeria)

Mr G.H. Cavalcanti (Brazil)

Mr Jean Ping (Gabon)

Dr B. C. Witte (Federal Republic of Germany)

Mr Inam Rahman (India)

Mr Yuri Kashlev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Drafting Committee (draft recommendations)

Chairman

Mr Fernando Solana (Mexico)

Co-ordinator

Mr Juan Antonio Mateos (Mexico)

Members

Mr Allan Weinstein (United States of America)

Mr M. Musa (Nigeria)

Mr Demetrio C. Toral (Panama)

Mr Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines)

Mr Wojciech Chabasinski (Poland)

Mr Adib Lajmi (Syrian Arab Republic)

19. The Drafting Committee responsible for preparing a draft 'Mexico City Declaration' paid tribute to the preliminary work done by the representatives of the Group of 77 at Unesco and their Chairman, Mr Tarre Murzi, the Permanent Delegate of Venezuela to Unesco, and to the speeches made by the President of the conference and the Director-General of Unesco, which had very largely inspired the consolidated text prepared by the President of the conference. The Drafting Committee decided to start by working on that text before incorporating the amendments proposed by various regional groups.

20. The two committees worked in close liaison with the Steering Committee of the conference, to which they passed their suggestions, for transmission by it to the plenary.

21. When the plenary meeting resumed, the conference unanimously approved its agenda (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/1), its rules of procedure (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/2) and the timetable of work proposed in document CLT-82/MONDIACULT/INF.3 Prov.

22. The conference devoted seventeen plenary meetings to the discussion of items 6 and 9 of the agenda and examined the draft recommendations relating thereto.

23. At the second plenary meeting, three guests of honour, H. E. Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Prime Minister of Tunisia, H. E. Mr Victor Massuh, the Chairman of Unesco's Executive Board and H. E. Mr Léopold Sédar Senghor, formerly President of the Republic of Senegal, addressed the conference. As soon as it opened, the conference received messages from Mr Leonid Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr Erich Honecker, President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and Mr Todor Zhivkov, President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and, as it proceeded, messages from Mr Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, Mr Giovanni Spadolini, President of the Council of Ministers of Italy, Mr Sergio Ramírez Mercado, Government Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Mr Henryk Jablonski, President of the Polish People's Republic, Mr Seyyid Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mrs Fausta Morganti Rossini, Minister of Cultural Affairs of San Marino, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the Islamic Education, Science

and Culture Organization and Mr Bradford Morse, Administrator of UNDP.

Item 6 of the agenda: Stock-taking of experience acquired in policies and practices in the field of culture since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies organized by Unesco in 1970

24. The plenary debates on item 6 of the agenda were very informative and wide-ranging. The rank and qualifications of the heads of delegations, most of them ministers, raised the debates to the level of a general policy discussion in the field of culture. The various items of the agenda, which were intimately linked one to the other, were all touched on by the delegates. It was quite clear that all had come to Mexico City eager to express themselves and report on their experiences, to share their doubts, their concerns and, in some cases, their anxieties and hopes, but also to listen to and reflect with others upon the questions at hand. As may be seen in the present report, all were able to express their views with the greatest freedom. The discussions at times were lively, sincere and forthright, and how could it have been otherwise in view of the fact that cultural identity permeates the whole of man's existence? The right of peoples to self-determination and existence, the struggles for liberation and the defence of human rights and the sovereignty of states gave rise to the most impassioned discussions. The problems of cultural identity revealed themselves to be a touchstone, and clearly one of the major problems of our times. Nevertheless, it was encouraging that agreement was reached regarding the concept of culture as a human phenomenon. In view of the various ideologies and political and social systems represented, it was inevitable that divergences should continue to exist. Despite them, however, the conference unanimously assumed as its primary mission the defence and promotion of man in terms of his deep-rooted identity, and the cultures of peoples.

25. One hundred-and-two Member States, the Holy See, the African National Congress and the Palestine Liberation Organization took part in the discussions on the item.

26. The delegates who spoke were unanimous in stressing the extreme importance of the world conference as a landmark in the studies and efforts undertaken since the Venice conference. They expressed deep gratitude to Unesco and the Director-General for having taken the initiative of organizing the conference and for the meticulous care with which they had prepared the high quality, evocative, stimulating and informative documentation. They also thanked the Mexican Government very sincerely for the warm welcome extended to them in Mexico City, in a land of three cultures, of revolution and liberation, a place of unity and diversity and a living example of harmonious balance between cultural pluralism and national unity.

27. The debates centred around two main axes: the amplification and enrichment of concepts

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on the one hand, and practices and achievements on the other.

I. THE DEEPENING AND AMPLIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

1. Culture and cultural identity

28. The conference expressed great satisfaction with the reflection and research on cultural policies that had taken place since the Venice conference. It noted that the concepts and principles identified in 1970 had been confirmed, developed and enriched by the subsequent regional conferences, and that convictions had been strengthened in the minds of men and had met with the approval of all the peoples of the world. It noted that since Venice more than thirty countries had, in many parts of the world, acceded to international sovereignty after fighting for and winning their independence for the sake of and by virtue of the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and, consequently, the right to culture and to cultural identity. Those young states were affirming their personality, building up and developing their national cultures with dignity, and co-operating at international level in the field of culture with other peoples. The conference also unanimously expressed deep concern at the grave crisis at present affecting the world, and awareness of the major challenges for culture inherent in the world economic and moral situation, but it also hoped that culture would provide a response and remedy to the crisis.

29. The concepts of culture, the right to culture, cultural democracy and cultural development as an essential dimension of development, the relationship between culture and the other areas of the life of society: culture and education, culture and cultural communications and industries, culture and science and technology, international cultural co-operation, and culture and peace, were considered by the conference.

30. Most delegates emphasized people's growing awareness of their cultural identity, of the pluralism stemming from it, of their right to be different and of the mutual respect of cultures one for another, including those of minorities. Without attempting to lay down a scientific or over-rigid definition of culture, delegates were in agreement in understanding it not in the restricted sense of *belles-lettres*, the fine arts, literature and philosophy, but as the distinctive and specific features and the ways of thinking and organizing their lives of every individual and every community. Culture therefore covered artistic creation together with the interpretation, execution and dissemination of works of art, physical culture, sports and games and open-air activities, as well as the ways in which a society and its members expressed their feeling for beauty and harmony and their vision of the world, as much as their modes of scientific and technological creation and control of their natural environment. One delegate stated that culture was

the ability of man to reflect upon himself. It was, another asserted, the right to define oneself as a man, as a human person. It was the whole range of knowledge and values which were not specifically taught but which every member of a community nevertheless knows. It was the means by which a people or a group perceived others and itself.

31. Endorsing the address of His Holiness Pope John Paul II on the occasion of his visit to Unesco, and drawing upon the message of the Gospel, some delegates stated that culture is Man, while others, nurtured on the Koran and other major religious faiths, said they perceived culture as love and brotherhood, which dictated a point on which all were agreed--recognition and respect of others, tolerance, a spirit of brotherhood and the acceptance of differences. In the view of other delegates, culture permeated the whole social fabric and its role was so pre-eminent and determining that it might indeed be confused with life itself.

32. The conference considered it self-evident that culture finds its expression in each human community through the infinite diversity of actions and exchanges whereby men lend significance to their lives and take their place in history. Culture belongs to man, to all men. Culture was universal but not one. It was constituted, as one delegate said, as much of Baoule traditions as of the bricks of Babylon; it was as much the albeit disbanded Confucian order as the clandestine resistance of peoples to colonialism; it was as much the culture of the Aztec empires as that of the slaves and the oppressed.

33. The conference was unanimous in recognizing and reaffirming with conviction and force the equal dignity of all cultures, rejecting any hierarchy in that area, since nothing could justify discrimination as between 'superior cultures and inferior cultures'. In so doing, it condemned those who speak of cultures that are different from theirs with condescension, if they do not purely and simply describe them as subcultures. It therefore reaffirmed the duty of each to respect all cultures.

34. It could be clearly seen that the affirmation of cultural identity had become a permanent requirement, both for individuals and for groups and nations. One delegate even laid claim to regional or subregional cultural identity on the strength of shared history, problems and quests for solutions. Cultural identity was the defence of traditions, of history and of the moral, spiritual and ethical values handed down by past generations, but it could never signify excessive attachment to tradition and the past or stagnation. While it postulated the heritage of former times, it also implied, on account of the dynamic of any cultural and social living, the present, contemporary creativity and the ultimate purposes and values suggested by the future.

35. Many delegates emphasized the paramount need for every individual and every people to put down deep roots into the values subtending their civilization in order to survive, to assume and at the same time vivify the present, and to prepare and direct the future. They also pointed to the eminently cultural character of national liberation

struggles, based on and spurred as they were by the quest for cultural identity and hence for human dignity, marshalling the energies of peoples who had refused to be eternal supplicants for life, dignity and happiness.

36. This explained the national liberation struggles throughout the world, whether in Angola and Mozambique or South Africa. Every person and every people had the right to culture, they continued, while one delegate stressed that the foremost cultural right was the right of peoples to self-determination. The right to culture was the right freely to choose one's political system, a right--the same delegate added--that was denied some peoples.

37. It was, one delegate observed, in the name of cultural identity that a particular country had fought for centuries to win recognition of its personality as a nation. That delegate accordingly expressed astonishment that the country in question should now be denying another people its cultural identity, while some concurred in recognizing the rights of both parties. In that connection, several delegates voiced their support for the peoples of Namibia, stigmatized apartheid in South Africa and demanded recognition of the cultural identity of those peoples who, all over the world, were striving for recognition of their human dignity.

38. That same search for cultural identity had prompted and nurtured the 'negritude' movements led by African and Caribbean intellectuals under the banner of the Society of African Culture, which today was reflected in a policy of authenticity and renewal.

39. Several delegates observed that illiteracy was not synonymous with the absence of culture and that cultural diversity--a corollary and affirmation of cultural identity--far from being a divisive factor, could contribute to enrichment and balance, as was exemplified by many pluri-ethnic countries in the North and the South and by young Third World states that had emerged victorious from their struggles for national liberation and had reduced and transcended the ethnic or regional differences that formerly divided them. The cultural policy of the state in that regard was all-important, since, many delegates noted, the establishment of fruitful dialogue among the different cultures and the active participation of the various communities in the cultural life of nations favoured national integration and unity.

40. It was strongly emphasized that the legitimate insistence on identity in no way signified a turning inward, but rather placed relations within the context of mutual enrichment through dialogue among cultures in a framework of co-operation among free and equal partners.

2. Cultural democracy and participation

41. In the opinion of many delegates, the purpose of cultural policy was to establish conditions conducive to improving the means for the expression and participation of the population in cultural life. In other words, cultural policy was

defined as the manner in which the creative élan of each member of society or society itself was recognized and encouraged through the sum total of practical measures, organizational approaches and economic and social development. Cultural policy was consequently the concern of all, of each individual and of each country, and as such embraced all aspects of national life.

42. It was noticeable that in the opinion of most of the delegates cultural policy implied the participation of all the constituent parts of a country, both the people and the government. It could not, therefore, be the concern of a single ministry or of a particular social class.

43. Cultural democracy, the conference noted, was the corollary of the right of all men to culture, and as such was the foundation of political and economic democracy, some delegates strongly emphasized that it implied that each individual should effectively be given the opportunity to determine the quality of his life and to participate in the development of his community. Cultural democracy should manifest itself in extensive participation by all citizens and all social and professional groups in cultural life in both formulating and carrying out cultural policy. It was, in the apt expression of Mr M'Bow, 'the era of the peoples'.

44. In the opinion of several delegates, cultural democracy implied freedom of expression and communication and equal access for all to culture. Nevertheless, it was pointed out that freedom of expression and communication were still far from being granted to every man and woman, despite the declaration of principle and the agreements that had been adopted by the international community. As far as equal access to culture was concerned, examples of inequality of opportunity could still be observed. True cultural democracy, said one delegate, demanded that the cultural, scientific and technological heritage of the nation and mankind be placed at the disposal of all, according to their needs and capacities, by means of a system of positive discrimination for the benefit of the most deprived and underprivileged, and particularly women, and the aged and the handicapped. In that regard one delegate praised Unesco's initiative in studying the culture of the Pygmies and made an impassioned appeal to the conference to carry out research and promotional activities for the benefit of similar minority groups living in other regions of the world.

45. Cultural democracy, as noted by more than one delegate, also implied that the cultural rights of minorities should be recognized and guaranteed and that state assistance should be provided to ensure their free development. In that regard, several delegates requested that special attention should be given to migrants to enable them to assume their cultural personality and to develop their cultures in the host country while at the same time engaging in a true dialogue of cultures with the nationals of that country.

46. The conference stressed the close and indissoluble links between culture and freedom. Freedom, it was recognized, was essential to culture, and culture could not exist without freedom. Several delegates also strongly emphasized

that culture belonged to no one, but was the concern of all. Some felt and stated with force that the political authorities should not intervene in cultural matters, even if they were requested to provide technical and financial assistance. It was not their business to determine the content of culture or to lay down guidelines for literature and the arts; rather, they should restrict themselves to ensuring the freedom of creative activity and to providing all kinds of assistance for artistic creation. In a word, culture should emanate from individuals, groups and associations. Decentralization and regionalization of cultural activities were also advocated--even in states with centralized forms of government--in order to avoid the impoverishment of cultures and ensure the participation of all citizens, leaving the initiative to individuals and freely constituted cultural groups, and to non-governmental organizations. In this way private initiative as well as cultural pluralism could also be preserved, protected, encouraged and promoted at the national level.

47. While reaffirming the principle of freedom in the cultural field, other delegates asserted equally forcefully that it was the responsibility of the public authorities, particularly in the socialist systems and the developing countries, to establish the material conditions to make freedom of creative activity effective. As one delegate said, there was no neutral culture or art for art's sake, and no art or culture could develop outside politics.

48. The partisans of non-intervention by the state and the militants of the socialist cultural revolution nevertheless recognized the important role of the public authorities in protecting the immovable cultural heritage consisting of historic sites and monuments.

3. The cultural dimension and purpose of development

49. A notable feature of the conference was that the major theme of the debates was the cultural dimension, or rather, the cultural purpose, of development. The conference was unanimous in placing special emphasis on the dialectical relationship between culture and development, recognizing that the notion of cultural identity was central to the whole question of development. Long identified with a simple process of linear economic growth measured in terms of indicators of GNP and reflecting an unconscious or unavowed evolutionism, development had turned out to be an infinitely more complex, comprehensive and multi-dimensional process, effective only if it was based on the independent will of each society and if it truly expressed its fundamental identity. It was now generally recognized and proclaimed that true development had to be engendered from within, willed and realized alike by all the vital forces of a nation. It should therefore incorporate all dimensions of life and all the energies of a community within which every individual, every professional category and every social group was called upon to make a contribution and could expect to share in the benefits.

50. This new awareness, this so-called

endogenous conception of development, had resulted from what a number of speakers called uncontrolled development, identified with economic growth which had become an end in itself and with uncontrolled technological development. Its results included the consumer society, cancerous concentration in the large cities producing dislocation and depersonalization, not to say dehumanization, the destruction of nature and the environment (the biosphere, grazing land, woods, over-exploitation of the land and desertification) and a frenetic and unbridled arms race--60 per cent of the world's scientists were working in the armaments industry.

51. This situation, the conference was unanimous in pointing out, exposed the human species to grave dangers. In refusing to adapt, one delegate reflected anxiously, could modern man not be said to be playing with a loaded gun?

52. The conference was also unanimous in declaring as a self-evident truth that economic growth should no longer be an end in itself and that any development should henceforth be centred on man and his wholeness. Culture, it was strongly emphasized, was the alpha and omega of development, to the extent that there could be no development without deliberate action by man and that man, the ultimate goal of development, was nothing other than the product of his culture.

53. All the delegates recognized that development should henceforth be based on the cultural values of societies and on maximum respect for the personality of each of them and that it should therefore be centred on human individuals and on the communities to which those individuals belonged.

54. The conference thus gave primacy to the concept of integral, endogenous development based on the culture of the people. This endogenous development, which certain speakers, referring to the Lagos Plan of Action adopted by the Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity, described as self-reliant, self-sustaining and harmonious, should enrich national values by drawing on what was best in other cultures, particularly in the fields of science and technology; it should reflect the real needs and fundamental aspirations of the society, which implied the need for sociological and scientific research to identify and define such needs. It followed, as certain delegates advocated, drawing attention to the recommendations of the Bogotá intergovernmental conference on cultural policies concerning development plans, that the cultural need of peoples and, consequently, cultural action should henceforth be included as vital elements in all development plans.

55. Man could thus be seen as the ultimate goal of development, the nub of any cultural policy. Thus any development policy should encompass man in his totality, that is to say all his individual characteristics, not forgetting ethical, religious and spiritual aspects, as well as his social characteristics.

4. Culture and education

56. The conference laid particular stress on the natural interactions between culture and education. Far from constituting two parallel fields,

culture and education were intimately intermingled and should be developed symbiotically, so that culture could infuse and nourish education, which was by far the best means of transmitting culture and consequently of promoting and strengthening cultural identity. Several delegates accordingly recommended that integrated programmes be worked out, as was being done in certain countries, in which culture, education and communication were closely co-ordinated in a comprehensive and integrated approach to development.

57. Underlining the important role of education in the different fields of culture, many delegates laid stress, on the one hand, on the teaching of art and music in school and, on the other, on the need to provide teaching in the mother tongues and national languages of peoples, even if they were minority languages, in order to safeguard cultural identity; more also needed to be done for the promotion of literacy among adults in order to reduce the gap between young people and older people who had not had the opportunity of attending school. The teaching of regional and foreign languages and national history was also strongly recommended, and it was suggested that particular efforts should be made in the countries of the 'South' to rectify and restore national histories, which had often been distorted by the colonizing power or by being seen through alien eyes. Conceived in that manner, formal schooling and lifelong education, as the vehicle for culture, could be considered the best instrument of national development in the cultural as well as in the economic and social spheres.

5. Culture, science and technology

58. The conference also placed particular emphasis on the relationship between culture, science and technology. It was pointed out that science and culture were intimately linked and that science and technology were an integral part of contemporary culture in the acceptance of culture defined by the conference. Certain delegates expressed the opinion that culture was in part derived from science. The conference considered that, in order to come to full flower, both science and technology, and culture required complete freedom, guaranteeing and stimulating creativity and invention. Furthermore, the conference, believing that there should be cross-fertilization between science, technology and culture, recommended integration--or at least closer association or harmonization--of cultural and technological policies.

59. In that context, the conference took up the question of the transfer of technology, drawing attention to the cultural dimension of technologies and the effects they might have on any cultures into which they might be transplanted without due precautions. Many delegates felt that the transfer of technology should be effected selectively, while others maintained that the first requirement was to create and develop the necessary human and social capacities in the countries of the 'South' before any transfer or introduction

of technologies took place: this would avoid cultural involution, which was synonymous with cultural regression.

6. Culture and communication

60. Considering culture in relation to communication, the conference, while recognizing that freedom of communication was the prime requisite for culture and cultural interchange, expressed great concern at the accelerated development of new communication technologies, such as electronics and information technology, satellites, and the like.

61. Several delegates from the 'South'--but also some from the 'North'--expressed their alarm at the threats to other cultures represented by the present-day trend towards standardization and the worldwide distribution of certain patterns of cultural life which would thus eventually come to dominate. They censured and denounced the way the world had been taken over by the mass media and cultural industries in the hands of transnational corporations. Their impact was such that the patterns of life they carried with them in fact exercised cultural imperialism, albeit insidiously, violating and directly manipulating people's conscious minds and restructuring their subconscious minds and thereby impairing and distorting the cultural identity of others.

62. While aware of the ambivalence of the new technologies and recognizing the dangers and the misdoings of the mass media, some delegates nevertheless said that, despite the risks of de-culturation, cultural alienation, and growing uniformity or standardization of the world's cultures, the new technologies and cultural industries were opening up opportunities for all countries to spread knowledge of their own cultures; they could also assist in literacy work and in the development of national or minority languages within a given state. One delegate, citing the example of his own country, noted that the disquieting imbalances with respect to communication between the 'North' and the 'South' were also to be seen, although to a lesser degree, among the countries of the North. Some of the latter, he explained, could not escape the spell cast by the mass media, since they were unable to compete with foreign broadcasts received directly by cable distribution or by satellite. The problem, many agreed, was still one of mastering the new technologies and cultural industries both technically and financially.

63. In order to reduce the cultural and financial imperialism of the mass media, some delegates urged governments to decolonize their radio and television networks and request the media--and television in particular--to diversify their programming. With respect to the cinema and television, they proposed co-production and the exchange of programmes in a context of mutual respect.

64. The mass media, they reaffirmed, should promote and bring about cultural exchanges between peoples so as to enable them to know and understand one another better. It should never be a one-way operation merely imposing on others

the culture of those with the greater technical and financial power.

7. Culture and peace

65. The conference further affirmed that, while the problems of culture were closely linked to those of development, they were equally bound up with those of peace, for cultural factors had taken on considerable importance in international relations.

66. Referring to the Unesco Constitution, which set forth the prime purpose of the Organization as being to contribute to peace through culture ('since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'), many delegates stressed the dialectical relationship between culture and peace.

67. The conference stated its conviction that culture serves peace, since wars, racism and apartheid all stem from a deliberate refusal to recognize in another a human being essentially equal to oneself. There was striking unanimity on the idea that failure to recognize that every person and every people has a right to culture as one of the fundamental human rights is the main cause of the tensions and wars which threaten world peace and oppress hearts with the presentiment of doom.

68. If, as the conference acknowledged, peace should be founded on recognition and acceptance of others and of their cultural identity, or in other words their right to life and their right to be different, and on equality and respect among the peoples, then, as several delegates stated, the end of the twentieth century should be marked by decolonization and the establishment of a new international order. Decolonization, they said, would be total; it would need to be cultural as well as political and economic, thereby liberating all peoples and permitting free co-operation among them through the dialogue of cultures. Culture could thus become for the future the new name of peace.

69. Culture and humanistic co-operation were accordingly called upon to serve the cause of peace together. Such was the conviction of the conference, which devoted much of its thinking and exchanges of ideas to the theme of international cultural co-operation.

II. CULTURAL POLICY AND PRACTICES

1. Organs and guidelines

70. Reviewing the practical action taken by each country in the area of cultural policies and practices, the delegates sketched a broad picture of the cultural achievements of their countries since the Venice conference, but also described the difficulties encountered, what remained to be done and along what lines their respective governments intended to direct their action. All stressed that the conference marked both the culmination

of a decade of efforts and a new point of departure.

71. First of all, reference was made to the achievements recorded. These had been substantial and the very full discussions made it clear that there was no country in the world which had not determined to take action in the field of culture, whatever the extent of the public authorities' role and however it might be exercised. Most governments were in fact carrying out some form of policy or programme aimed at cultural development. As compared with the situation at the time of the Venice conference, 117 countries now had a ministry or central body in charge of cultural affairs, and the network of public and private institutions dealing with cultural matters had been considerably extended all over the world. Several delegates stressed that their governments were anxious to avoid any form of state control. The delegates of countries with a federal structure pointed out that their central services were deliberately limited, and were supplemented by organs at the regional or local level, often of a para-administrative type, which were responsible for stimulating cultural activities.

72. From the delegates' descriptions of their governments' work, it appeared that there were two main lines of emphasis, or two principal types of cultural policy: one in which the state and major institutions responsible for the arts or for the preservation of the cultural heritage played a preponderant role, and another in which the central authorities were careful to limit their intervention to stimulating and supplementing measures by local authorities, or those undertaken on a purely private basis.

73. In almost all countries, however, a deliberate trend towards decentralization throughout the territory was to be observed, the purpose of which was to counterbalance the centripetal force exerted by the major centres of creative activity and to enable the whole population to share in the various currents of artistic and intellectual life and to undertake activities suited to the sensibility of different communities, including such disadvantaged groups as minorities or the rural population. Several delegates said that systematic surveys were carried out in their countries for the purpose of consulting the population and obtaining a better knowledge of communities' true aspirations and needs.

74. On the question of the prime importance of education, many delegates from developing countries emphasized that both school curricula and out-of-school education in their countries were directed to fostering a deeper appreciation of traditional values. They now included teaching about folk customs and folk arts and stressed the history and present-day realities of each country. In other countries, it was noted, teaching of the arts--music, dancing and drawing--had been further developed and a number of creative activities, such as pottery-making, had been introduced in primary and secondary school curricula.

75. Many delegates referred to the literacy campaigns being conducted by their governments. Some countries had recently instituted a system of education without charge in which all school-age

children participated. In some others, the use of the national languages as languages of instruction was gradually being introduced everywhere. Concern for the upgrading of national languages had also been reflected in the development of studies devoted to them and by the increasing use that was being made of them by the mass media.

76. A number of delegates spoke of the growing attention that was being paid to cultural factors in the field of scientific research. One example quoted was that of the experiments being made on the natural methods and products used in so-called 'folk' medicine and pharmacopoeia.

2. Facilities for cultural activities

77. During discussion of the extension of cultural infrastructures, many examples were provided by the delegates of efforts being made to offer more facilities for the development of cultural life. These included the establishment of centres for study and documentation on the principal cultural trends; the collection of oral traditions and ancient manuscripts; the setting up of craft centres; the development of the book industry and more extensive dissemination of publications; the establishment of libraries, reading centres, activities centres, concert hall and theatres; the development of museums; the promotion of motion picture industries; and the institution of private or nationally funded institutions for the financing of the arts or research. One speaker reported on the recent establishment by His Holiness Pope John Paul II of a Pontifical Council for Culture in Rome, which had already established relations with Unesco and had become, a centre for the study of the role of culture in the Church.

78. Many delegates observed with satisfaction the way in which the extension of institutional structures had, practically everywhere, brought about a proliferation of cultural activities in which the public was enthusiastically taking part, such as the organization of music and dance festivals, artistic and folk events of all kinds and the institution of artistic, literary and scientific prizes. The significance for the whole African continent of the World Festival of Black and African Arts, held in Lagos in 1977, made it an outstanding example of such activities, and others were the South Pacific Arts Festival and the Caribbean Carifesta Festival, organized periodically in the two regions. One speaker mentioned the numerous activities organized by the Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, which had been set up in Tokyo. Most countries, moreover, whatever their political structures or economic circumstances, had witnessed a great increase in the number of private groups, clubs and associations undertaking cultural activities of all kinds. In many countries, particular attention was being paid to workers, efforts were being made to humanize work by allowing more scope for workers' initiative and creativity, to the quality of the environment and to the cultural aspects of the working environment.

79. Several delegates reported on the initiative

taken by their governments to stimulate artistic and literary creation, particularly through the adoption of copyright legislation. The protection of the cultural heritage was another area in which attempts had been made to improve legislation, and legal provisions on this subject had been extended and strengthened in a number of countries. It was also worthy of note that the preliminary studies required for the adaptation of laws and regulations in that field were increasing. The recently published compendium of laws governing cultural matters in the Andean Pact countries was an example.

3. Protection of the cultural heritage

80. The cultural heritage, as a point of reference and the matrix in which both the deep-lying identity of a people and the continuity of its creative force are rooted, was everywhere at the very centre of cultural action.

81. Since the Venice conference, substantial progress had been recorded throughout the world in the protection of this heritage. Many wide-ranging restoration and development programmes had been undertaken, some of which had already been carried through or were nearing completion. In this connection, the international campaigns launched by the Director-General of Unesco to save groups of monuments which form part of the heritage of mankind were prime examples. Several delegates expressed the hope that other nations would help with the work undertaken in their countries under such campaigns and emphasized that their governments were determined to mobilize substantial resources to safeguard historical remains embodying the spiritual and artistic heritage of their peoples. The importance that their governments attached to implementation of the World Heritage Convention was emphasized by several delegates.

82. Parallel with the protection and presentation of monuments and groups of historic buildings, efforts were being made everywhere to provide more resources for the conservation of works of art and other objects of cultural interest, and to protect them against illicit export.

83. Several delegates spoke of the importance attached by their governments to the establishment of collections representative of the heritage of their countries and the necessary machinery for their conservation and presentation. They drew attention to the fact that items of cultural property, the irreplaceable witness to the past of the peoples who had created them, were scattered throughout the world. Those peoples felt a deep need to recover the most significant works of their cultures, those most essential to the affirmation of their identity and the full development of their creativity. Several delegates appealed to the countries at present holding such cultural property to agree to its return. Such property, several African delegates added, was not only of artistic and historical value to them but held a spiritual and religious significance. In an impassioned appeal, one delegate called for the return of the Parthenon marbles awaited by her people, for, she added, 'he who has

nothing old has nothing new'. Several delegates hoped that trusting co-operation would be established between all the countries concerned within the framework of Unesco's activities and under bilateral agreements. Such co-operation was also needed to improve the facilities for housing such property in the countries of origin. The latter also hoped to obtain documentation not at present available to them, at least in the form of micro-films and microfiches, and in particular archive material relating to their national history and to their heritage.

84. Under several existing bilateral-agreements, some countries had already repatriated various collections of cultural objects, and recently a large number of illicitly exported pre-Columbian items had been restored to their country of origin.

85. Since Venice, the concept of heritage had evolved considerably. It now also covered all the values of culture as expressed in everyday life, and growing importance was being attached to activities calculated to sustain the ways of life and forms of expression by which such values were conveyed. The attention now being given to the preservation of the 'intangible' heritage may be regarded as one of the most constructive developments of the past decade.

86. Several delegates in their surveys stated that their countries had concluded many cultural co-operation agreements at the bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multinational levels. The results of such co-operation they mentioned included regional centres for the study of oral traditions and the promotion of national languages, established with the assistance of Unesco; the adoption in 1976 of an African Cultural Charter by the Member States of the Organization of African Unity; the conclusion of the 'Andrés Bello' Convention by the Andean countries; and the founding of the United Nations University. Such agreements had also resulted in the establishment of several other cultural co-operation institutions such as the African Cultural Institute, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), together with the strengthening of the cultural programmes of specific intergovernmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Nordic Council and the Organization of American States.

87. In taking stock of what had been achieved, the great majority of delegates emphasized that the work done on culture by their governments was in accordance with the principles and recommendations of Unesco. In their opinion, the Organization's programme was innovatory and of real use, mainly because it stimulated joint reflection on complex and vitally important questions, promoted the pooling of experience and encouraged essential international co-operation. In that connection, many delegates congratulated Unesco on its activities for the promotion of culture, in particular the publication of the General History of Africa, the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, the studies on the cultures of South-East Asia, the projected

History of the Civilizations of Central Asia and the work in progress on the General History of Latin America, the General History of the Caribbean and the various aspects of Islamic culture.

4. Challenges

88. While recognizing that considerable progress had been made, many delegations drew attention to the enormous obstacles that stood in the way of such developments. The conference recognized and affirmed that mankind was going through a period of crisis. The problems of the contemporary world could only be overcome through a profound change of outlook, and through a common search for solutions faithfully applied by all.

89. Many delegates emphasized that the imbalances and disparities between countries and the destitution of vast sections of the population of the Third World constituted the most serious challenge of our time. While the rich societies squandered their resources, hundreds of millions of human beings were unable to satisfy their most elementary needs and reaped none of the benefits of progress. The economic recession and the constant deterioration in the terms of trade deprived them of the fruits of their toil. They were the victims of famine, endemic disease, ignorance and illiteracy.

90. How was it possible to make education and culture available to all, several delegates wondered, so long as over eight hundred million human beings lived in a state of permanent malnutrition and could neither read nor write? How was it possible to eliminate illiteracy, which was increasing at the same rate as the growth of population?

91. The conference agreed that the current economic crisis, which affected all countries, exacerbated the tensions arising from the disparities between the 'North' and the 'South'. Several hundred million adults were underemployed in the South. More recently, unemployment had also spread to the countries of the North and was further increasing the inequalities within the developed societies. The young, as several delegates noted, were the worst affected. Their balance already undermined by the alienating conditions of the consumer society, a growing section of young people in the wealthy countries were rejecting all authority and were taking refuge in the irrational, in counter-cultures, nihilism and violence.

92. Some delegates were concerned at the grave threats hanging over the family. In that connection, one delegate wondered what purpose cultural policies would serve if they were not centred on man--the child, the adult and the elderly person, and what united them, the family. Referring to Africa, he pointed out that all the upheavals entailed in establishing the necessary structures for modern development could, unless care was taken, result in the destruction of the African family. In his view, cultural policies should be aimed at preserving the natural setting for man's development from childhood to old age, which was the family. The Member States of

Africa, invoking the cultural rights of the individual guaranteed by the 'African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples' adopted by the Organization of African Unity, accordingly intended to make the institution of the family the corner-stone of their cultural policies; and the right of the elderly to be supported by and live within their family, a corollary to the rights of the child.

93. It was suggested that Unesco should consider instituting an International Year of the Family, to alert the conscience of all mankind to the threats hanging over the family in the modern world.

94. Many delegates stressed that, as a result of the current difficulties of the economic situation, rivalries and, consequently, political tensions, were growing worse. This climate accelerated the arms race, into which more than 500 thousand million dollars were poured every year and which employed a large number of scientists and technicians. The threat of nuclear holocaust was causing ever greater apprehension throughout the world, since any one of the many conflicts taking place in the world was capable of unleashing a cataclysm at any time.

95. In that connection, many delegates drew attention to the distressing situation of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Many violently condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, which denied the Palestinian people their right to a homeland and sought to destroy their identity by perpetrating what was considered by the delegates to constitute genocide, which they forcefully denounced. In order to assist the Palestinian people to maintain its identity, it was necessary to safeguard their heritage, and it was with that purpose in mind that an association for the preservation of the Palestinian heritage had recently been established, as several delegates pointed out. Many delegations insisted forcefully that Unesco had a responsibility to safeguard Jerusalem, the Holy City of the three great revealed religions. Some delegates requested that Jerusalem be added to the List of World Heritage in Danger. The fate of Beirut was referred to with emotion. In condemning the Israeli attack, one delegate requested the support of all those who '... think that a small, peace-loving nation, a practitioner of dialogue between cultures, free enterprise, was of inestimable value in a violent world'. He expressed his gratitude to the Director-General of Unesco for the action undertaken to preserve the archaeological treasures of the city of Tyre. Another delegate said a distinction ought to be drawn in Lebanon between the Palestinians and the 'terrorists' of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose purpose was to wipe Israel off the map and who had committed acts of violence against the Israeli civilian population and the Lebanese people. He felt that '... it was not correct to speak of genocide when 3 million Palestinians were living in Israel, in Jordan and in the administered territories. With respect to the safeguarding of Jerusalem, the condemnation of Israel because of the excavations it was carrying out was in flagrant contradiction to the spirit of the

founders of Israel. As a result of the excavations, interesting remains of various periods had been found, including that of the Umayyads'. The representative of the Director-General, he said, had visited the city several times and had mentioned in his reports the high professional competence of the archaeologists and the high quality of the renovation work done on the infrastructures.

96. The delegate of Turkey noted that the intervention of Turkey in Cyprus was not an invasion but was the result of the London and Zurich Agreements which had given birth to the independent state of Cyprus and had been reduced to naught by the Greek Cypriots.

97. The Head of the Cyprus Delegation stated that Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and still occupied 37 per cent of the island's territory; as a result one-third of the Greek Cypriot population were still refugees in their own country cut off from their cultural roots, 5,000 people had lost their lives, and there were 2,000 missing persons. Was this a peaceful intervention, asked the delegate of Cyprus. He pointed out that numerous United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the return of the refugees to their homes had to this day been ignored by Turkey, which stood condemned by the entire international community. These were the true facts, concluded the Head of the Cyprus Delegation, which had to be restated.

98. The delegate of Turkey replied that he would not go into the political aspects of the problems of Cyprus, since the present conference was not the appropriate forum for such an exposé. He restricted himself, therefore, to pointing out that the United Nations resolutions to which the preceding speaker had referred also contained another essential provision that concerned the intercommunity negotiations which held the key to a just solution.

99. The conference noted that developments in science and technology, although so spectacular and so positive in so many respects, nevertheless represented serious threats for society and mankind as a whole, since if the progress achieved in basic research and technological innovation was systematically utilized for the benefit of man, a greater number of problems could be solved.

100. However, the dangers of genetic manipulation, the role of computer science in private life, the influence of the mass communication media on the human mind, the growing pollution of the environment and the exhaustion of certain resources vital to man gave rise to fears of an inhuman and dangerous world for the children of today. That concern was often expressed during the debates.

101. Because of their worldwide scope, these challenges concerned the entire community of nations. At the national level, serious difficulties also persisted to which many delegates referred. In most countries, according to these delegates the budgets available for cultural activities were insufficient. In that context, many delegates stressed the financial consequences of the arms race and the aftermath of dictatorships that had undermined the economies of certain countries.

Accordingly, many governments were obliged to use their meagre resources either for defence or for economic development. Furthermore, despite all the efforts that had been expended, cultural infrastructures were still generally insufficient. Most countries were lacking in professional staff for the preservation of the heritage and for the administration and promotion of cultural activities.

102. Many delegates drew attention to contradictions between the affirmation of principles and their implementation, stressing the difficulty and at times the impossibility of translating concepts into practical realities. All would be required to devote further study to the numerous questions posed by cultural policy, as was amply illustrated during the discussions. Although progress had been made since Venice, conceptual work was still in too embryonic a stage to be able to face the challenges of the present crisis. Further exploration of the conceptual bases of international cultural co-operation and of working methods was called for in order to be able to make more practical progress in the direction of new objectives for cultural action.

Item 9 of the agenda: International cultural co-operation

103. Thirty-two delegates spoke in the course of the discussion, as did the representatives of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (AGECOOP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Cultural Institute (ICA), the United Nations University, the Unesco Standing Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Inter-American Association of Broadcasters. It should be noted that many delegations had already covered cultural co-operation in their observations on item 6 of the agenda.

I. INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CO-OPERATION AS A FACTOR FOR MUTUAL TOLERANCE, INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, PROGRESS OF PEOPLES AND PEACE AMONG NATIONS

104. The conference expressed its keen awareness of the major challenges facing man today as a result of the present world crisis. It expressed alarm at a situation which might become apocalyptic. It nevertheless reaffirmed its faith in man and its conviction that cultural progress was closely bound up with the building of a juster and more fraternal world which must rely on cultural co-operation among states, peoples and individuals. It exhorted delegates not to lapse into despondency since culture was a power that regulated life, and the human being possessed extraordinary and inexhaustible resources.

105. The crisis, several delegates pointed out, was as much cultural as economic, if not primarily cultural. It was from culture that men drew hope and found cause for optimism. Several delegates stated that crisis is in us and that through our will we can surmount it, if we concentrate on the spiritual and intellectual forces of creativity. It might represent an opening for culture in so far as it made it increasingly essential to seek common factors which could revitalize man's entire life and the life of societies. Mankind, one delegate stated, stood at the dawn of a rebirth which was brought about as a result of a reaction to the challenges of the present-day world. Another delegate echoed that view and said that our century needed new Utopias.

106. Many delegates maintained that creativity could be a spur to economic rebirth. They considered that, despite a certain amount of resistance and hints of an élitist conception of culture, what was needed was resolutely to adopt a broader, militant and combative approach to culture, based essentially on the human personality, since there could be no question of economic rebirth without cultural rebirth.

107. The conference requested Unesco, which was described by many delegates as the conscience and hope of mankind, to remind scientists and researchers that science, as disinterested knowledge, should be made to serve man so as to enable him to live in harmony with his fellows. Several delegates observed that the self-discipline which man may be induced to assume is not incompatible with the freedom necessary for cultural activities and creativity.

108. The conference further suggested that repeated appeals should be made to the conscience of peoples in order to mobilize them in a spirit of solidarity to meet the challenges facing the world and the dangers threatening world peace. This cultural crusade should be backed by the vigorous action of non-governmental cultural organizations, which all states should be encouraged to establish and diversify.

109. The conference also suggested that in future the centre of gravity of Unesco's activity should be located, to a greater extent than in the past, in the cultural field in order that the Organization might remain the watchful cultural conscience of mankind. Many delegates requested Unesco to expand its operational activities in culture and decentralize its structures and programmes by establishing (or strengthening) Regional Offices for Culture, particularly in Africa, in Latin America and in the Caribbean.

110. The conference recognized interdependence to be one of the essential features of the present-day world. It considered that interdependence, as an inescapable reality of our time from both the economic and the cultural standpoints, should be transformed into genuine co-operation entered upon deliberately and with enthusiasm. In a world of fragile frontiers, shaken and neutralized by the mass media, man must institute a lucid, adult and responsible humanism resolutely turned towards the future in order to facilitate international communion and understanding.

111. Many delegates stressed the need for an open, pluralistic and liberating culture: a culture for man. They expressed the hope that a new international cultural order would come into being, based on recognition of the cultural identity of peoples and on the principles of equality, justice, freedom and solidarity; in short, a new international cultural order built upon recognition and affirmation of the unity of mankind in the diversity of its peoples and its cultures, and on the will to live together in consciousness of a destiny to be forged jointly, in a spirit of shared responsibility to the human species.

112. The delegates unanimously recognized and affirmed that such co-operation must be based on recognition of the universality, diversity and absolute dignity of men and of cultures. 'Art', a delegate said, 'is one but it has a thousand aspects'. Several speakers stated that the twentieth century was giving birth to a mixed race: 'We are all culturally mixed peoples', cultures borrow from one another and derive sustenance from their differences. The civilization of tomorrow will be a civilization of cultures shared in diversity and respect for national originality, particularly for minorities. All cultures, it was stated on several occasions, formed part of the cultural heritage of mankind.

113. Culture must, it was stated, become the language of communion among the peoples.

114. Delegates observed that the cultures of the South had contributed much to those of the North. One of them recalled the contribution of African cultures to modern European art and to specific schools at the beginning of the century, in particular. With regard to cultural and spiritual values and traditions, the cultures of the South, it was emphasized, could do much to revitalize the cultures of the rest of the world.

II. NATURE AND PRESENT FORMS OF CULTURAL CO-OPERATION AT THE SUBREGIONAL, REGIONAL, INTERREGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND THE MEANS FOR STRENGTHENING IT (ROLE OF UNESCO AND OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS)

115. The conference was unanimously agreed that cultural co-operation should serve the cause of peace and understanding among peoples; 'that cannons must fall silent to allow the voice of the muses to be heard', as one delegate exclaimed. The conference also reaffirmed as a basic condition for co-operation of observance of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session (1966), according to which 'each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved. Every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture. In all their rich variety and diversity, and in the

reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind', principles which had been endorsed by the different regional conferences on cultural policies organized by Unesco since the Venice conference. The Member States of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (AGECOOP) had in that respect adopted as a basis for international co-operation the Declaration of Cotonou adopted by the intergovernmental organization in 1982. In the opinion of other delegates, international cultural co-operation implied respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence. Co-operation should in fact be founded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, the equality of rights, non-intervention in the internal affairs of others and the principle of mutual benefits. It was firmly noted that culture should not be used as an adjunct of the cold war or to destabilize political regimes. Nor should it be used to impose its patterns on others.

116. It was emphasized that cultural co-operation, an important aspect of all foreign policy in our times, also required a conscious will to become acquainted with others, to discover and be attentive to their sensibilities. It appeared that peoples which claimed to be involved in co-operative efforts were frequently ignorant of the geographical and cultural situation of the others involved. One delegate, echoing the remarks of others, launched the following moving appeal to the countries of the North: 'Learn about our history, learn our languages, learn about our religions, just as we learn yours'.

117. Many delegates indicated in the reports they presented on cultural policy that their countries had entered into many bilateral, subregional or regional, and multilateral cultural co-operation agreements that brought into play all the affinities and shared cultural, linguistic, historical, economic and geopolitical characteristics of the parties.

118. A number of delegates stressed the great difficulties they had encountered in the implementation of a cultural co-operation policy. Impassioned and at times violent statements demonstrated the extent to which political or armed conflicts, occupation and disputes over and violations of the sovereignty or legitimacy of a state could impede co-operation, as had been shown by the altercations and recourse to the right of reply of Democratic Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran and Iraq.

119. One delegate noted that his country's land-locked situation, which deprived it of a sea-coast, constituted in his opinion a serious handicap to the development of cultural co-operation.

120. Several delegates emphasized that co-operation and technical assistance agreements frequently led to the training of cultural personnel and to exchanges of artists, writers and intellectuals; these might sometimes consist of the translation and dissemination of foreign literature or the establishment of specialized institutes for research on the cultures of certain regions, and at another of the organization of national, regional or international festivals, cultural meetings, book

fairs, music and film competitions, art exhibitions, etc.

121. Several delegates pointed out that international cultural co-operation was being stepped up through the establishment of intergovernmental, subregional or regional cultural organizations, such as the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, the African Cultural Institute and the Islamic Education, Science and Culture Organization. Many also stressed the co-operation that had been established between Unesco and several intergovernmental organizations with common cultural objectives, such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and the Applied Research Centre for Archaeology and the Fine Arts (ARCAFA).

122. One delegate referred to the risks for the 'South' of being suffocated and alienated by technical assistance which, in his words '... manages things in such a subtle and even pernicious way that, under a disinterested external guise, it carries with it the culture of the donor country, a foreign culture insidiously passed off as being a superior culture, culture with a capital C'. He denounced such '... cultural imperialism, which is more dangerous and more harmful than economic imperialism because it attacks the roots of individuals and peoples, rendering them fragile and vulnerable to the slightest strain'.

123. As many delegates had pointed to the existence of inequalities and imbalances with respect to cultural co-operation, even among the countries of the 'North', the conference appealed for a better balance of cultural exchanges in the interests of reciprocity and cross-fertilization, since cultural co-operation should be 'a meeting of giving and receiving'. One delegate stressed the need to take appropriate steps to reduce and check the drain of qualified specialists from the South to the North.

124. Several delegates, referring to the various conflicts that were disturbing the world, pointed out that the open or covert warfare waged by warmongering and imperialist forces was detrimental to the cause of international cultural co-operation, which could only flourish in peace. Consequently, most of the delegates launched an impassioned appeal to all states and to the peoples of all countries for an end to the wars that grieved the world.

125. Several delegates emphasized the decisive part that Unesco, as a unique forum and meeting-place for scientists and researchers from all over the world, was called upon to play in the cultural Renaissance. Its activities should be directed more towards forward-looking research, promoting contacts between researchers and scientists, cultural groups and research institutes and centres in various regions of the world, not only between the North and the South, but also within the South.

126. The suggestion was made that the next Medium-Term Plan should take into account the

ideas and proposals formulated during the MONDIA-CULT conference.

Proposals for the promotion of cultural co-operation

127. All the delegates who took part in the debate stressed that international cultural co-operation was a powerful means for increasing mutual understanding among peoples of different cultures and for creating a spirit of worldwide fellowship. It was consequently an excellent means of promoting peace.

128. From that point of view, several delegates considered that forward-looking reflection was required to refine the principles of co-operation to be proposed to the international community. Such reflection should be founded on comprehensive, intercultural interdisciplinary research that took into account all aspects of culture. Research projects carried out jointly by specialists representing the different cultures of the world should be intensified, and regional and international meetings should be promoted that would make it possible to compare experience and pool the results of research.

129. During the debate many projects and suggestions relating to the future direction of Unesco's activities were presented.

130. Many delegates, for instance, were of the opinion that the Organization should develop not only its programme for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage constituted by monuments and historical sites, but also its programme for the preservation, study and presentation of the intangible heritage, particularly oral traditions.

131. In that connection, many delegates considered that support should be provided for the work of the Association des amis de Miguel Angel Asturias, which was trying to bring together and preserve the manuscripts of contemporary authors, in order to pass on to future generations the cultural wealth represented by their writings. Increased support should also be given to the International Centre for the Study of Bantu Civilizations, which was to study and promote the cultures of 150 million human beings living in central and southern Africa, which were also represented in Latin America and the Caribbean. The project was already receiving support from Unesco, the African Cultural Institute and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, as well as from the Organization of African Unity, but in view of the scope of its objectives it should be given even greater support. It was also proposed that Unesco provide its support for the organization of a symposium sponsored by the Italian-Latin American Institute (IILA) for the preparation of a programme of cultural action for Latin America and the Caribbean.

132. Greater attention should, furthermore, be given to the protection and promotion of minority cultures. In that connection, mention was made of the situation of the Inuit peoples, particularly in Greenland. Because of their remoteness, those peoples were cut off from the major currents of multilateral co-operation. They knew, one delegate

said, that they themselves must preserve their culture, but they needed help in doing so.

133. Many delegates considered that 'horizontal' co-operation at the subregional and regional level among the countries of the South and among the peoples of different continents, should be increased: the latter would then be able to compare their problems and experience when they were similar. Several delegates suggested that Unesco should reinforce its regional structures for cultural activities, particularly in Africa and Asia. A number of speakers considered that Unesco's work in Latin America and the Caribbean for the preservation of the cultural heritage had done much to develop co-operation among the countries of the region. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of American States (OAS) were also assisting those activities.

134. A number of delegates considered that the vigorous development of peace movements at the present time was a very good thing. The organization of symposia and other meetings on peace should be encouraged, and one delegate proposed that Unesco institute an international prize for cultural and artistic works in support of peace.

135. Many delegates thought that international co-operation in the audio-visual field was of particular importance and that the number of productions of films and of radio and television programmes should be increased. One delegate advocated the use, under Unesco's supervision, of one or more satellites for regional television broadcasting, and the establishment of a data-processing centre linked with the major world data telecommunication networks, which could be used by Unesco's Secretariat and all its Member States.

136. Lastly, several delegates advocated greater participation by artists, painters, composers and writers in the Organization's programmes. Unesco should support their creative activities and help to protect the freedom of creative workers, and to promote all measures designed to create favourable conditions for creative work. In that context, the conference was informed of the French Government's intention to organize in 1984, in co-operation with Unesco, a 'Representative Assembly of Culture'.

137. The aforementioned proposals and many others were submitted in the form of draft recommendations for the conference's approval.

Adoption of draft recommendations

138. On the proposal of the President of the conference, a 'Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies' edited by the Drafting Group responsible and approved by the Steering Committee, was submitted to the conference by the delegate of Brazil. The representative of the various regional groups (Federal Republic of Germany, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela) each spoke in support of the Draft Declaration.

139. The conference adopted the 'Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies' unanimously

and by acclamation (the Spanish being the authentic version). The text of the Declaration is contained in Part IV of this report.

140. After noting the reports previously adopted by Commissions I and II (devoted to items 7 and 8 of the agenda respectively), as given in Parts II and III of this document, the conference unanimously adopted the report of the plenary submitted by Mrs Jacqueline Baudrier, the Rapporteur-General.

141. The conference adopted the draft recommendations approved by Commission I (see Report, paragraph 46).

142. It also adopted the draft recommendations approved by Commission II (see Report, paragraph 103). Once again, voting on draft recommendation 150 was by show of hands. It then adopted, by consensus and after discussion, the two draft recommendations submitted for its consideration by the Commission (DR. 23 and DR. 174), as amended.

143. The conference heard the oral report of the Drafting Group for draft recommendations, the results of whose work had been submitted to the Steering Committee of the conference for the plenary. This work concerned: (a) the twelve draft recommendations on items 7 and 8 of the agenda, transmitted to the Drafting Group by the Commissions; (b) the fifty-seven draft recommendations on item 9 of the agenda, including twelve (DRs. 25, 26, 60, 73 Rev., 92, 107, 115, 116, 182, 183, 188 and 192) which were combined to form four new texts: DRs. 307, 308, 309 and 310. (It should be noted that there were no draft recommendations on item 6 of the agenda.)

144. Of the above-mentioned draft recommendations, eight were withdrawn by their sponsors: DRs. 94, 109 and 168 on item 7; DR. 151 on item 8; and DRs. 32, 37, 193 and 209 on item 9--China having announced in the meeting its withdrawal of DR. 205.

145. On the basis of the opinions formulated by the Drafting Group on the fifty-two remaining draft recommendations, and following discussion in certain cases, the conference reached the following decisions:

(a) on item 7, it adopted one draft recommendation (DR. 169) by consensus and without amendment and four draft recommendations by consensus with amendments (DRs. 18, 193, 117 and 125); after voting by show of hands, it also adopted one draft recommendation without amendment (DR. 163) and one draft recommendation with an amendment (DR. 144);

(b) on item 8, it adopted draft recommendation 74 by consensus with amendments;

(c) on item 9, it adopted sixteen draft recommendations by consensus and without amendments (DRs. 27, 106, 185, 189, 190, 195, 197, 198, 200, 206, 207, 211, 212, 214, 215 and 216); twenty-six draft recommendations by consensus with amendments (DRs. 1 Rev., 35, 42, 59, 79, 91 Rev., 123, 177, 184, 186, 187, 191, 194, 196, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 208, 210, 213, 307, 308, 309 and 310); two draft recommendations without amendments, after a vote by roll-call (DR. 104), and a vote by show of hands (DR. 105).

General Report

146. In the course of the consideration of the draft recommendations, certain delegates explained their votes or expressed reservations, requesting that mention should be made in the report:

of explanations of voting on draft recommendation 142: Brazil, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy;

of reservations: Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DR. 1 Rev.); Denmark, speaking for the Member States of the European Communities (DRs. 104 and 105); Mexico (DR. 51); Netherlands (DR. 23); Sweden, speaking for the Nordic countries (DRs. 104 and 105); Switzerland (DRs. 23, 74, 174, 185, 191 and 203); United States of America (DRs. 104, 105, 144 and 163).

147. In all, the conference adopted 181 recommendations (forty-one on item 7, ninety-six on item 8 and forty-four on item 9), 170 of them by consensus (sixty-six without amendments and 104 with amendments) and eleven by vote (nine without amendments and two with amendments). These 181 recommendations are to be found in Part V of this report, arranged in groups under the main headings of the agenda.

Closing session

148. During the closing session a vote of thanks to the Government and People of Mexico and to the Director-General of Unesco was submitted to the conference by Venezuela. This motion was supported by the representatives of the various regional groups (the representative of the Latin American and Caribbean group having given the text of his speech to the Secretariat, not being able to read it in person). This vote of thanks, which was adopted unanimously and by acclamation, was as follows:

VOTE OF THANKS

'The World Conference on Cultural Policies, meeting in Mexico, a particularly suitable venue,

being a country in which different cultures are combined to form a living whole and whose outstanding work in the conservation, enhancement and development of its cultural heritage has set a shining example,

Wishes

to express its deep gratitude to H. E. Mr José López Portillo, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, for having given the conference his personal support and for the interest with which he has followed its proceedings; to the Government and People of Mexico for their warm and generous hospitality; to H. E. Mr Fernando Solana, Minister of Public Education of Mexico, for the tact and wisdom with which he has guided the conference's work; to the national co-ordinating office for the efficiency and discretion with which it has provided the facilities necessary for the work of the conference; to the Director-General of Unesco, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, for the skill and efficiency with which, supported by the staff of the Secretariat, he has always been able to guide the conference's work and draw ideas together in furtherance of the objectives pursued by the conference.

149. Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, in a particularly inspired address, set out the conference's conclusions and the future outlook which they had made it possible to discern. The text of his address is to be found in Annex III.

150. Mr Fernando Solana, the President of the conference, gave the closing address, the text of which is also given in Annex III. He called for a minute's silence in memory of all those who had died for freedom and the affirmation of their cultural identity during the time the conference was held, before announcing that Mr José López Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, would receive the Director-General of Unesco and the heads of delegations at the end of the session.

PART II

REPORT OF COMMISSION I

Item 7 of the agenda: Fundamental problems of culture in the contemporary world: recent evolution of ideas and reflection on future prospects

1. Commission I had eleven meetings, on 26 and 31 July and on 2, 3, 4 and 5 August 1982. The first meeting was devoted to the election of the Chairman of the commission, Mr Cosmus Chibanda, Minister of State for Culture and Head of the Delegation of Zambia. At the second meeting the Heads of the Delegations of Australia, Haiti, Iraq and Iran were elected Vice-Chairmen and Dr Helmut Tautz (German Democratic Republic) Rapporteur. The Director-General was represented by Mr Jean Knapp, Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming.

2. The commission's terms of reference were to discuss item 7 of the agenda and the draft recommendations submitted on it and to report to the plenary meeting of the conference. The commission had at its disposal the material on this item which appears in the annotated agenda and in the working document entitled 'Problems and Prospects' (CLT-82/MONDIACULT/3, paragraphs 70-111). It spent its first five working meetings considering item 7 and its last six considering the fifty draft recommendations submitted on item 7 by various Member States.

3. In his introductory statement, while inviting the commission to reflect not only on past experience but also on the future, the representative of the Director-General emphasized the many and complex interactions linking the three subjects on its agenda. Cultural identity, if considered as the principle upon the basis of which society engages in the continual process of its own creation, established the conceptual basis for the need for a cultural dimension in development; in the same way, cultural rights were based on identity in so far as man has the same right to culture as he has to his humanity. Development, conceived of as society's integrated progress in time, was based both on the identity of communities and on the need for participation by all--individuals, groups and institutions.

4. The Director-General's representative enumerated certain questions which came under the vast general heading of culture, as it had been outlined in the debate in plenary session:

the implications of the concept of cultural identity conceived of as a dynamic process rooted in the continual dialectic between tradition and novelty and memory and innovation; the relationships between the cultural heritage, creativity and contemporary creative work; the interactions between cultural identity and cultural relations; procedures for intercultural communication; analysis of the relationships between culture and development; in-depth study of the concept of cultural democracy; and individual and collective creativity. The debates of the commission, concluded the representative of the Director-General, would provide a unique opportunity to focus attention on the problems of culture in the present decade, identify topics needing to be studied in depth and specify the areas in which Unesco might undertake activities within the framework of its second Medium-Term Plan.

5. Although the commission decided to discuss the questions involved in item 7 as a single topic, the present report draws a distinction between the different kinds of problems associated with items 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the agenda.

6. The delegates of sixty-one Member States, the representative of PLO, the representatives of two international intergovernmental organizations and three international non-governmental organizations contributed to the discussion of the three subjects making up item 7. Various statements referred to the fundamental problems of culture in contemporary society in a general manner, and it was observed, first of all, that most societies, whatever their degree of industrialization, were undergoing processes of change, if not of mutation. That change, inexorable although not always perceptible, had particular repercussions on cultural practices, manifesting itself in the very perception of cultural phenomena and problems. In fact it could be observed that all countries were developing countries in the context of culture. Change was therefore not the enemy of conservation, and the relations between one and the other should be determined within a framework of constant dialogue.

7. Secondly, the meaning of the word culture, even though its scope had been considerably extended in the course of the international debate that had been initiated following the Venice conference, remained vague and ambiguous. Some of the definitions used during the discussion were situated

between two opposing poles: the first a broad definition that was drawn from cultural anthropology and comprised everything that man had added to nature, the sum total of patterns of thought and behaviour, of production and consumption, the style and art of living, the expression of human dignity; and another so narrow that it could, according to two delegates, be described as the 'culture of culture, that is to say as its moral or spiritual, intellectual and expressive dimension'. Some research and in-depth conceptualization therefore appeared to be essential if progress was to be made in the study of culture and in the definition of its role in the service of mankind.

8. 'What kind of culture do we want?' was thus a question to be answered. Was culture an end in itself or must it be sanctioned by some more lofty purpose that might be, according to some delegates, peace, which all recognized as being a major cultural phenomenon, culture, as an all-embracing means of communication, being an ideal way of establishing closer contacts between peoples? Whatever the answer to that question, the existence and the survival of culture depended on the maintenance of peace.

9. The members of the commission agreed on the need to identify and delimit the differences and similarities that either brought nations together or separated them in the field of culture and consequently focused the debate on similarities while recognizing the legitimacy of the differences. Many stressed the need for freedom, which they considered lay at the heart of individual and collective creativity and upon which all culture was founded. Many delegates also drew attention to the equal worth of cultures and the contribution which the cultures of all peoples, both great and small, made to the values of universal culture. There was no such thing as a 'superior' culture. Recognition of this fact and mutual respect for different cultural values were the basis for cultural exchanges and co-operation between peoples in today's world.

7.1: Culture and society

10. Problems having to do with relations between culture and society and touching particularly on cultural identity and intercultural relations were mentioned by forty-seven speakers. One of the best examples of the in-depth work that had been done at the theoretical level since the Venice conference, it was stressed, appeared to be the study of cultural identity, as evidenced by the multiplicity of definitions, exchanges and approaches proposed in that connection. All the speakers, firstly, concurred in recognizing the fundamental and irreducible nature of cultural identity, which, it was noted, constituted an inalienable aspect of the human condition and a major cultural right of individuals and of peoples. Cultural identity, they said, was at the core of individual and collective personality, the vital principle that underlay the most authentic decisions, behaviour and actions and the dynamic process that enabled a society to develop while

preserving its own particular characteristics and to accept change without being alienated--in other words, a constant and individual way of being true to oneself.

11. The discussions also threw light on the variety of definitions of the nature of cultural identity, which made the study--and the understanding--of the subject extraordinarily complex. One participant proposed that the different approaches be divided into four categories, or 'criteria': identification, or the sense of belonging; attachment to a heritage; the existence of distinctive cultural traits; and a characteristic social configuration. Cultural identity also appeared to be both an 'objective personality'--characterized by customs, habits and the use of one or more languages; by certain beliefs in spiritual and ethical values; by specific patterns of behaviour, of life, of thought, of belief, and even by a particular sense of humour and of repartee, which, it was said, was evidence of a certain 'style', a certain way of responding to the world--and a 'subjective identity', a feeling of belonging to a culture, of being 'where the action is', of becoming a subject and not simply an object of one's own historical process.

12. In the first case, identity revealed itself through a cultural heritage that expressed the historical experience of each people. Many delegates noted the vital need--for every community--to be free to make use of its heritage, as well as to take a critical and forward-looking view of that heritage so as to draw on it as a source of inspiration for living culture. The importance attached, in that respect, to the promotion of national and local languages (to the extent that these were the mother tongue) was repeatedly underlined, as it was obvious that language was an individual's primary means of identifying with his own culture.

13. In the second case, identity was seen both as the collective consciousness of a group and as a common system of reference that assured the cohesion of societies and was the basis of their collective will, that is, the decision--freely consented--together to assume a common destiny. Many delegates also considered that one could not speak of cultural identity without reaffirming the fundamental concepts of national sovereignty and territorial independence. Political and economic independence was an essential condition for the preservation and development of cultural identity. One participant noted that this was also frequently viewed as what might be termed a negative factor--the force opposing alienation or domination. Some speakers also denounced all forms of oppression, aggression, occupation, domination and interference such as apartheid, neo-colonialism, Zionism and imperialism, which attempted to impose on other peoples systems of values that were alien to them. Mention was also made of the role of cultural identity in the decolonization and national liberation of the peoples of the Third World. Several delegates drew the attention of men of culture to their responsibility in today's world for the conservation and preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind, which was sometimes at the mercy of pollution and man's thoughtlessness,

if not endangered by the local and regional wars in which blood continued to be spilt.

14. A number of delegates insisted, however, that cultural identity could not be defined solely in terms of national identity. Cultural identity, that of individuals and that of groups, communities or classes, was in fact multidimensional in nature; it existed at many different 'levels', between which complex relationships involving interactions, exchanges and sometimes even conflicts were established, which it would be useful to explore in greater depth. Thus, national identity could be rooted in a wider identity--for example, a regional one--existing within the context of the latter but without becoming confused with it. A number of speakers said it might be useful to carry out multi- and interdisciplinary studies to determine the place of identity and pluralism in the relations that existed between the different national cultures found within a relatively homogeneous cultural area.

15. Cultural identity could also be expressed in terms of human communities, while pluralism could apply equally to conditions within a given national entity and to the specific characteristics of each minority group or social class. One of the tasks of Unesco, in the view of one member of the commission, might be to investigate in more detail in the years to come the relationship being established between national identity and the other dimensions of cultural identity. Several delegates emphasized the need to publicize and promote the cultures of worker and peasant communities, which were all too often ignored, brushed aside or excluded from the life of society. Other speakers referred to the feminine dimension of cultural identity, which should be taken into account by drawing attention to the part played by women in handing on cultural traditions and giving them new meanings, and by encouraging women to use all the art forms to express themselves.

16. Some delegates reported on the importance of indigenous groups in newer mixed societies in the development of national cultural identity. They also described efforts made in their countries and others to enable cultural minorities--ethnic, linguistic and religious groups, regional cultures, migrant workers' communities, etc. to preserve and develop their own identity while at the same time encouraging their integration in national life and their participation in it. Many speakers referred to the cultural wealth that could accrue to a nation from the fruitful co-existence of a number of different identities--always supposing that ways could be found, despite differences between them that were both recognized and respected, of enabling them to combine their efforts to shape their destiny together. In the opinion of many delegates, pluricultural zones thus provided the opportunity for a wide variety of intercultural practices that deserved study and encouragement. This would throw light on the processes governing cultural interaction and the obstacles impeding authentic communication between cultures and their mutual enrichment.

17. As it was not possible to conceive of a cultural identity that had no contact with others, it could not be seen as a form of introversion, a hermetically sealed entity doomed sooner or later to cave in on itself. Its distinctive characteristic--and this appeared to be the unanimous opinion--was a dialectic between the internal and the external, a dynamic balance between deeply rooted traditions and receptivity to external influences, between continuity and innovation.

18. Two questions thus appeared to emerge from the discussions, both of which concerned the ability of a culture to renew itself without being false to its true nature. How, and under what conditions, could cultural exchanges strengthen and give new life to cultural identities? How, and under what conditions, could the historical continuity of a culture be preserved and actively incorporated in the process of invention and the assimilation of new contributions that constituted the very life-blood of societies?

19. Recognition of the equal dignity of all cultures was seen as being clearly one of the basic prerequisites for any cultural relations. This alone could engender that attitude of receptivity, respect and tolerance that was a condition for all freedom and all reciprocity in exchanges. 'Neither impose nor submit' was the way in which one delegate defined the active and critical approach appropriate to cultural exchanges. A number of speakers suggested ways and means of establishing mutually beneficial co-operation among cultures: development of the capacity for initiative and choice when faced with offerings from foreign sources; development of the study of foreign cultures, as any active assimilation necessitates knowledge and understanding; and adjustment of the balance of the terms of cultural exchange by the development of a new form of co-operation based on the reinforcement of cultural identities by such means as enhancement of the least advantaged countries' capacities for cultural expression, production and dissemination. One delegate considered that Unesco should, in the coming years, investigate new methods of promoting cultural identity.

20. The conscious appreciation by all of their specific cultural characteristics was seen as a basic prerequisite for fruitful cultural exchanges. In producing such appreciation, education could serve both as the means of transmitting traditional values and as the means of harmonizing new ones. The role of the media and the potential offered by new communication techniques were also mentioned in that context by a number of delegates, who emphasized that that role was not entirely devoid of ambiguity, since, depending on how they used their influence, the media could just as well serve the overall development of man and strengthen his identity as they could be used to support power and domination and contribute to the erosion of cultural values and the resulting alienation. It was also paradoxical that the media enlarged the sphere of cultural dissemination while at the same time being instrumental in distracting their audiences from any other form of cultural activity.

21. In that connection, the question of the preservation and renewal of cultural identities was considered by many delegates to present a challenge to developing and industrialized countries alike. A number of speakers remarked on the dangers that threatened cultural identity: the conditioning of consumer societies, the deterioration of the environment and of the heritage, the increasing uniformity of cultural patterns, the gap between recent technological advances and traditional cultures, etc. Change had become a permanent feature of our societies, thereby creating a sense of profound insecurity. In the opinion of many speakers, therefore, we all have to try to find a cultural identity that will enable us, in a rapidly changing world, to look forward to the future creatively.

22. Many delegates also stressed the need to encourage contacts between different cultures and generations in the joint pursuit of progress and human dignity. One of them stressed the part played, in each individual's and each people's imaginings of the future, by cultural patterns and models. One of the tasks to which Unesco and the international community would have to devote their efforts over the period of the next Medium-Term Plan would probably be to contribute to the emergence of the universal values that all cultures contained and to the expression of their common needs, so as gradually to shape a joint future in which each could play its part in a spirit of international understanding and friendship.

7.2: Culture and development

23. Thirty-five delegates dealt with the cultural dimension of development. Most of them felt that development could not be reduced to the economic aspect alone and that societies could no longer be satisfied with the goal of growth for its own sake and, still less, with models or ways of life imposed from abroad. In the industrialized world, the crisis of economic growth had led to the growth of the crisis, and economic development that took no account of socio-cultural realities resulted in untoward effects and created serious social problems.

24. Several delegates described or referred to cases in which development operations that had neglected cultural particularities, concentrating exclusively on technological, economic or financial aspects, had failed. Some denounced the mercantilist illusion and the distorting quantitative way in which development was contrasted with underdevelopment. Purely economic conceptions of development which placed excessive emphasis on quantitative considerations were everywhere being challenged. But the means of replacing mere economic development by an economy serving development had still to be found.

25. What was probably needed was an overall concept of development, the theory of which had yet to be invented. Should not society be regarded as an organic whole, with cultural identity as its main driving force? A number of delegates, indeed, considered that development signified the enrichment of the fundamental identity of a people,

of their aspirations and of the overall quality of their collective and individual life. There could be no development without historical awareness and without the safeguarding of identity. The economist's view of things, which reduced culture to an article of trade, needed to be replaced by an approach that restored its true proportions to the notion of endogenous development. For that reason, several delegates drew attention to the importance of improvement of the quality of life, emphasizing the part that culture had to play in that process.

26. Economic development was not an end but a means, whereas cultural development was undeniably an end in itself, provided it was not reflected only in material and in intellectual progress but preserved its moral and spiritual dimension. In the industrialized societies, as one delegate observed, the solution to the problem of unemployment possibly lay in a modified distribution of time, leaving more room for culture. Increasing stress should be placed on values based on dialogue, participation, creation and social integration.

27. Culture was an integral part of the overall transformation of society. Another delegate considered that its role in development was to be viewed in terms of a mobilization of productive energies. Culture had a function in imparting impetus and determined the style of development. It was also on culture that the possibility of inspiring and maintaining a collective will to development depended. It was on the basis of its fundamental identity, that was to say its culture, that a people could draw on and deploy the vital energies that made progress possible. That was the key to the establishment of a 'virtuous' circle whereby a people developed on the basis of its own culture and the development thus engendered tended to produce an accession of being, an accession of life, without denaturing it. Referring to the ties and mutual influences between cultural development and economic and social development, several delegates raised the question of who benefited from progress and what determined the quality of cultural development.

28. The growing awareness of the importance of the cultural dimension of development was of major significance and one delegate suggested going still further in that direction, using the expression 'the cultural purpose of development', development being regarded as a total process of which man, his being and his future would be the centre, and which would imply the harmonization of all aspects of life. Man, it was emphasized, was both the main agent and the true goal of development.

29. A number of delegates reflected on ways of incorporating cultural programming into the planning of national development, so that cultural life could become the starting-point and goal of development strategies. They recognized, however, that integration of that sort raised problems for which solutions, both practical and conceptual, had not always been forthcoming. Attempts to achieve the organic co-ordination of the cultural and economic aspects of all-round development were not yet based on any rigorous theoretical

approach. It would be desirable in that respect for Unesco to help advance research on socio-cultural indicators and on qualitative evaluation methodologies applicable to cultural activities. One delegate likewise pointed out that the interpretation of development in cultural terms implied a modification of the traditional models of national accounting. Others suggested that interdisciplinary research might be undertaken, with the help of Unesco, in order to arrive at a better understanding of societies and of the endogenous factors of development. What was important was that decision-makers and planners should understand that culture constituted a resource in itself, which could and should be used in the development process. One delegate drew attention, in that connection, to measures taken in his country, with the help of Unesco, through an experimental training and information session, to familiarize local community leaders with the realities of national cultural life and to help them to appreciate social reality through art and culture. Culture was not an unproductive activity: on the contrary, development itself was a cultural phenomenon. A society's awareness of its own culture was an essential factor in development.

30. Various speakers also referred to the changes occurring in science and technology. It was in the field of electronic communication and the mass media in particular that the cultural consequences of the acceleration of technological progress had been most obvious, leading as they had to increasing uniformity and impoverishment of content and to the erosion of traditional values and degradation of distinctive cultural features. Those new media constituted both an opportunity and a danger for culture and for education alike. Some delegates suggested that technology and science should not be regarded as a threat to culture. There was not, and should not be, any opposition between them. Was it not the essential task of Unesco to see that education, science and culture became mutually compatible and so far as possible complementary? Another speaker hoped that the electronic revolution would not be used only for the production of more sophisticated armaments but would also serve, primarily, to improve the dissemination of culture and increase the efficiency of education. Other delegates analysed the relationship between society and science, stressing the hope that there would be a more marked trend towards the humanization of science and that measures would be taken to ensure that science and technology did not help, as they were doing of present, to widen the gap between nations. In order to take up the challenge of technology, to avert dangers and to transform promises into reality, it would no doubt be necessary to broaden the scope of cultural policy so as to take the fullest possible advantage of that technological revolution by enriching cultural interaction and exchanges.

31. One delegate regretted that scientific and technological power was concentrated in the hands of a small number of people in the countries of the 'North'. The multinationals increasingly controlled the production and dissemination of technology, playing a catalysing role in its

development at international level. Technology transfers tended to create or to consolidate induced cultural patterns, while at the same time a transnational culture was emerging that posed a threat to national cultures.

32. In that connection, many delegates also referred to the relationship between education and culture and the daunting problems raised by the illiteracy of some thousand million men and women who were thereby completely cut off from the immense advances made in science and technology.

7. 3: Culture and democracy

33. The relationship between culture and democracy was referred to by thirty-five speakers. Many delegates referred to the right to culture, which was recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and which implied the obligation for all--including public and private entities--to foster the effective exercise of that right. Man needed to express himself in order to fulfil his potential. The essence of expression was creativity, its basis freedom, and its consequences the enhancement of the cultural heritage and experience. Culture was the concern of all. It was not the ornament or the privilege of an élite or a small minority of the population. It was an inalienable right of individuals and communities which was recognized, as recalled by various delegates, in the constitutional texts of many countries. In this context, several delegates reminded the meeting of the fundamental importance of freedom of cultural expression as a necessary condition not only for the artist and creative worker but for the development of a democratic society as well.

34. Access to culture was clearly a prerequisite for participation in and the democratization of cultural life. Several delegates observed that the equal and democratic freedom to exercise economic and social rights and enjoy the resources of development was a pre-condition for equal access to culture. A man who is hungry, exploited and feels existentially or socially insecure will see in culture (understood in the narrow sense referred to in paragraph 7 above) only the luxury and privilege of his exploiters. A bare modicum of resources is needed if the notion of access to and participation in culture is to have any real meaning. The access and participation on which the democratization of culture depends presupposes a minimum of equality. One delegate recommended in this connection that all states adopt legislation prohibiting any cultural discrimination based on sex, race, language or social status.

35. The commission discussed the specific problems presented by the access to and participation in cultural life of women and young people, and of a number of social categories including old people, migrant workers, the handicapped, and disadvantaged persons. Many delegates described the initiatives taken and policies carried out in their countries to increase cultural participation, promote cultural democratization and rectify the imbalances and inequalities inherited from the past, particularly in countries formerly under colonial domination.

36. Several speakers stated that true democratization of culture must be based on the democratization of society as a whole, which might require far-reaching changes in economic and social relations. One of them, drawing upon the experience of the socialist countries, referred to the new theories devised in connection with the concept of the democratization of culture. If the social basis of culture were broadened, more emphasis would be placed on qualitative aspects involving the deeper social meaning of culture than on the enumeration of cultural events. We were now witnessing a qualitative transformation of the forms of expression of popular culture, as illustrated by the amateur dramatic groups which reduced the gap between élite and popular culture and increased their contacts with each other.

37. The democratization of culture was seen as a complex phenomenon. The shift of emphasis away from the quantitative 'measurement' of art and culture towards qualitative criteria encouraged cultural events with 'mass appeal' to become highly individualized expressions of culture which emphasized the personality of the creative artist and that of the recipient of cultural values. The individual personality thus became crucial to cultural communication. It was the opinion of some delegates, however, that care should be taken to ensure that cultural democratization and the free development of culture were not interpreted as a refusal to distinguish between good and evil, right and wrong, or human and inhuman, in other words as a systematically permissive attitude which might be prejudicial to national dignity and sovereignty. There was in any case no doubt about the close link between participation in cultural life and cultural and social policy.

38. Two delegates spoke of the need to regard work as a form of cultural activity. Experiments were being conducted which deserved to be analysed, compared, and no doubt extended, concerning the culture of work. One of these delegates, describing the self-management system applied in his country in respect of culture, pointed out that it implied democratization, decentralization and a radical change in decision-making policies.

39. One speaker raised the question of the path that led from cultural democratization to cultural democracy. Democratization, in his opinion, meant rendering the cultural heritage more accessible, while cultural democracy centred on the development of the creative abilities of all individuals. Cultural democratization would thus be essentially linked with the access and participation of the general public and cultural democracy with creativity and creation. Both were necessary and complementary. Opening a private collection of paintings to the public was a form of democratization; sharing in a painter's creative experience was a form of democracy. He felt that there were perhaps some dangers in placing too great an emphasis on cultural democracy. In his view, the important thing was to encourage both access to cultural activities, and creative expression of the highest

quality, and to reach the point of offering 'the best to the most'. Another speaker, however, considered that culture could not be imposed, nor could it be considered an abstract and impersonal product whose consumption would be made obligatory for all. Peoples were healthier and more discerning and critical in their judgement than their leaders believed. Creativity should not therefore be treated as an abstract objective divorced from reality. Cultural development was stimulated by the transmission of know-how and techniques and by the process of apprenticeship. Creativity owed much to intercultural borrowing, as many historical examples showed. Creativity would thus bear the same relationship to creative work as cultural democratization did to cultural democracy, each separated from the other by the same barrier that opposed quantity to quality.

40. One delegate proposed that a distinction be drawn firstly between the substance and the form of cultural practices, the former corresponding to the economic and social aspects of the cultural process and the latter to the symbolic and artistic aspects of cultural production, and, secondly, between content and expression. The substance of the content depended on man's life-style and the needs that drove him to further his well-being; it was there that the roots of his identity lay. The substance of expression corresponded to the means of expression, from sculpted stone to electronic communication systems. The form of the content embodied the customs, values and beliefs of the community; there, culture was lived subjectively, through behaviour patterns, rights and responsibilities. The form of expression corresponded to artistic and cultural production itself, which expressed and contained the symbolism of human experience. Substance gave rise to the cultural heritage; form, to cultural activities.

41. A number of delegates referred to such different instruments of cultural activities and development as traditional cultural institutions, the mass media, and formal and non-formal education. One speaker noted in that respect the dual, both positive and negative, effect of cultural industries on the development of culture when there was no cultural production of value that could be disseminated by the media and a consequent risk of its replacement by an industrial culture reduced to anonymous patterns. In various countries, the regular continuing development of traditional cultural institutions was expanding in step with the rapid development of the media, resulting in the reinforcement of the role of culture in social and individual life. One speaker stressed the importance of encouraging the dissemination and influence of regional cultures as a counterweight to the excessive uniformity engendered automatically, and often unconsciously, by traditional institutions and by centralized education and communication systems. It also seemed desirable for greater recognition to be given to the contribution of peasants' and workers' culture to the national culture. Among possible instruments of cultural action, certain delegates mentioned the promotion

of cultural activities aimed at creating the conditions in which all could express themselves and then participate.

42. The role of the state and public bodies in cultural creation was also mentioned by several speakers. Some stressed the importance of spontaneous cultural action, the function of cultural democracy being to guarantee independent cultural organizations the opportunity to express themselves and to take part in creative work. To the extent that it was felt that cultural democracy could only be achieved through the free play of all the forces of the social spectrum, and having regard to the multiplicity of identities emerging therefrom, the role of the state would then be confined simply to the watchful promotion of spontaneous initiatives and activities. In the view of others, creativity was sometimes manifest and sometimes latent, and public authority might have a responsibility for stimulating and encouraging its emergence. Others again saw the state as having a duty, while recognizing the freedom of the artist and the writer, not to abandon the individual and the community to the unchecked effects of foreign influences that might alienate their identity. It still had to be determined how far the state could intervene while respecting freedom and identity. The state and the citizen, as the alternate transmitters and receivers of culture, had rights, obligations and freedoms in a democracy which constituted the background to their participation in cultural life. Cultural democracy involved as many risks as political democracy, since culture was freedom, freedom of expression for creators and for the community, which should become autonomous and critical.

43. The experience of various countries belonging to different economic and social systems seemed to show that decentralization fostered the democratization of culture. A recent study by the Council of Europe, quoted by one delegate, showed that successful cultural development projects were those that were based on decentralization of local decision-making. It was at the grass-roots level that cultural needs had to be assessed; they varied too much to be met through some general national plan for cultural development. It was important, as far as possible, to establish direct links between the producers and the users of culture. Decentralization enabled cultural needs to be met more directly and practically

and cultural development gained in power and intensity when it was decentralized.

44. Several delegates referred to the Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and their Contribution to It (1976) and the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (1980), adopted by the General Conference of Unesco. One delegate asked that a thorough study be made of the concepts employed in those two instruments, while another suggested that Unesco convene an intergovernmental conference in the 1984-1985 period to consider exactly how they were being implemented and what difficulties had been encountered in applying them.

Approval of draft recommendations

45. Of the fifty draft recommendations submitted by the Member States on item 7 of the agenda:

(a) two were withdrawn by their sponsors (DR. 43 and DR. 67);

(b) six (DRs. 2, 14, 17, 21, 110 and 171) were combined to form DRs. 301 and 302.

46. Of the forty-four draft recommendations remaining, the commission approved ten by consensus and without amendments (DRs. 53, 62, 63, 81, 83, 95, 130, 136, 142 and 179); nineteen by consensus with amendments (DRs. 20, 44, 49, 52, 64, 65, 66, 90, 118, 128, 143, 153, 161, 166, 167, 170, 178, 301 and 302); four without amendments following a vote by roll-call (DR. 19 Rev., DR. 51, DR. 126 and DR. 142) and one with amendments following a vote by show of hands (DR. 119).

47. Finally, ten draft recommendations were sent for the consideration of the Drafting Group on draft recommendations (DRs. 18, 93, 94, 109, 117, 125, 144, 163, 168 and 169).

48. Throughout the examination of draft recommendations, many delegations expressed their support for a particular project that had been submitted by other delegations and some explained their votes, in particular on draft recommendation 142 (Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela).

49. Concluding its proceedings, the commission adopted this report and transmitted it to the plenary for note to be taken of it in the general report of the conference.

REPORT OF COMMISSION II

Item 8 of the agenda: Cultural policies and cultural action

1. Commission II held eleven meetings on 26, 29, 30 and 31 July and on 2, 3 and 4 August 1982. The first meeting was taken up with the election, as Chairman of the commission, of H. E. Mr E. L. B. Hurulle, the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Head of the Delegation of Sri Lanka. At the second meeting the Heads of the Delegations of Benin, Costa Rica, Hungary and Portugal were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr Ali Belarbi (Tunisia), Rapporteur. The Director-General was represented by Mr Gérard Bolla, Assistant Director-General for Communication.

2. The commission's terms of reference were:

(a) to discuss item 8 of the agenda and to make proposals on the following five subjects:

- 8.1 Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage;
- 8.2 Stimulation of artistic and intellectual creativity and promotion of art education;
- 8.3 Links between cultural policies and policies pursued in the areas of education, science and communication;
- 8.4 Production and dissemination of cultural goods and services; cultural industries;
- 8.5 Planning, administration and financing of activities related to cultural development;

(b) to examine the draft recommendations submitted by the Member States on the subjects listed above;

(c) to report to the plenary conference and submit to it for adoption draft recommendations it had examined.

3. At the beginning of the second meeting, the Chairman called for a vote to decide whether the subjects should be discussed as a whole or one by one. The majority of the delegates favoured the first method.

4. The representative of the Director-General was then invited to make an introductory statement about the action undertaken by Unesco, with the co-operation of the Member States, on the various matters appearing on the commission's agenda. Several delegates, in their contributions to the ensuing debate, declared this statement excellent.

5. Seventy-two delegates, two representatives of intergovernmental organizations and sixteen representatives of non-governmental organizations spoke, most of them concentrating on the experience of their own countries or organizations since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies, held in Venice in 1970. Certain delegates preferred to contribute to the general consideration of the agenda items and to the working out of practical proposals in an attempt to find appropriate solutions to the problems connected with the implementation of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference of Unesco or at intergovernmental conferences organized by Unesco which had not yet been put into effect.

6. Several delegates asked both Unesco and the Member States concerned to concert their efforts to ensure compliance with the resolutions and recommendations regarding the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin, and respect of the cultural and artistic heritage of occupied territories on the part of foreign occupation forces. Many delegates observed that the protection of the cultural heritage was only possible within the context of the safeguarding of peace, of further promotion of détente and of co-operation among nations.

7. One hundred-and-six draft recommendations relating to the five main topics were submitted for examination by the Commission.

8. 1: Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage

8. All the delegates who spoke on this topic stressed the preponderant place that states should accord to the preservation and effective presentation of the heritage under their cultural policies. They reiterated that the heritage was the manifestation of the individual and collective creativity of a people through all the stages of its history and was therefore the expression par excellence of cultural identity and of the essential individuality of nations.

9. Many speakers therefore favoured a broader definition of the cultural heritage that would extend it to all the forms of cultural and

artistic expression inherited from the near or distant past of a given country or cultural area. One delegate objected to the use of the idea of a national heritage.

10. Several delegates felt that the desired broader definition should be accompanied by a more dynamic conception of the heritage. One delegate pointed out that the personal environment of each individual contained a living heritage that should be put to use. Several delegates emphasized the importance of the historical, geographical and socio-economic context from the point of view of the recognition and appreciation of the heritage. One delegate referred to the continuous transformation of forms and the interpretation of endogenous and exogenous elements.

11. A number of delegates emphasized the distinction to be drawn between the tangible cultural heritage and the intangible cultural heritage, pointing out that the heritage of buildings should not be the main object of attention either when cultural policies were being worked out or when budgets for culture were being drawn up.

12. So far as the intangible heritage was concerned, several delegates referred to the efforts being made in their countries to protect folk arts and folklore and all other forms of native cultural production, stressing the need to provide better protection for a variety of things, such as folklore, handicrafts, traditional techniques and trades, forms of the performing arts, folk customs and festivals, religious ceremonies and rituals, games, ancient sports and the like. Other delegates drew attention to the gradual disappearance of oral traditions and the resulting extinction of moral and spiritual values. The preservation of national languages was also a point taken up by a large number of speakers.

13. One delegate drew attention to the deterioration of the environment and of cities. Reminding the meeting that the city had always been a centre reflecting the cultures of peoples and 'the stage on which man's life is acted out', he recommended revision of city planning in order to relate it to the aspirations of the citizens for a better cultural life. For that purpose, he observed, it would be necessary to renounce city zoning and to avoid moving away from the functional urban scale of the past, in order to 'restore the city to the pedestrian, who is the principal contributor to its life'. Other delegates also emphasized the need to preserve the city as one of the forms of expression of the cultural identity of peoples. They also stressed the danger to people's health and the 'life' of cities occasioned by water and air pollution and pollution of the environment in general. One delegate requested Unesco to include study programmes in the Medium-Term Plan which would make people aware of the dangers of pollution due to the concentration of industries in residential areas.

14. Some delegates also drew attention to the disparagement of traditional forms of architecture and the indiscriminate enthusiasm of young architects for new building materials and modern architectural techniques. One delegate then referred to the pilot project undertaken in

his country for the promotion of traditional domestic architecture. Protection of the architectural heritage was therefore considered to be indissociable from the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage. Another delegate even recommended Member States and Unesco to take appropriate steps to protect the natural architecture of old houses and farms against the tentacular invasion of hideous concrete skyscrapers, which was causing villages to be disfigured by new urban areas.

15. Several delegates and the representative of one non-governmental international organization stressed the importance of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, since moving images could record all sorts of intangible manifestations in tangible form. They were making a new contribution to the heritage, one the use of which already necessitated making considerable efforts with regard to listing, analysis, conservation and production.

16. On the question of the tangible heritage, many delegates informed the commission of work done by their national authorities, such as the enactment of necessary legislation, the initiation of excavations or conservation projects, the identification of both the movable and immovable heritage by means of inventories, the introduction of machinery for protecting it and presenting it effectively, the establishment of conservation laboratories, the training of senior staff, and the organization of activities to arouse the general public's interest in works of art and help them to appreciate them. Several delegates reported on the active participation and motivation of various sectors of the population. Many from the developing countries regretted that shortage of available resources had hampered their work. While recognizing the progress achieved, other delegates identified areas in which it was urgently necessary to do more because of the increased dangers, suggesting various scientific, technological or educational procedures which might be applied for that purpose.

17. The training of specialists in heritage conservation bulked large among the most pressing concerns of many delegates. Referring to the study prepared by the Unesco Secretariat entitled 'The Cultural Heritage of Humanity: A Shared Responsibility' (CLT-82/WS/27), several delegates deplored the fact that there were no training institutes in their respective regions, or not enough of them, and emphasized the urgent need to set up machinery for the training of intermediate-level and senior staff in conservation techniques, museology, restoration work, and so forth. One delegate pointed out that the experience and equipment acquired by a given developing country often did not benefit other countries in similar circumstances because of the lack of co-ordination and exchanges between them. The experience of some could, however, usefully be shared with other countries in the same region and even at the international level, provided that horizontal co-operation (South-South) was instituted. Considering the human

and financial resources available, and the needs of the developing countries, such regional or sub-regional co-operation was more appropriate.

18. Other speakers requested Unesco to strengthen the practical ways of bringing about the gradual application of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and take the necessary steps to speed up ratification of that Convention and to co-ordinate the return of cultural property to its country of origin, or quite simply its restitution in the case of illegal appropriation. In that connection, one delegate suggested the setting up of a special section within the Unesco Secretariat to monitor and co-ordinate action by Member States in that field. Another delegate urged the fixing of a deadline for the return of property. A further speaker asked Unesco to endeavour to draw up a virtually exhaustive inventory of cultural objects and property in countries other than their countries of origin. The inventory, once compiled, would enable Unesco to serve as an intermediary and bring its international authority to bear in urging the return or restitution of objects appropriated and the exchange of cultural property housed in museums other than those of the countries of origin. One delegate remarked in that connection that it would then be for the countries of origin of the 'plundered' objects to select the items to be left in deposit and the works to be exchanged. However, another delegate said there could be no negotiation before goods that had been illicitly acquired and transferred were returned to their countries of origin. It would then be the responsibility of those countries to create, using their own resources, or with the assistance of bilateral or international co-operation, all the conditions necessary for the safeguarding and conservation of goods that had been recovered in this way.

19. Several delegates commented that the return of cultural property to its country of origin should be accompanied by the training of key personnel and technicians and the provision of the necessary facilities for the satisfactory conservation and presentation of the property restored. In that connection, one speaker proposed that arrangements should be made for genuine co-operation between the countries of the North and those of the South for the training of senior staff and technicians in conservation and restoration techniques, and in the organization of museum material and museum activities. Such training should not be directed solely to the acquisition of techniques relying on modern technology but, above all, to the assimilation and exploitation of the traditional technologies used until recently for the production of cultural property.

20. Several delegates asked Unesco to exhort Member States to do everything they could to put an end to illicit traffic in, and plundering of, cultural property. In that connection, one speaker pointed out that the preservation of the cultural heritage was the responsibility not only of ministries of culture but also of other ministries, including those of justice and of defence. It was

also the responsibility of the people at large, who should feel concerned by the safeguarding of their own heritage and keep it from being plundered and dispersed.

21. Some delegates called upon the countries holding illicitly exported cultural property to resolve to ratify the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Other speakers reminded the meeting of the need to improve protection and security conditions in the countries of origin. The delegates of several 'importing' countries then described the studies and courses of action currently being undertaken by their governments with a view to ratification of that Convention.

22. Another delegate recognized that the return of cultural property was an act of equity and solidarity. It could never be regarded as a mere transfer of objects, but had rather to be seen in its true cultural dimension as sustaining and affirming cultural identity in the context of a dialogue, on an equal footing, between cultures. It seemed essential that countries not yet possessing such facilities should be provided with the means of reconstituting, protecting and presenting their heritage and of training the specialist staff they needed.

23. Several delegations informed the commission of requests for the return or restitution of cultural property that they had lodged with the authorities of the countries holding such items, some of which requests had remained unacknowledged. Some delegations concerned put forward the argument of the universality of the heritage. However, particular delegations of countries holding cultural property, expressed their readiness to consider combating illicit traffic in cultural property, within the scope of their domestic legislation, while another delegation recognized that its government would come up against legislative problems in seeking to prevent illegal imports of cultural property.

24. One speaker referred to the part that the international non-governmental organizations concerned, such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM), should play, with the help of Interpol. He emphasized that the ICOM National Committees should be vigilant in the matter and hold meetings and seminars to make authorities and officials more aware of the problems involved, both regionally and nationally.

25. The world today, it was noted, was increasingly obliged to contend not only with the havoc caused by such natural disasters as earthquake, fire and flood, but also with the destruction resulting from armed conflict. Many delegations said that, in addition to two world wars, more recent conflicts required individual governments and the world community in general to make every effort to bring about a just peace among all the peoples of the world.

26. A number of delegates denounced the annihilation by Israel of many aspects of the Arab-Islamic heritage both in occupied Arab sectors of the city of Jerusalem and, most recently, in the cities and towns of Lebanon. Some delegates

referred to recommendations and resolutions previously adopted by international authorities and called for Unesco to put them into effect. They also proposed that Member States support the activities and programmes of the International Association for the Safeguarding and the Enhancement of the Palestinian Cultural Heritage and that the conference recommend to the World Heritage Committee the inclusion of Jerusalem in its 'List of World Heritage in Danger'.

27. A number of delegates had shared in their countries' efforts to promote the presentation of the heritage and to protect it from the pernicious effects of culturally destructive mass tourism. Others stressed the dangers of the illicit traffic in cultural goods that was engaged in by a certain élite class of tourists. One delegate mentioned the vandalism, coupled with commercial exploitation, by tourists that led to the depredation of sites and monuments. Another delegate mentioned the risk of a 'touristic perversion' of the heritage.

28. Referring to the proposals made by the Association des amis de Miguel Angel Asturias, some delegates stated that increasing attention should be given to the preservation of manuscripts and archives. Two delegates recommended that Unesco take steps to increase its assistance to Member States, with particular regard to the protection and presentation of cave art, which was recognized by all as a universal heritage that reached back to the origins of man. One of them mentioned as an example the rock drawings found in the Tassili park, which, he added, were the cultural property of the entire Sahel region of Africa.

29. It was also considered that additional resources should be devoted to Unesco activities related to the study and preservation of Oceanic cultures. The delegates who spoke on that point recalled the value of such interdisciplinary activities in an extremely far-flung region where it was difficult to establish cultural contacts among the numerous islands situated at enormous distances from one another.

30. It was also suggested that scientific meetings should be organized on the following subjects: the common responsibility of peoples for the preservation of the cultural heritage, the integration of the heritage into contemporary culture; the relationship between the heritage and the identity of peoples and of social classes.

31. Two delegates expressed the opinion that the foreign development patterns proposed to countries of the 'South' were likely seriously to affect the balance and coherence of the heritage. With that in mind, they proposed that a meeting of a study group be held on 'Development patterns and the preservation of the heritage in developing countries'.

8.2: Stimulation of artistic and intellectual creativity and promotion of art education

A. Stimulation of artistic and intellectual creativity

32. All the speakers on this item agreed that creativity was the basis for all authentic cultural

life. Several delegates referred to the efforts made by both public and private sectors in their countries to promote the various kinds of creative expression and to ensure that creative artists had the place in contemporary society that they deserved.

33. Several delegates stressed the role the state should play in encouraging creative work and creating the conditions and infrastructures necessary for the exercise of the freedom to create and disseminate cultural works. Other delegates emphasized the considerable efforts made by private entities and the resources that had been drawn on for the promotion of creative work, which had made it possible to complement public funding. However, one delegate, referring to public funding, said that his country had decided that 1 per cent should be the minimum proportion of the national budget to be devoted to culture.

34. Some delegates said that the state should never in any circumstances assume control of creative cultural activities. The freedom of the media and the free circulation of information, ideas, goods and services were considered by some delegations as a basic and inviolable principle. Several other delegates denounced the pernicious influence of some of the uses made of the powerful mass information media and affirmed their right to protect their cultural identity against these media.

35. In a number of other countries where the state played a more active role in the process of cultural development, concern to guarantee creative artists freedom of expression and communication went hand in hand with a desire to associate them more closely in the formulation both of cultural policy and of general development policy. It emerged from this discussion that there was a concern to encourage creative work and see it in broad terms as the expression of cultural democracy. One delegate proposed that the expression 'democreation' should be used in future as an alternative to the term cultural democracy.

36. The delegates of several developing countries drew attention to the need for recognition both of the artist's freedom and of the role he should play in the practical implementation of development plans in general. Despite the inadequacy of resources which hampered efforts to democratize cultural life, developing countries nevertheless were trying to create the framework necessary for the full flowering of creativity and access of all to cultural works. Heirs to the craftsmen of former times, artists in developing countries were caught up in the whirlwind of acculturation. They should therefore be given special protection, of both a moral and material kind, including in particular the protection of copyright. The attainment of these objectives called for the decentralization and deconcentration of cultural activities' organization and promotion, particularly in the rural environment. Unesco should help to encourage local, independent initiatives.

37. The subject of the dissemination of cultural products as related to artistic creativity was broached by many delegates. They described the activities organized for this purpose within

the context of their countries' cultural policies by both public and private institutions.

38. New audio-visual technologies offered new opportunities for their users, not only by enabling them to reach a larger audience, but also by encouraging people to engage in creative work themselves. Several delegates and representatives of non-governmental organizations drew attention to the fact that this light and flexible equipment had made possible an independent approach to creative work which could be adapted to local situations and stimulate the imagination and critical awareness. One delegate quoted as an example the use in one developing country of light printing equipment which had enabled authors to print limited editions of their own works at no great expense. The identification of such ventures could offer encouragement for others if experience was pooled within the framework of horizontal (South-South) co-operation.

39. The delegates of a number of countries, referring to their own view of the place of the artist in their societies, emphasized the importance they attributed to giving priority to the promotion of democratic access by the people to creative work. If that view was accepted, one of the delegates pointed out, artists themselves should make efforts to assist in training and refining the artistic appreciation of the public at large. Others speakers underlined the efforts made by the authorities to provide their cultural establishments with the necessary infrastructures and to establish, among others, literary prizes to ensure that everyone had access to knowledge of and the opportunity to engage in creative work. One delegate stressed the importance of the development and dissemination of popular culture on condition that it was possible to avoid negative trends which might debase public taste and deprave the morals of young people in particular. In that connection he proposed establishing an international library of video-cassettes on which national video-libraries could draw.

40. If it was desirable that priority should be given to supporting the professional artist--whether composer or musician, playwright or actor, choreographer or dancer, painter, sculptor or writer--what status should be accorded to innovation? That question was raised by several speakers who were aware of the peculiarly creative approach of the artist. One delegate even said that the artist had a right to be supported even if at times he lost his way in the labyrinth of creative effort.

41. The question of improving the conditions of work and the status of the artist was raised by several speakers. Some welcomed the adoption of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session and said that the authorities of their respective countries were already doing their best to implement it. One delegate recalled the administrative and fiscal measures taken by his country to encourage practitioners of the visual arts. Several delegates wished to see legislative texts drawn up and measures taken to improve the economic situation of artists.

One delegate pleaded that income tax should not be levied on the direct product of artistic creativity. Others wished to see the wider application of the Florence Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

42. Referring to the present situation with regard to creative work in Africa, one delegate pointed out that the support given to contemporary art and the applied arts in that continent was very limited. Describing the efforts undertaken by the authorities of his country to form and to study in Africa itself a collection of contemporary works from southern Africa, he expressed the conviction that more recognition should be given to contemporary art throughout Africa and that exchanges might be organized for that purpose.

43. Turning to the subject of creative folk art, several delegates said that folklore and the folk arts constituted an irreplaceable storehouse of artistic treasures. These aspects of traditional culture should therefore be developed and amateur artists encouraged to take part in the general movement of creative work and production.

44. A number of delegates reaffirmed their support for international non-governmental organizations concerned with artistic creation. One delegate asked Unesco to consider increasing the moral and financial assistance it offered these organizations.

45. The representatives of certain non-governmental organizations drew attention to the social functions of the performing arts, particularly innovatory and fringe forms, and underlined the shortcomings of policies for the promotion of artistic activity and the performing arts in general which still needed to be remedied. They also stressed the artist's right to freedom of creation and recognized his responsibility to mankind and to his contemporaries. Other representatives spoke of activities having to do with the creativity of the child and his introduction to contemporary forms of artistic expression different from his own.

46. The representative of the International Council of Women reported to the commission on the activities of her organization since its creation. She drew attention to women's contribution to all aspects of cultural life and called on Member States and Unesco to accord women their rightful role in efforts to promote a better cultural life for all. The representative of another organization referred to the role of literature in cultural development and the promotion and strengthening of cultural identity and expressed the hope that this discipline would in future receive the same attention as that accorded to activities in the field of music, drama and the visual arts.

B. Promotion of art education

47. A large number of speakers referred to the role that could be played by schools in the realm of art education, and regretted the fact that, despite frequent declarations of intent, no effective measures had been taken to introduce into the school curriculum the artistic dimension which it badly needed.

48. A number of suggestions were made, including increasing the time devoted to the teaching of literature and the graphic and visual arts, and music and dance, and encouraging the creation of amateur theatrical groups, wider use of the audio-visual resources today more readily available, the use of artistic facilities and the involvement of artists and craftsmen in school work and in pupils' and teachers' activities.

49. One speaker drew attention to the slowness of school administration to respond to new situations. 'The question that must be faced', he said, 'is how to introduce artistic disciplines into schools without excessively overloading the timetable'.

50. Over and above differences in approach, organization and material resources, there seemed to be agreement that the goals of art education should be as follows:

(a) to promote knowledge and appreciation of the works which testify to mankind's creativity at the various historical stages of civilizations;

(b) to encourage free and spontaneous expression, and development of the capacity for invention and communication;

(c) to ensure the acquisition of the basic techniques of graphic, visual, oral, corporal and audio-visual expression and familiarity with the basic materials and apparatus;

(d) to provide education in spatial perception, the prelude to an awareness of the problems of the human and natural environment;

(e) the inculcation of an attitude of active respect for every item, aspect and element of the national and world artistic heritage.

51. Some speakers also stressed that an expanded programme of art education could compensate for the shortcomings of an education increasingly geared to employment needs and economic requirements.

8.3: Links between cultural policies and policies pursued in the areas of education, science and communication

52. The numerous statements made on this extremely vast and complex subject indicated that it would be useful if the actions carried out in the different countries with respect to culture, education, science and communication could be better co-ordinated with one another.

53. The need to formulate at least concerted approaches, if not truly comprehensive policies, was being felt more and more, and was particularly evident at the institutional level. One delegate cited measures taken by his country, which had established a Council in the Ministry of Culture composed of representatives of the cultural, educational and scientific fields. Many examples also existed of ministerial organizations which, irrespective of their parent bodies, were endeavouring to harmonize their activities either in the fields of culture and education or of education and communication, or in the fields of information, social action for youth and sports.

54. In parallel, more and more interdisciplinary and intersectoral initiatives were being

taken as a result of cultural dynamism, technological development and the pressure exerted by groups of citizens who were becoming increasingly socially involved. All those factors were tending to break down the barriers and compartments that had until then prevented the co-ordination of separately managed policies in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

8.3.1: Culture and education

55. Several speakers noted that participation in cultural life was not possible without a minimum level of education. Consequently, the eradication of illiteracy could be considered as much as an act of human liberation as an economically profitable undertaking.

56. One delegate strongly asserted that under present circumstances school education was unable to fulfil the cultural role assigned to it. The supposed dilemma of the choice between 'quality' and 'quantity' was the result of what was described as a modern approach to education characterized by compartmentalization into different subjects and an excessive preoccupation with practical and professional goals that was surely self-defeating.

57. The low 'cost-effectiveness' of the education systems of the countries that had recently emerged from colonial domination was essentially explained by the cultural inadequacy of the schools. The same speaker expressed the wish that Unesco would take the initiative in organizing an international seminar to study the cultural relevance of school curricula.

58. The same request was made by speakers from countries that did not share the same historical experience. In several statements the hope was expressed that the organic and fundamental interactions linking education to culture would be recognized. Various possibilities for action were envisaged: that education should contribute to awareness of the importance of the national cultural heritage; that it should assist in ensuring understanding of and respect for the value of the cultural heritage of other countries; and that it should utilize local cultural institutions in a more systematic manner. In return, the cultural industries could provide an essential contribution to lifelong education.

59. One speaker said that the public should be taught to adopt a critical attitude to audio-visual messages and to use audio-visual media to express itself in order to avoid the advent of a new kind of illiteracy, deriving from passive attitudes on the part of media users.

60. Nevertheless, the commission was well aware that these compartmentalized approaches ran the risk of approaching the complex problem of the cultural mission of the school and the educational role of culture and, consequently, the coherent articulation of educational policy and cultural policy, in too fragmented a manner.

61. One solution would consist in improving the methods used to teach 'cultural' subjects by encouraging students to adopt a more independent and creative approach and using all the means made available to education by modern technology.

62. A second solution would be to extend cultural education outside the school, for example by using multi-purpose centres that would offer young people appropriate facilities and a wide range of cultural occupations.

63. A third solution--perhaps the most problematical--would consist of doing away with the compartmentalization, indeed the fragmentation, of certain disciplines by employing a teaching approach focused on general, wide-ranging themes. It had to be recognized, however, that such solutions, often favoured by educators, were apt to come up against a variety of institutional, material, methodological and psychological obstacles, such as resistance to innovation, and pedagogical obstacles, such as the inadequate training of teachers.

64. At the university level, education could contribute to the promotion of culture in many ways. One delegate cited the example of his country, where historical research had the objective, among others, of improving school textbooks by including in them content not only of national significance but of regional and local interest as well. Another speaker noted that the university in his country had recently assumed responsibility for training archaeologists as a direct contribution to the enhancement of the country's cultural heritage.

8.3.2: Culture, science and technology

65. The commission took up the question of the links between culture, science and technology from two distinct angles: that of science and technology as part of the content of culture, and that of science and technology as an instrument, a medium and a prerequisite for cultural development.

66. The gulf between the two poles--humanistic and scientific--of one and the same culture appeared to be by no means bridged. Many speakers called for an extension of work for the popularization of science via the mass media, particularly television, since a broad section of the public still knew little about science and was not in a position to adopt a scientific approach. One delegate spoke of the difficulties encountered by cultures deeply imbued with spiritual values in assimilating, or reassimilating, scientific and technological matters. It was consequently worthwhile to consider how, when and on what conditions science became culture. Unesco was invited to continue the process of reflection and the action it had started in order that the notions of technological culture and scientific outlook might be more clearly defined and perceived.

67. These questions were central to the debate on the 'transfer of technologies' referred to by two other delegates. Such transfer was becoming increasingly uncertain owing to the revolutionary character of the most recent applications of science and technology and the difficulty of mastering them. Another delegate spoke of the question of the understanding of the nature of science and technology and of their role in a changing society as a question of analysing how technological and industrial development might

affect the preservation and promotion of cultural identity.

68. The potential contribution of scientific research to the preservation of vulnerable items of the heritage threatened by pollution was mentioned by one speaker, who also referred to the assistance that applied scientific research could give in improving archaeology and excavation techniques. In that connection, science could also help in improving certain traditional techniques and in making them compatible with the most up-to-date processes.

69. Another speaker mentioned the importance of holography, the popularity of holograms with the public, and the impetus that this technique for the three-dimensional representation of an image in space might give to the progress of museography.

8.3.3: Culture and communication

70. The commission's study of this question centred on the great debate currently under way in many countries, as well as at the international level, on the problems of information and communication, with the MacBride Report as its frame of reference. Some speakers, however, pointed out that communication was not only a matter of messages transmitted through space, by means of increasingly sophisticated technologies; it was also established by direct contacts, through dialogue and personal intercourse, in the street, the neighbourhood, the village or market place. Hence the necessity of countering the dehumanization of the urban environment, resulting from uncontrolled speculation and indiscriminate exploitation, and seeking to recover a setting to daily life in which direct relations among human beings would again be possible and desirable.

71. The discussion on communication in the commission reflected the major trends and range of attitudes expressed in the plenary debates. One of the stands taken was the advocacy of unrestricted freedom for the circulation of ideas and cultural messages; another view was that the inequalities existing among the different groups of producers and receivers should be corrected, by educational measures on the part of the public authorities or by joint efforts in bilateral or multilateral co-operation. Everyone, however, appeared to agree that the Declaration on the mass media adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session represented an uncontested area of agreement.

72. The overwhelming power of the communication media, with the new possibilities opened up by satellite launchings and the dizzying advances in electronics and data processing, which could scarcely have been foreseen only a few years previously, was unanimously recognized. Some speakers stressed the dangers involved, expressed fears, or suggested possible protective measures; others, however, invited Member States to consider the problems from the point of view of the benefits that might accrue to education and culture from the use of the communication media. Several delegates denounced, in this connection, the

pernicious use made by certain transnational corporations of the mass media, while other delegates maintained that these corporations could enrich international cultural exchanges. One delegate, recalling that cultural flows were never 'one-way only', stressed the importance of cultural movements against the main current.

73. Several possible ways of using the media for educational and cultural purposes were mentioned. Radio and the cinema, but above all, television, it was said, could play an essential role in providing information, spreading awareness, and supplying motivation and stimulus, particularly in the matter of the discovery, appreciation and safeguarding of the artistic, historic and cultural heritage, and respect for it. Arts education in the various areas to which it could be applied, science for the layman, and the opportunity to become acquainted with all the forms and manifestations of different peoples' culture, with the consequent recognition of pluralism and diversity and improvement of international understanding, could all be furnished by those media. One speaker referred to the possibilities they afforded for application and extension of the Open University formula.

74. There was majority agreement that a special effort should be made to enable the most disadvantaged countries--owing to the shortcomings of their infrastructures, production and distribution equipment, investment resources and personnel specialized in the design and production of material--to reach an adequate level of autonomy as quickly as possible. A number of hypotheses were advanced but none went beyond the declaratory stage.

75. From the point of view, however, mention might be made of the measures taken by certain countries to provide basic and advanced training programmes for communication personnel, particularly journalists, and of the increasingly close forms of co-operation that were being established among developing countries which had sufficiently wide telecommunication networks at their disposal and were prepared to pool the results of their experience to their mutual benefit.

76. One particular problem, which was, however, of considerable interest to the inter-relating fields of communication, education and culture, was raised by the delegate of a country whose national language is one of the major languages of international communication and culture. The extent of the geographical area in which that language is spoken, the histories of the individual countries in which it is spoken, the specific forms of interaction taking place in each of those countries with the local linguistic and cultural substrata, the influence exerted by the stereotyped language used in commercial cultural productions and in advertising, and proximity to other powerful linguistic areas, had all been factors in subjecting that language--although this observation was applicable to practically all the languages of the different regions--to tensions and to distorting and impoverishing models that threatened in the long run not only its purity, but also its effectiveness and vitality

as an instrument of expression and of supra-national communication. The efforts made and the co-operative arrangements introduced by a number of the countries concerned by that problem could usefully be looked at and studied by others.

77. In any case, one speaker noted, 'not enough is known about the impact of the mass media on our culture'. That remark, which coincided, if not with the letter, at least with the spirit of other delegates' speeches, indicated the directions that might be followed in the work of research and analysis undertaken by the countries and the international organizations concerned with the different aspects of culture, communication, education and the social sciences.

8.4: Production and dissemination of cultural goods and services; cultural industries

78. The discussion of this item was, by the nature of the subject, closely linked with that on communication. Two views, reflecting two different systems, were advanced. The first recognized private initiative as the motive power of cultural development and, therefore, of the cultural industries, the state being assigned no more than a co-ordinating and supporting role. The advocates of this stand regarded transnational cultural industries as useful agents in the promotion of culture, while acknowledging that they should be alive to the particular concerns of the receiving countries and to their legitimate desire to preserve their national identities. They were not, however, prepared to accept the imposition of restrictive measures for that purpose that would compromise the principle of the free flow of ideas and cultural products.

79. On the other hand, many countries felt that unrestricted acceptance of this principle would only exacerbate the situation of dependence against which they were struggling unavailingly, for want of the human, financial and material resources required for alternative, autonomous solutions. They were of the opinion, furthermore, that many of these imported products were much less cultural than commercial, and that they carried with them conceptions of life, man and society totally opposed to their own political, religious and cultural leanings. They consequently felt that they had not only the right, but the duty to make a positive selection and to set before their people cultural models and depictions of life that were consonant with their own options.

80. Despite the very wide gap between these positions, no reservations were expressed with regard to the proposals aimed at establishing in all countries, and particularly in those least advantaged, the necessary and sufficient human and technical conditions for the endogenous development of their cultural industries.

81. From that point of view, two lines of emphasis seemed to emerge from the commission's work. The first advocated the strengthening and development of bilateral, regional and international co-operation to enable dependent countries to

achieve independent production rapidly. To that end, priority emphasis was placed on the training of national specialists and on the quest for suitable funding sources. The second line of approach, which was not incompatible with the first, aimed at arming the public with a critical awareness through the education of taste and by encouraging people to appreciate and seek out good quality cultural products and, as far as possible, to become the creators, producers and distributors of cultural works. Referring to the precedent of the meeting organized by Unesco in Seoul in 1982, a delegate of the Arab countries proposed that Unesco sponsor in 1983 a symposium on the subject of the promotion of cultural industries in the Arab states and their role in cultural development. That proposal was supported by other delegations.

82. Two speakers referred to examples of cultural industries established in the form of semi-public companies, with the joint participation of the state and private enterprise, for the purpose of fostering the production of authentically cultural works consonant with national aspirations. One such experiment, carried out in a Latin American country with the help of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, had chosen as its fields of operation publishing, the cinema, the audio-visual media and television, and the criteria used to define the content of its action were democratization, the protection of cultural identity and the encouragement of indigenous production. The venture had shown up the difficulties that such enterprises encountered when it came to obtaining funds from international bodies. There seemed indeed to be a reluctance in some circles to support cultural activities, despite the fact that culture was officially recognized as a development factor rather than a luxury.

83. While one speaker rejected the concept of 'cultural industries' on the grounds that the two terms were incompatible, a great many delegates accepted the idea even though some of them restricted its application to television and the cinema. A number of speakers went on to offer a more rounded image of the industry, at least so far as the cinema was concerned, and to point out that cultural industries included more than the audio-visual sector.

84. The representative of a non-governmental organization concerned with audio-visual media observed that it was increasingly arbitrary, in the year 1982, to talk of the radio, cinema and television as simply mass communication techniques. The cinema and television, for instance, could certainly be compared to an industry, reflecting as they did its structure and organization--at least up to the 1960s. But new structures were being created every day; the growth of mini-magazines and small-format information sheets, often photocopied, and the advent of super-8 cameras, cable television, video cassettes and the computer were breaking down and bringing into question the stereotyped and monolithic image of the audio-visual media as an 'industry'. As a result of the development of the latest technologies, the current trend was towards diversity,

plurality and the proliferation of choices--to such an extent that sociologists of knowledge preferred today to speak of group media rather than the mass media. The technological possibilities offered by low-cost apparatus and miniaturization were extending the means of creation to a much greater number of individuals and communities, and the scaling down of the mass media to the individual level would provide great opportunities for creative production. It would therefore be well to silence the cries of alarm and apocalyptic utterances and embark instead on in-depth studies and innovative research to discover the points of convergence and conciliation between technology and culture. The speaker hoped that Unesco would take those working hypotheses into consideration in its programme.

85. In the same vein, two other speakers referred to their countries' experience. After a fairly long trial period, and without having completely overcome the conservatism of the public and its preference for foreign series, those countries had been successful in getting local productions accepted, which, while often technically and aesthetically inferior to the industrial productions, nevertheless had the advantage of being much closer to the interests and concerns of the audience.

86. One of the speakers also noted that the field of the cultural industries was much more diversified than was commonly supposed, and that, in addition to the publication and distribution of books, it included a vast network of professional musicians and actors, besides many categories of artists and craftsmen.

87. Another participant wished to draw the commission's attention to the importance of what he called the cultural 'counter-current', which was often overlooked or underestimated.

88. One speaker said that books were not dead, although that might have been feared in the 1950s and 1960s in view of the uncontested domination of the cinema and television. There had, however, been many signs indicating the vitality of the printed word, which had in fact been confirmed by the World Congress on Books held in London in June 1982. It even appeared that in some cases, the success of certain films or television programmes had been responsible for a renewed interest in reading. In that connection, one speaker mentioned an experiment carried out in his country, based on co-ordinated complementary use of various communication media. The idea of complementary use was also taken up by other speakers.

89. Books were the subject of other statements. One delegate reported on the popularity of a large cultural encyclopedia with readers. Its publication had been undertaken by an independent institution, using the services of more than 200 researchers and scientists engaged in interdisciplinary work, and the financial independence it had achieved had enabled it to extend its activities to other fields, such as audio-visual recordings and the safeguarding of moving images.

90. Another delegate, referring to his own country, which had a notable tradition in the publishing of cultural works, mentioned the new

developments in book publishing that had recently taken place in his country in consequence of the presence of several million immigrants.

8.5: Planning, administration and financing of activities related to cultural development

91. The debate brought out clearly that, despite the increasing attention accorded to cultural affairs in different countries of the world and, in particular, the establishment of autonomous ministries of culture, a methodology for the planning and management of cultural development had still not been formulated.

92. The share allotted to cultural expenditure in national budgets continued to be extremely small, and was often not shown under a specific item in the budget. One delegate therefore recommended that Member States accept the idea of a cultural budget in the planning process and see to it that a percentage of the Gross National Product was allocated to the development and spreading of cultural activities.

93. Other delegates emphasized that there were no suitable instruments for cultural administration in line with a comprehensive conception of cultural development, and that there were still structural obstacles persisting. Methods of cultural management and new means of financing should consequently be sought and explored.

94. Several delegates expressed their satisfaction with regard to the preparation of cultural statistics and indicators which Unesco had undertaken and hoped that those analytical instruments would be further refined so as to enable the planners and administrators of cultural affairs to make increasing use of them in preparing their plans and programmes of action.

95. In the same vein, one delegate introduced the idea of indicators that would make it possible to check on the efficacy--and even the cost-effectiveness--of investments in terms of real cultural development. The economic situation would inevitably lead to even greater budgetary restrictions unless the study, comparison, analysis and evaluation of methods and forms of cultural administration and financing produced the desired tools. Only Unesco could undertake such a long-term international task. The same delegate also introduced a legalistic note into the debate, stressing the need for 'positive discrimination' in order to ensure that cultural expenditure did not favour the individuals and strata of society that were already culturally privileged.

96. The experience of the countries with market economies brought out the important contribution of private patronage, which was encouraged by tax exemptions granted by the state. Nevertheless, as one delegate from a developing country pointed out, that kind of solution could not be generally applied, since no such active patronage existed in the developing countries. The economies of those countries were turned outwards, being governed by decision-making centres in the North. The private

sector was notable for extreme discretion with regard to any policies directed towards socio-cultural development.

97. The results achieved by the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture were referred to by several delegates. Recognizing the important activities carried out by the Fund, one delegate urged that its resources should be augmented by voluntary contributions and that a policy of soft loans should take the place of the subsidies policy that had so far been followed.

98. A number of delegates also emphasized the need to encourage the allocation of financial resources to cultural activities and for that purpose to designate a minimum percentage of the national budget, linked, so far as possible, with the country's economic growth rate. However, one delegate explained why the situation in his country prevented him from associating himself with any consensus on draft recommendations of that kind. In a draft recommendation submitted by those delegates, the Director-General was to be asked to encourage international organizations and the developed countries to assist in establishing or strengthening their cultural industries, particularly by sending out experts and technical consultants and by granting donations and providing other resources.

99. Several delegates advocated decentralization of infrastructures in order to strengthen management and administration, taking into account the positive experiments, particularly concerning regionalization, carried out in some countries.

100. The scarcity of human resources was mentioned by several speakers. Along the lines of what had been said with regard to the heritage and creative art, it was generally felt that cultural development called for the professional training of more administrators and people to take charge of the organization of cultural activities and field-work.

101. It was accordingly deemed necessary--and indeed vital--to increase the number of both regional and subregional centres and institutes for the training of cultural development staff.

Approval of draft recommendations

102. Of the 106 draft recommendations submitted by Member States on item 8 of the agenda:

(a) five were withdrawn by their sponsors (DRs. 30, 46, 141, 149 and 159);

(b) eight (DRs. 6, 7, 11, 87, 127, 139, 148 and 157) were combined to form four new draft texts (DRs. 303, 304, 305 and 306).

103. Of the ninety-seven remaining draft recommendations, the commission approved thirty-nine by consensus and without amendments (DRs. 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 29, 36, 38, 39, 45, 48, 50, 58, 68, 69, 75, 77, 80, 82, 84, 89, 98, 102, 103, 111, 121, 122, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 152, 154, 164, 172, 173, 175 and 181); fifty-two by consensus with amendments (DRs. 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 22, 24, 28, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 70, 71, 72, 76, 78, 85, 86, 88, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 108, 112, 113, 114, 120, 129, 131, 138, 140, 146, 147, 155, 156, 160, 162, 165, 180,

303, 304, 305 and 306) and two without amendment following a vote by roll-call (DR. 124 and DR. 150).

104. Finally, two draft recommendations (DR. 74 and DR. 151) were sent to the Drafting Group on draft recommendations and two (DR. 23 and DR. 174) to the plenary for consideration.

105. Throughout the consideration of draft recommendations many delegations expressed support for a particular draft recommendation submitted by other delegations and, in some cases, explained their votes.

106. The delegate of Switzerland abstained from voting on several draft recommendations containing references to state expenditure on culture because a plan resulting from a popular movement to allocate a certain percentage of the national budget for cultural activities was in the process of receiving the consideration of the authorities of his country.

107. Concluding its proceedings, the commission adopted this report and transmitted it to the plenary for note to be taken of it in the general report of the conference.

PART IV

MEXICO CITY DECLARATION ON CULTURAL POLICIES

The world has undergone profound changes in recent years. The progress of science and technology has changed man's place in the world and the nature of his social relations. Education and culture, whose significance and scope have been considerably extended, are essential for the genuine development of the individual and society.

Despite today's increased opportunities for dialogue, the community of nations is also faced with serious economic difficulties, inequality between nations is growing, and many conflicts and grave tensions are threatening peace and security.

It is therefore now more urgent than ever to establish closer collaboration among nations, to guarantee respect for the rights of others and to ensure the exercise of the fundamental freedoms of man and of peoples, and of their right to self-determination. More than ever it is urgent to construct 'defences of peace' in the mind of each individual, inter alia through education, science and culture, as affirmed in the Constitution of Unesco.

By gathering in Mexico City on the occasion of the World Conference on Cultural Policies, the international community has decided to contribute effectively to the closer communion of peoples and to greater understanding among men.

Therefore, expressing trust in the ultimate convergence of the cultural and spiritual goals of mankind, the Conference agrees:

that in its widest sense, culture may now be said to be the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs;

that it is culture that gives man the ability to reflect upon himself. It is culture that makes us specifically human, rational beings, endowed with a critical judgement and a sense of moral commitment. It is through culture that we discern values and make choices. It is through culture that man expresses himself, becomes aware of himself, recognizes his incompleteness, questions his own achievements, seeks untiringly for new meanings and creates works through which he transcends his limitations.

Consequently, the Conference solemnly agrees that the following principles should govern cultural policies:

CULTURAL IDENTITY

1. Every culture represents a unique and irreplaceable body of values since each people's traditions and forms of expression are its most effective means of demonstrating its presence in the world.
2. The assertion of cultural identity therefore contributes to the liberation of peoples. Conversely, any form of domination constitutes a denial or an impairment of that identity.
3. Cultural identity is a treasure that vitalizes mankind's possibilities of self-fulfilment by moving every people and every group to seek nurture in its past, to welcome contributions

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from outside that are compatible with its own characteristics, and so to continue the process of its own creation.

4. All cultures form part of the common heritage of mankind. The cultural identity of a people is renewed and enriched through contact with the traditions and values of others. Culture is dialogue, the exchange of ideas and experience and the appreciation of other values, and traditions; it withers and dies in isolation.
5. The universal cannot be postulated in the abstract by any single culture: it emerges from the experience of all the world's peoples as each affirms its own identity. Cultural identity and cultural diversity are inseparable.
6. Special characteristics do not hinder, but rather enrich the communion of the universal values that unite peoples. Hence recognition of the presence of a variety of cultural identities wherever various traditions exist side by side constitutes the very essence of cultural pluralism.
7. The international community considers it its duty to ensure that the cultural identity of each people is preserved and protected.
8. All of this points to the need for cultural policies that will protect, stimulate and enrich each people's identity and cultural heritage, and establish absolute respect for and appreciation of cultural minorities and the other cultures of the world. The neglect or destruction of the culture of any group is a loss to mankind as a whole.
9. The equality and dignity of all cultures must be recognized, as must the right of each people and cultural community to affirm and preserve its cultural identity and have it respected by others.

CULTURAL DIMENSION OF DEVELOPMENT

10. Culture constitutes a fundamental dimension of the development process and helps to strengthen the independence, sovereignty and identity of nations. Growth has frequently been conceived in quantitative terms, without taking into account its necessary qualitative dimension, namely the satisfaction of man's spiritual and cultural aspirations. The aim of genuine development is the continuing well-being and fulfilment of each and every individual.
11. It is vital to humanize development, the ultimate goal of which is the individual in his dignity as a human being and his responsibility to society. Development implies for every individual and every people access to information and opportunities to learn and to communicate with others.
12. If all men and women are to be given the opportunity to improve their lot the course of development must be continually adjusted.
13. Steadily increasing numbers of men and women are seeking a better world. They do not only seek the satisfaction of basic needs but also the development of human beings, their well-being and their possibilities of living together in fellowship with all peoples. Their objective is not production, profit or consumption *per se*, but the full realization of their potential, both individual and collective, and the preservation of nature.
14. Man is the origin and the goal of development.
15. Any cultural policy should restore to development its profound, human significance. New models are required. And it is in the sphere of culture and education that they are to be found.
16. Balanced development can only be ensured by making cultural factors an integral part of the strategies designed to achieve it; consequently, these strategies should always be devised in the light of the historical, social and cultural context of each society.

CULTURE AND DEMOCRACY

17. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that 'everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits'. States must take the necessary steps to attain this objective.
18. Culture springs from the community as a whole and should return to it; neither the production of culture nor the enjoyment of its benefits should be the privilege of élites. Cultural democracy is based on the broadest possible participation by the individual and society in the creation of cultural goods, in decision-making concerning cultural life and in the dissemination and enjoyment of culture.
19. The aim, above all, should be to open up new channels for democracy through equality of opportunity in education and culture.
20. It is necessary to bring about a geographical and administrative decentralization of cultural life and ensure that the institutions responsible for cultural action are more fully aware of the preferences, options and needs of society in cultural matters. It is essential, therefore, that more opportunities should be provided for contact between the public and cultural bodies.
21. A programme for the democratization of culture calls, in the first place, for the decentralization of access to leisure pursuits and the arts. A democratic cultural policy will provide for enjoyment of artistic excellence by all communities and the whole population.
22. The participation of all individuals in cultural life requires the elimination of inequalities based, *inter alia*, on social background and status, education, nationality, age, language, sex, religious beliefs, health or the fact of belonging to ethnic, minority or fringe groups.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

23. The cultural heritage of a people includes the works of its artists, architects, musicians, writers and scientists and also the work of anonymous artists, expressions of the people's spirituality, and the body of values which give meaning to life. It includes both tangible and intangible works through which the creativity of that people finds expression: languages, rites, beliefs, historic places and monuments, literature, works of art, archives and libraries.
24. Every people therefore has a right and a duty to defend and preserve its cultural heritage, since societies recognize themselves through the values in which they find a source of creative inspiration.
25. The cultural heritage has frequently suffered damage or destruction as a result of thoughtlessness as well as of the processes of urbanization, industrialization and technological penetration. But even more intolerable is the damage caused to the cultural heritage by colonialism, armed conflict, foreign occupation and the imposition of alien values. All these have the effect of severing a people's links with and obliterating the memory of its past. Preservation and appreciation of its cultural heritage therefore enable a people to defend its sovereignty and independence, and hence affirm and promote its cultural identity.
26. The restitution to their countries of origin of works illicitly removed from them is a basic principle of cultural relations between peoples. Existing international instruments, agreements and resolutions could be strengthened to increase their effectiveness in this respect.

ARTISTIC AND INTELLECTUAL CREATION AND ART EDUCATION

27. The flowering of culture is inseparable both from the independence of peoples and from individual freedom. Freedom of opinion and expression is essential for the creative activities of artists and intellectuals alike.

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28. Social and cultural conditions must be established which will facilitate, stimulate and guarantee artistic and intellectual creation without political, ideological, economic or social discrimination.
29. The development and promotion of art education imply not only the formulation of specific programmes designed to foster artistic appreciation and support groups or institutions engaged in creation and dissemination, but also the encouragement of activities that will stimulate public awareness of the social importance of art and intellectual creation.

RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURE WITH EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND COMMUNICATION

30. The overall development of society calls for complementary policies in the fields of culture, education, science and communication with a view to the establishment of a harmonious balance between technological progress and the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind.
31. Education is ideally suited to the transmission of national and universal cultural values and should foster the assimilation of scientific and technological knowledge without detriment to each people's capacities and values.
32. At the present time, integral, innovative education is required that not only informs and transmits, but also trains and renews; that helps students to become aware of the realities of their times and of their environment, that assists in the full development of the personality; that provides training in self-discipline, respect for others, and social and international solidarity; that equips people for organization and productivity and for the production of truly necessary goods and services; and finally, that encourages renovation and stimulates creativity.
33. It is necessary to encourage the use of national languages to communicate knowledge.
34. Literacy is an essential condition for each people's cultural development.
35. Science and technology teaching should be conceived above all as a cultural process which develops critical awareness, and should be made an integral part of education systems in accordance with the development needs of peoples.
36. A free flow and a wider and more balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge, which are among the principles of a new world information and communication order, imply for all nations the right not only to receive but also to transmit cultural, educational, scientific and technical information.
37. The modern communication media should facilitate objective information on cultural trends in the various countries, without detriment to the freedom of creativity and cultural identity of nations.
38. The technological progress of the last few years has led to the expansion of cultural industries. Whatever their mode of organization, these industries play an important role in the distribution of cultural goods. However, in their international activities they often disregard the traditional values of society and kindle hopes and aspirations which are not in keeping with the actual needs of its development. Furthermore, the absence of national cultural industries may, particularly in developing countries, constitute a source of cultural dependence and give rise to alienation.
39. It is consequently essential to encourage the establishment of cultural industries in countries where they do not exist, through bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes, always ensuring that the production and distribution of cultural goods is in keeping with the integrated development of each society.
40. The modern communication media are now fulfilling a basic role in education and the spreading of culture. Society therefore has to find ways and means of using new production and communication technologies to achieve genuine individual and collective development and to promote the independence of nations by preserving their sovereignty and strengthening peace in the world.

PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING
OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

41. Culture is the essential condition for genuine development. Society must make substantial efforts with respect to the planning, administration and financing of cultural activities. For this purpose account must be taken of the needs and problems of each society, always guaranteeing the freedom necessary for cultural creation, as regards both its spirit and its content.
42. If cultural development in the Member States is to be effective, the corresponding budget allocations must be increased and funds from a variety of sources must be employed as far as possible. Similarly, more must be done to train staff in the fields of cultural planning and administration.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

43. The widest possible dissemination of ideas and knowledge on the basis of cultural exchanges and encounters is essential to man's creative activity and to the full development of the individual and of society.
44. More extensive subregional, regional, interregional and international co-operation and understanding in cultural matters are pre-conditions for the achievement of a climate of respect, confidence, dialogue and peace among the nations. Such a climate cannot be fully achieved without reducing and eliminating current tensions and conflicts and without halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.
45. The Conference solemnly reaffirms the value and validity of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted at its fourteenth session by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
46. International cultural co-operation must be based on respect for cultural identity, recognition of the dignity and value of all cultures, national independence and sovereignty, and non-intervention. Consequently, in co-operative relations between nations, all forms of subordination or the replacement of one culture by another should be avoided. It is also essential to rebalance cultural interchange and co-operation in order that the less-known cultures, particularly those of certain developing countries, may be more broadly disseminated in all countries.
47. Cultural, scientific and educational exchanges should strengthen peace, promote respect for human rights, and help to eradicate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of aggression, domination and interference. Similarly, cultural co-operation should help to create an international climate conducive to disarmament, so that the human resources and huge sums allocated to armaments can be used for constructive purposes, such as programmes of cultural, scientific and technological development.
48. International cultural co-operation needs to be diversified and fostered in an interdisciplinary context and with special attention to the training of qualified staff for cultural services.
49. Encouragement should be given, in particular, to co-operation among developing countries, so that knowledge of other cultures and of other experiences of development may enrich the lives of such countries.
50. The Conference reaffirms that educational and cultural factors are essential in efforts to establish a new international economic order.

UNESCO

51. In a world torn by dissensions which imperil the cultural values of the different civilizations, the Member States and Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization must increase their efforts to preserve such values and take more intensive action to further the development of mankind. The establishment of a lasting peace is essential to the very existence of human culture.
52. In this situation, the goals of Unesco, as set out in its Constitution, acquire a capital importance.

Declaration

53. The World Conference on Cultural Policies appeals to Unesco to continue and strengthen its work to increase cultural contacts between peoples and nations and continue to pursue its lofty mission of helping men, despite their diversity, to make the ancient dream of universal brotherhood come true.

54. The international community, meeting in this Conference, endorses the motto of Benito Juárez:

'In relations between individuals as between nations, peace means respect for others' rights'.

PART V

RECOMMENDATIONS*

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RECOMMENDATIONS

CULTURAL IDENTITY

Preservation and promotion of cultural identity

Recommendation No. 1

The Conference,

Considering that the subject of respecting, preserving and promoting national cultural identity is one of paramount importance in that it reflects the common desire of the developing countries,

Recognizing that cultural identity expresses itself not only in the distinct forms and styles characteristic of a nation's culture and art, but also in its national spiritual values and in the ethics, habits and customs of the nation as a whole,

Guided by the proclamation in the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by Unesco's General Conference at its fourteenth session in November 1966, that 'each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved', and 'every people has the right and duty to develop its culture',

Recommends that the Member States:

1. Respect and work to preserve the cultural identity of all countries, regions and peoples, and oppose any discrimination with regard to the cultural identity of other countries, regions and peoples;
2. Promote the development of cultural identity through all appropriate means;
3. Protect the national cultural heritage that characterizes national and cultural identity by analysing the content of their cultural heritage;
4. Recognize that culture is created by the people, that the people's life is the source of all cultural creation and that culture must constantly derive nourishment from the vivid and meaningful life of the people in order to achieve continuous progress and the renewal of the fine tradition of national cultures which is based on inheritance of the cultural wealth of the past ages.

Elimination of cultural domination

Recommendation No. 2

The Conference,

Realizing that culture is one of the fundamental rights of man and that it can afford him the necessary legal and social conditions for the safeguarding and integration of the elements underlying his life,

Referring to the principles, common to all mankind, of equality of opportunity among the cultures of the world,

Recommendations

Considering that it is universally recognized that certain peoples continue to suffer domination and colonialist, imperialist and Zionist aggression, the purpose of which is to annihilate national cultures and wipe them from the face of the earth,

Believing that a clearly and distinctly defined cultural identity is the first prerequisite for any contribution to culture or active participation, and for any constructive and fruitful co-operation,

Convinced of the need to give culture the important place to which it is entitled among human activities as a whole, and to establish a permanent dialogue on the interrelationships of the different aspects of cultural activities,

Considering that contacts between cultures have beneficial effects, allowing, in particular, of their mutual enrichment, closer association, and better understanding among peoples,

Recommends that the Member States:

- (a) eliminate all the manifestations and after-effects of cultural alienation and domination, and of visible or hidden ideological penetration, which have been and still are being exerted by way of imperialist invasions of a number of developing countries; and reject any new form of colonialism, including Zionist colonialism and racial discrimination;
- (b) oppose any other measures and attempts aimed at obliterating or disfiguring the cultures of peoples and the human values of civilizations;
- (c) strengthen national languages with a view to affirming cultural identity and helping it to recover its natural role, which is that of expressing the different aspects of activity and life and thereby furthering national development; and put an end to foreign hegemony in both the cultural and the linguistic domains.

Study of the mechanisms of cultural domination

Recommendation No. 3

The Conference,

Recognizing that one of the most severe dangers which threatens the cultural identity of the nations and consequently alienates individuals, is cultural domination,

Considering that one of the most important factors which opens the doors to political, economic and militaristic domination, is 'cultural domination',

Considering that as long as cultural relations between the nations are those of 'the dominant' and 'the dominated', no true cultural relation is possible,

Believing that in a society which is under cultural domination there is no place for cultural creativity,

And finally realizing the multiple and complex forms of cultural domination exercised by the powerful governments of the world over the small countries,

Recommends that Unesco pursue its efforts, particularly through research and studies and in co-operation with research institutions in Member States and the non-governmental organizations concerned, to help elucidate all the ways in which, in one form or another, cultural domination is perpetuated.

Elimination of continuing colonial situations

Recommendation No. 4

The Conference,

Considering that in the Declaration of Bogotá adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (1978) the participating countries proclaimed in paragraph 5 of the

operative part of the Declaration that: 'Cultural autonomy is inseparable from the full exercise of sovereignty, territorial integrity and possibilities for broad communication with the world. It is therefore of vital interest to Latin America and the Caribbean that the enclaves and isolation of all kinds that still affect such autonomy in the region should be eliminated,

Bearing in mind that in pursuance of Recommendation No. 21 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, 1972) the necessary conditions must be established, by an active striving to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, to ensure that all peoples have an opportunity to contribute to the development of world culture,

Aware that colonialism is a form of permanent aggression and constitutes a threat to world peace and security and impedes the full cultural development of peoples,

Recalling that at the Fourth Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries (Algiers, 1973) the heads of state and government referred to the need to combat ideological domination and to affirm national cultural identity, and denounced the harmful influence of colonialism and imperialism on the culture of peoples,

Bearing in mind the spirit of Recommendation No. 25, Section I, of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia (Yogyakarta, 1973) which states that world peace and security should be promoted in every way in order to bring about broad and varied cultural co-operation among countries,

1. Recommends that Member States make every effort to eliminate existing colonial situations, which represent *inter alia* an obstacle to the full cultural autonomy of dismembered states and a permanent threat to world peace and security;
2. Recommends that Unesco continue, in pursuance of Resolution No. 8 approved by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session in 1970, its activities to put an end to colonialism, that it concentrate its efforts on eliminating this scourge from the world and that it urge countries which in defiance of the United Nations Charter and world public opinion, are still engaged in this anachronistic and unjust practice, to restore the territories they have usurped to their legitimate countries of origin so as to enable these countries to affirm their national cultural identity.

Culture and national sovereignty

Recommendation No. 5

The Conference,

Considering that the present situation of humanity calls for the reconciliation of the traditional foundations of society with the demands of modern life, a harmonious balance between spiritual values and the satisfaction of material needs, freedom and equal dignity for all men and peoples, the participation of all in the benefits of culture and in its creation, the establishment of a juster and more humane new international order, the effective political, socio-economic and cultural independence of all states, and the repudiation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and every form of racial or social discrimination,

Realizing that the struggle for political and economic independence is an essential item in the efforts at present being made by many countries, and that without economic independence the struggle for national independence cannot take on its true dimensions,

Reiterating that colonialism and neo-colonialism, with their after-effects, are the very negation of any process of intellectual creation and cultural development, as they deny and ignore the culture of the country subjected to their dominating pressure, or deform and alienate it so as to cause it to disappear,

Noting that there are still peoples in the world facing colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist and racist domination and aggression, which seek by different means to erase every trace of their national cultures,

1. Declares that cultural autonomy is inseparable from the full exercise of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the possibilities of unrestricted communication with the world and, consequently, that all forms of isolation and colonial domination that affect that sovereignty must be eliminated;
2. Rejects every form of cultural domination;

Recommendations

3. Recommends that Member States support peoples struggling for their self-determination and independence and for the affirmation of their national cultures;
4. Invites the Director-General of Unesco to make a thorough study of the situation of culture in territories subjected to colonial domination.

Cultural identity and intercultural relations

Recommendation No. 6

The Conference,

Recalling the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa that the assertion of cultural identity represents a liberation, a weapon for the advancement of genuine independence and the best means of promoting the self-fulfilment of individuals and the harmonious development of societies,

Considering that cultural identity is a dynamic entity constantly undergoing changes, in which there must nevertheless be recognized certain cultural constants determined by common history, language and psychology,

Considering that changes affecting cultural identities also derive from cultural interchange, whether this be enriching or impoverishing, which should be fully appreciated by each community with a view to participation in voluntary, balanced cultural co-operation with other peoples,

Recommends that Unesco continue and expand its programme of intercultural studies and research on cultural identity in order to go more deeply into the evolving and creative aspect of cultural identity, which should not be defined solely in relation to the past but also by reference to contemporary creativity and the systems of values underlying schemes for the future.

African cultural identity

Recommendation No. 7

The Conference,

Recalling that, for the Black African peoples, the affirmation of their cultural identity is imperative, if they are to stand up to the onslaughts of a foreign form of modern life that continues to distort their socio-economic balance and to impair and alienate their political sovereignty,

Believing that the source of any people's freedom and self-fulfilment resides in each nation's or civilization's own experience, initiative and responsibility,

Recognizing that the African religions have made it possible to overcome the vicissitudes of history and to strengthen the sense of fellowship for the purposes of political struggles and resistance to all forms of oppression,

Considering lastly that the people remain the repository, and indeed the principal source of authenticity, of the African cultural heritage, generating the values of civilization,

1. Recommends that the Member States concerned:
 - (a) organize and intensify cultural activities likely to restore the initiative in affairs to the basic communities;
 - (b) devise and put into effect methods of arousing awareness capable of aiding each people to discover its place in the world and assert itself in the international context, devising a modern approach which is specific to it;
2. Recommends that the Director-General include provisions in the next programme and budget to:
 - (a) continue and strengthen scientific research in every field of knowledge so as to arrive at a better understanding of Africa and the Black world;

- (b) help in the establishment of subregional or regional organizations for the dissemination of Black African cultural works;
- (c) encourage the establishment in universities and institutes of research centres on African religions;
- (d) encourage and intensify more systematic studies of religion of African origin in the Caribbean area, in North America and in Latin America;
- (e) provide financial support for the periodical organization of festivals and other similar events, and for the establishment and development of regional and subregional cultural centres;
- (f) assist Member States to slant their cultural radio and television programmes to a greater extent towards national themes.

Struggle for cultural identity of the liberation movements of southern Africa

Recommendation No. 8

The Conference,

Considering that, contrary to the expressed wishes of the Namibian people and contrary to the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and other international forums, South Africa subjects Namibia to colonial occupation,

Considering that, with the objective of imposing its economic and political hegemony on the whole of eastern and southern African states, South Africa launches repeated campaigns of sabotage, blackmail and subversion against all the countries of the region and even undertook a mercenary invasion of the Seychelles,

Recalling that South Africa persistently and without provocation militarily attacks the independent, sovereign states of southern Africa, namely, Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to the extent of occupying illegally parts of these countries and of instituting the systematic plunder and destruction of the innocent civilian people's property, economic infrastructure and means of communication, and the massacring of defenceless civilians,

Considering that through the brutal political expediency of Bantustans, South Africa divides and rules the people of South Africa, denying them their basic human rights (e. g. the right to culture) and reducing its black majority to a situation of being foreigners in their own country,

Considering that the hideous and abominable policy of apartheid, a particularly fanatical form of racism, constitutes a permanent insult to the universal human conscience and within South Africa it constitutes a source of tensions, hatred and inevitable racial confrontations which make the provocation and launching of a ghastly racial war imminent,

Considering that the military alliance between the apartheid regime of South Africa and the Zionist regime of Israel is particularly evident in the construction of light and heavy armaments, combat planes and the development of nuclear technology and specially in the exchange of technological expertise for the perfecting of the acts of aggression, sabotage and subversion, and that this alliance is based on the common objective of acting as the gendarmes of imperialism in their respective zones,

Considering that independence, freedom and peace are essential pre-conditions for the proper preservation of cultural heritage and for the assertion of cultural identity and for the very cultural development of the people,

Considering that under the colonialism, racism, apartheid and permanent military aggression in which peoples and countries of southern Africa live, not only is the continuity of their cultural progress in danger but even the continuity and existence of human communities in the region,

Reaffirming that apartheid is not only a crime against humanity but is also a malady which mankind must perforce remove,

Acknowledging that the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia are fighting not only to gain their independence but by so doing they are also extending the frontiers of freedom for mankind,

Recommendations

1. Urges the international community to isolate South Africa in all cultural spheres;
2. Calls upon the Member States of Unesco and other international bodies to support and/or increase assistance to the liberation movements' cultural and educational projects;
3. Urges the international community to increase its aid to the frontline states which are bearing, on behalf of mankind, the brunt of the vicious attacks by the racial apartheid regime of South Africa.

Interference with the activities of Argentine scientists

Recommendation No. 9

The Conference,

Noting the serious situation created by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in removing the 'Corbeta Uruguay' scientific station, established in 1976 by the Argentine Republic on Morrell Island in the South Sandwich Archipelago,

Considering that this station constituted a scientific outpost for the carrying out of geological and petrographic prospecting, for studies on continental ice drift and for other special operations such as research on solar radiation, glaciology, oceanography and meteorology, designed to back up more extensive research programmes in the Antarctic; that it was likewise involved in other scientific enterprises such as the international Biomass, Giro Weddell, I. S. O. S. and Poley Sur programmes; that it was also carrying out seismological studies in connection with the work of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and marine biology and geophysical research, again in support of Antarctic activities,

Emphasizing that this station, in addition to the manifold activities mentioned above, also issued meteorological bulletins of international value; that it included the civil installations necessary for its regular operation, but none of a military character; that it is important to note that the 'Corbeta Uruguay' station is a synoptic surface meteorological station carrying out hourly observations and also an altitude station (radiosonde and radiowind observation); that its establishment was reported to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) without any opposition on 6 December 1977 in a note to the Secretary-General of the aforementioned organization, giving details of its co-ordinates and geographical location; that, in accordance with the international standards in force, the station was given the registration number 88946 and in June 1978 was included in Volume No. 9 of the World Meteorological Organization's publication, thus being officially recognized as an Argentine station belonging to the South American Regional Association, a fact which was not contested and did not give rise to any complaint on the part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,

Urges the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to facilitate the work of Argentine scientists so that they may continue the normal operation of the 'Corbeta Uruguay' scientific station, having regard to the fact that their expulsion and the seizure of the station deprives the international community of the important services it was providing.

Cultural identity and pluralism in Latin America and the Caribbean

Recommendation No. 10

The Conference,

Considering the particular importance, throughout history, to the region constituted by the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, of their culture and cultural identity, viewed as the best means of achieving that integration in freedom to which they aspire,

Considering the outcome of the Meeting of Experts on Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Paris in May 1977, which adopted a recommendation, subsequently taken up by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Bogotá in January 1978, proposing the promotion and establishment of research centres on Latin America and the Caribbean which would carry out interdisciplinary studies on the various forms of cultural expression in the region and their significance, and the establishment of an institute or centre for co-ordination and dissemination of the various research projects being carried out in the region,

Recalling that the symposium organized in 1978 under the auspices of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) resulted in the founding of the Latin American Society for Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the initiation of consultations with a view to the setting up of an international federation for such studies, which would allow of exchanges in this field with other regions of the world,

Recalling that the second symposium was held in Caracas in June 1980 under the auspices of the Simón Bolívar University, with increased participation, and that the third is to be held in August 1982 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), being sponsored by the Cândido Mendes University and other Brazilian academic institutions,

Considering that the members of the recently established society and the organizers of the federation have set up the Co-ordination and Dissemination Centre for Latin American Studies (CCYDEL), which will ensure permanent co-ordination of the work of these institutions and any to be set up in the future, and that UNAM was requested to sponsor the centre, whose permanent headquarters would be in that university,

Considering that, by a decision dated 13 December 1979, the National Autonomous University of Mexico agreed to assume that responsibility and to assist in the establishment of the centre, by providing administrative facilities and collaborating in respect of teaching, research and dissemination, of which arrangements the Director-General of Unesco was duly informed,

Noting how useful the Co-ordination and Dissemination Centre for Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (CCYDEL) is proving, as attested by the variety of works already published and the regional meetings organized, and consequently considering that the centre is in a position to collaborate in activities already started by Unesco in connection with the preparation of works on the culture of Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Recommends that when preparing the next programme and budget the Director-General take account of the possibility of extending the studies already carried out on the culture of Latin America and the Caribbean by conducting multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary analyses of the various forms of cultural expression in the region, in order to bring out its identity and pluralism, by means of a broad programme which could be carried out by the various institutions working in this field in Latin America and the Caribbean, and by pooling knowledge with institutions outside the region which are also concerned with its study;

The following guidelines should be followed in such studies:

The programme should cover:

- (a) firstly an inventory of the activities of the foregoing centres and encouragement for the establishment of new centres;
 - (b) co-ordination in the planning of interdisciplinary studies on the culture of the region:
 - (i) traditional and oral cultures;
 - (ii) languages, handicrafts, music;
 - (iii) evaluation and consolidation of Latin American and Caribbean culture through the study of its various origins and components and of the problems of its future;
2. Requests the Director-General to continue the commendable activities already carried out in the effort to establish Latin American and Caribbean identity, plurality and integration, by broadening such studies and disseminating them in the directions indicated, as one of the most appropriate expressions of the cultural policies which have been the central concern of this and previous meetings.

Cultural identity and heritage of the Palestinian people

Recommendation No. 11

The Conference,

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

Recommendations

Recalling in this connection Article I of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session, which reads: 'Each culture has a dignity and value', 'Every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture . . . All cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind',

Recalling Resolution No. 3 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970), recommending that 'any state occupying the territory of another people should fully respect, protect and preserve the cultural property and heritage of that people, and that such occupation should end as soon as possible',

Considering that cultural identity is the very essence of a people's destiny and the living core of their culture,

Considering that the cultural heritage of a people expresses their historical experience and provides the context within which their identity is expressed,

Noting that Palestinian culture in the occupied territories is being subjected to systematic debasement, falsification and alienation,

Noting that the monumental, artistic and traditional heritage of the Palestinian people has been and is still being despoiled and that the cultural property of this people is in danger,

Taking note, with satisfaction, of the efforts exerted by Unesco for the safeguarding of the Palestinian heritage, in particular by way of the application of the following conventions:

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954),

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970),

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972),

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) reinforce their action on behalf of the preservation of the cultural identity of the Palestinian people and the safeguarding of their heritage;
- (b) take appropriate measures to counter the production, publication and dissemination of works inciting hatred and violence against the Palestinian people, or falsifying their national history and culture;
- (c) make arrangements to prevent any form of action on their territory that may compromise the cultural authenticity of the Palestinian people and any illicit traffic in cultural property coming from the occupied territories;

2. Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) seek means of assisting the Palestinian people to ensure the protection and promotion of their universities, educational establishments and cultural institutions;
- (b) reinforce its work on behalf of the preservation of the Palestinian cultural heritage in the occupied territories;
- (c) assist the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the publication of a 'cultural history of the Palestinian people', to be prepared in collaboration with the International Association for the Safeguarding and Promotion of the Palestinian Cultural Heritage.

Celebration of a National Culture Day by the Member States

Recommendation No. 12

The Conference,

Considering it desirable that Member States designate one day in the year on which the national community will focus its attention on appreciation of the nature, identity, functions, values and components of

its culture, and on analysis and evaluation of practical activity and of the objectives, policies and projects for the future; considering also that this proposal is compatible with the spirit in which Unesco has organized similar 'days',

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) consider the possibility in accordance with existing legislation, of each country's instituting a National Culture Day;
- (b) include this measure in a programme of actions designed to create awareness of the importance of culture in the integration, fulfilment, identification and self-esteem of peoples and in understanding, pooling of efforts and co-operation among nations;
- (c) inform other countries if they have already organized a National Culture Day, and transmit any information they deem useful, so that these 'days' can benefit from the experience of other countries, especially in the context of international, regional and bilateral co-operation.

INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

Intercultural communication

Recommendation No. 13

The Conference,

Recalling the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session,

Recalling that Article I of this Declaration states that 'Each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved', that 'Every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture', and 'In their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind',

Convinced of the value of these principles and of the need to put them into practice,

Aware of the ever-increasing need for exchanges among cultures that has been created by the development of all forms of international relations,

Aware of the need, in the development of international cultural relations, to ensure respect for national cultural identities,

Aware of the existence of obstacles to intercultural communication,

1. Invites Member States to:

- (a) develop their cultural relations policies on the basis of the egalitarian principles of the United Nations Charter and respect for the ideals of Unesco;
- (b) promote more balanced exchanges among cultures by supporting national programmes for the development of cultural industries in countries in which such industries are least developed;
- (c) promote the acceptance of the cultures of other countries, especially through regional or local institutions, cultural and educational institutions and associations;
- (d) make their cultural institutions situated outside their territories centres for exchanges and dialogue between cultures;

2. Invites Unesco to take stock of the obstacles that impede intercultural communication, especially by studying the economic, social and cultural factors that influence such communication.

Recommendations

Cultural diversity and intercultural exchanges

Recommendation No. 14

The Conference,

Recalling its stated aims to encourage the varied cultures to become 'more receptive to one another' and 'mutually enriching' by 'seeking out . . . their points of convergence' and their 'common values . . . in the interests of mutual tolerance, peace, solidarity and justice',

Supporting the many efforts during the Conference to approach specific cultural problems constructively 'by searching out points of convergence' and 'common values',

Referring to the work of the five Intergovernmental Conferences on Cultural Policies preceding the present conference, particularly with respect to cultural identity, its promotion and protection,

Observing that change affects all countries, both developing and industrialized, and that we are all in the same situation of flux with respect to cultural life and values,

Noting that culture fosters social unity as well as personal expression and, in its many diverse manifestations, is a vehicle for improving understanding between peoples and advancing the unity of humankind for social progress,

1. Concurs and declares that all cultures are of equal worth, and share the common bond of mutation;
2. Recommends that the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, when considering Unesco's second Medium-Term Plan, encourage the Organization to undertake or to continue within the scope of that Plan research into:
 - (a) the historical and actual correlation between technology, cultural development and respect for cultural diversity;
 - (b) qualitative methodologies which will buttress the comprehensive outlook and knowledge necessary for the formulation and implementation of cultural policy;
 - (c) the relationship between cultural identity and cultural exchange;
 - (d) the relationship between cultural identity and national identity;
 - (e) the nature of the visual image as a culturally expressive language, and the character of the human response to it.

Coexistence of different cultural groups within a state and their relations with other countries

Recommendation No. 15

The Conference,

Considering that the Constitution of Unesco, which was drafted in 1945, provides in its Article I that the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering Article I of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation of 1966, which states that each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved, that every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture, and that in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind,

Recalling Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the first paragraph of which proclaims that everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits,

Taking into account Article 29 of the same Declaration, and particularly its second paragraph, which stipulates that, in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others,

Considering Article I of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice of 1978, and particularly its paragraphs 1 and 2, which affirm that all human beings belong to a single species and are descended from a common stock, that they are born equal in dignity and rights and all form an integral part of humanity, and that all individuals and groups have the right to be different, to consider themselves as different and to be regarded as such,

Recalling Article 5 of the Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education of 1960, and particularly its paragraph (a), which states that education should be directed towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that it should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial or religious groups, in addition to the development of United Nations activities for the preservation of peace,

Bearing in mind United Nations General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which contains the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which lays down, *inter alia*, principles concerning the obligation not to intervene in the internal affairs of a state, in accordance with the Charter: the duty of states to co-operate with each other, in accordance with the Charter: and the principle of the sovereign equality of states,

With a view to ensuring the more effective application of these principles and rights in each state and within the international community,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) consider that the coexistence of the different cultural groups composing states and the reciprocal influence such groups exercise upon one another in a spirit of tolerance constitute an element encouraging a balanced outlook and make possible the more harmonious development and progress of the national and international community, and further consider that the coexistence of different cultural groups, including indigenous populations, within a single state and the manifestation of their own identity are entirely compatible with their identification with the state and moreover enrich the national community as a whole;
- (b) increase co-operation and cultural exchanges among themselves, place no obstacles in the way of the cultural relations maintained among their various component groups, recognize the desirability of establishing and developing cultural relations with cultural groups belonging to other states, ensure that states base their activities in this field on mutual respect for their constitutional provisions and ensure that all such relations promote a climate of tolerance, mutual understanding and friendship at the national and international level;
- (c) ensure that the state and the members of the national community recognize the cultural values of each group and the fact that belonging to one's own cultural group is an inherent part of each individual's dignity, and further ensure that the members of cultural groups are not deprived of the free enjoyment of their culture or of the opportunity to develop it within the state either individually or in co-operation with the other members of their group;

2. Invites the Member States to encourage:

- (a) the preservation, development and dissemination of the culture of each group in all its many facets;
- (b) public access to places of cultural interest;
- (c) different cultural groups to be familiar with each other's achievements, thanks to the general stimulation of contacts among them, the publication of works in the original language or in translation, the performance of plays, the performance and reproduction of musical works, the projection of films and access to mass communication media;

3. Invites the Director-General to include activities in the next Medium-Term Plan which will enable the objectives contained in the present recommendation to be achieved;

4. Expresses its gratitude to the Director-General for his work to develop cultural co-operation in accordance with the objectives and principles of Unesco.

Recommendations

Cultural identity and intercultural relations of migrants

Recommendation No. 16

The Conference,

Recalling the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, 1970) which called on the countries to ensure equal treatment for foreign minorities resulting from migratory movements,

Reiterating the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978), which urged the need to integrate the various elements constituting the cultural plurality of nations,

Conscious of the fact that such elements include, often in very large numbers, migrant workers and their families,

Recognizing the importance for such migrant workers and their families of the preservation and continuity of their language and original forms of cultural expression,

Bearing in mind that the integration of migrant workers in the social organization of the country in which they work constitutes a factor of cultural interchange, in which their traditions and forms of cultural expression enrich the cultural heritage of the countries they inhabit,

Considering that migrant workers are also a vehicle of cultural interchange between their countries of origin and those in which they work,

Recalling resolutions 1.141 and 1.142 of the seventeenth session of the General Conference of Unesco, held in 1972,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) guarantee migrant workers and their families access, on an equal footing with the citizens of the country of employment, to systems of education and vocational training and to the benefits of cultural life in the country concerned;
- (b) take account in the formulation of their educational curricula of the special problems of migrant workers and their families so as to preserve and develop their culture, language and traditions, without prejudice to any other measures that further understanding and respect for their rights and promote their adaptation to and understanding of the social environment in which they live and work;
- (c) ensure, in general, the conditions necessary for the maintenance of the cultural links of migrant workers with their country of origin, increasing their opportunities to preserve and develop their cultural identity and facilitating, where appropriate, their reintegration in their societies of origin.

Intercultural practices of migrants

Recommendation No. 17

The Conference,

Considering that migrants and more particularly their children born or resident in the host countries are faced with a very special situation with regard to the formation of their cultural identity and that they do not have full opportunities for mastering their own means of expression,

Emphasizing that any work for the education of the children of foreign immigrant minorities should form part of an integrated, comprehensive programme covering, among other things, vocational training for adolescents and adults, literacy training and adult education, parent education, recognition of and respect for distinctive cultural identities, and a better understanding by the general public in the countries of residence, of the cultures of the countries of origin,

Noting that the cultural identity of foreign immigrant minorities cannot be acquired on the basis of the negation of their native cultural identity nor of the negation of their experience of the cultures and languages of the host countries--an experience which places them in a situation of transculturation, bilingualism and biculturalism acquired or to be developed,

Taking into account the fact that the ways in which migrant workers are fitted into the social organization of the countries of residence, or the countries of origin in the case of repatriation, depend on the development of capacities for intercultural dialogue,

Considering that intercultural relations afford ideal means of achieving effective recognition of the equal worth of all cultures and of their mutual enrichment,

Considering that responsibility for the planning and carrying out of programmes of socio-educational and socio-cultural action rests equally with the host countries and the countries of origin and should be regulated under bilateral and multilateral co-operation agreements that assign an important place to the aspirations, preferences and cultural practices of migrants,

Considering that the introduction of migrants into the regions and countries where they are settled constitutes a potential source of cultural enrichment, providing opportunities for a fruitful dialogue between different cultures and new forms of intercultural practice, thereby helping to enrich the cultural capital of mankind,

Having regard to the decisions taken by various international bodies and, more recently, resolution 15.21 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session (1980) on the subject of immigrant minorities,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) recognize and develop all the potential for cultural and intercultural enrichment inherent in the interaction of cultures brought into contact by migrants ensuring that such linguistic and cultural minorities are in a position to exercise their rights to the full, with due regard for their cultural preferences and the development of their capacities for expression;
- (b) promote, by the extension of intercultural practices to the widest possible variety of fields (teaching, social and cultural activities, art, education and creative arts, communication and information), the development and endorsement of their bilingualism and biculturalism, with special reference to consideration of the possibilities of public and municipal employment of a social, socio-educational and socio-cultural character for all qualified migrants and particularly for their children born or residing in the host countries;
- (c) extend and expand their cultural co-operation, with due regard for the equal worth of cultures, so as to counter any tendency to rejection or grading of cultures, with dual cultural measures continuing into the realm of the home, the school, work and recreation;
- (d) diversify and strengthen the forms of participation by migrant communities and individuals in organized community life, particularly in local communities in the countries of immigration, thereby recognizing migrants' rights and the cultural plurality of societies;

2. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to promote studies and measures designed to achieve these objectives in Unesco's fields of competence;
- (b) to support the efforts of Member States and other international and regional organizations, and those of specialized bodies, to promote, on the basis of the intercultural experience of migrants and, in particular of their children, the definition of the necessary structures for intercultural mediation, action and education.

Intercultural mediation on behalf of foreign minorities

Recommendation No. 18

The Conference,

Taking into account the existence in many countries of foreign migrant minorities,

Considering the special situation of these minorities, whose right to preserve their original cultural identity should not exclude the right to participate in the cultural life of the community in which they live,

Recommendations

Referring to the pertinent recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Conferences in Venice (1970), Helsinki (1972), Yogyakarta (1973) and Bogotá (1978),

Considering further that if the equality in dignity of all cultures is recognized, intercultural relations can constitute a determining factor in the mutual enrichment of the various cultures,

Stressing in particular the importance of respecting the right of children and young people to education that will enable them to appreciate the cultural and religious values and the cultural life of their countries of origin and at the same time allow them to participate fully in the cultural life of the communities in which they live,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take measures to promote the training of teachers so as to bring about genuine intercultural enrichment in the context of education;
- (b) establish, wherever possible, administrative procedures that will enable teaching personnel from the countries of origin to work in schools in the country of residence so as to encourage all cultures--within the framework of educational work--to borrow freely from others and to make part of their own experience and sensibilities anything that is likely to enrich them;

2. Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) promote these objectives through activities that will make possible the most fruitful exchanges and forms of intercultural mediation;
- (b) continue its efforts to establish school grade equivalences.

Cultural contacts in the Caribbean

Recommendation No. 19

The Conference,

Recognizing that the cultural identity of a people comprises both tangible and intangible elements and expresses itself as a combination of such forms as language, food, architecture, technology, music, dance, festivals, literature, art, oral traditions, craft, religion, science, agriculture, traditional medicine and patterns of social organization,

Recognizing that these forms and the balance between them have always been subject to modifications by contacts between cultures,

Disturbed, nevertheless, by the increasingly rapid rate of these cultural transformations being brought about by such factors as tourism, urbanization, new technologies and particularly the mass media of communication,

Recognizing that new methods will have to be found, as a matter of urgency, to preserve and project the cultural identity of each people in all their complex forms,

Recognizing, at the same time, the urgent need to study and promote creative and positive aspects of contact between cultures,

Recalling paragraph 4111 of Unesco's Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, which makes an initial allocation of \$ 60,000 to begin an interdisciplinary study of cultural contact and evolution in the Caribbean,

Calls on the Director-General to include in the Draft Medium-Term Plan and Draft Programmes and Budgets of Unesco a major programme in the field of culture contact and evolution which should:

- (a) study the processes and modern evidence of cultural evolution and disseminate the results in forms readily understandable at the popular level;
- (b) stimulate a variety of approaches which could be adopted by Member States in order to preserve for themselves all forms of their cultural identity and to share the richness of that cultural heritage with others, such as:

- (i) memory banks in which could be stored the recollections of the oldest citizens, collected by young people, to their mutual benefit;
 - (ii) living museums in which the preservation of objects are accompanied by live and audio-visual presentations of the life-styles to which those objects relate;
 - (iii) preservation of documentation, historical monuments, archaeological sites and cities or communities of particular cultural significance;
 - (iv) development of creative arts centres and other cultural infrastructures;
 - (v) production and dissemination of print and audio-visual materials reinforcing their history and cultural heritage at levels appropriate to the needs of their societies;
 - (vi) creation of travelling exhibitions, utilizing all appropriate technological means, including holographic images;
- (c) train personnel and provide fellowships to support these activities;
- (d) stimulate the sharing of the best aspects of scientific and technological cultures so as to enable the developing countries to adapt to and benefit from the inevitable impact of the scientific and technological revolution upon their cultural identity;
- (e) mobilize international technical and financial resources in order to assist, as a matter of urgency, those states whose cultural heritage and identity are most vulnerable and which lack the financial or technological means to promote and preserve their own cultures or to withstand the impact of contact with other cultures;
- (f) extend and utilize as a pilot project the provision already made in the Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 for an interdisciplinary study of cultural contact and evolution in the Caribbean, bearing in mind the evolution of a distinctive Caribbean cultural identity marked by a high degree of creativity and popular participation, despite the brutal circumstances of slavery and indentureship by which many cultures were forcibly brought into contact, and noting that this identity is now undergoing rapid change brought about by the influence of new media technologies and tourism.

CULTURAL VALUES - SPIRITUAL VALUES

Specificity and universality of cultural values

Recommendation No. 20

The Conference,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3026/A/XXVII of 18 December 1972, 3148/XXVIII of 14 December 1973, 31/39 of 30 November 1976, 33/49 of 14 December 1978 and 35/127 of 11 December 1980, which inter alia called upon Unesco actively to continue efforts to preserve and develop cultural values, and to include the topic on its agenda for the 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies, as well as 20 C/Resolution 4/1, 2/5 of 1978 and 21 C/Resolution 4/01 of 1980 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco,

Recalling that in his report submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution A.35/349 of 8 August 1980), the Director-General of Unesco observed that the theme of cultural values could be regarded as one of Unesco's dominant lines of thought during the 1970s whose key importance the Organization has constantly pointed out, particularly with reference to the framing of cultural policies by Member States,

Noting with satisfaction the activities undertaken by Unesco to promote the safeguarding of the cultural values peculiar to each country, and in particular the transmission to the younger generations of the universal values of human culture as a prerequisite for the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples,

Realizing that cultural development is an essential condition for achieving and consolidating national independence and sovereignty,

Recommendations

Recognizing that the theme of the preservation and full development of cultural values is an important factor common to all such fundamental aspects of culture as the heritage, creative work, dissemination and co-operation,

Aware of the enormous threat for the culture of each nation and for mankind as a whole represented by the exacerbation of international tension, the continuation of the arms race and the concomitant growing risk of war,

1. Recommends that Member States;

- (a) pay increasing attention to the safeguarding and full development of cultural values in social and economic development plans and to their close relationship with the protection of the natural environment as a whole;
- (b) give priority, in their cultural activities and policies, to those cultural values which possess for the country in question a specific or universal significance and symbolize friendship and understanding among peoples;
- (c) enhance the role of shared universal cultural values in the education and upbringing of the younger generation, particularly in the preparation of national school curricula and the training of personnel specializing in this field;
- (d) inspire and propagate universal cultural values derived from the heritage of all nations in order to create a climate of trust and security with a view to enhancing respect for and mutual knowledge of cultures among nations and their importance for the strengthening of peace and friendship among peoples;

2. Requests the Director-General, in co-operation with the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to:

- (a) continue efforts to promote and make more extensively understood within the international community the role of universal human cultural values in extending friendship, fostering understanding among peoples and strengthening peace;
- (b) continue, having regard to work already completed, the programme of scientific research on the development of universal and human cultural values inherent in the culture of each nation, with a view to inventorying them and recording the forms in which they are expressed, specifying in particular those items of the cultural heritage which should be safeguarded;
- (c) undertake, so far as the resources at his disposal permit, intensive action to alert the international community to the dangers confronting cultural values and their development following the escalation of tension and armed conflicts in the world;
- (d) report to the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-second session in 1983 on the work done by Unesco in connection with the preservation and development of cultural values;

3. Recommends that the General Conference of Unesco, at its fourth extraordinary session, include in the Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 the principles set forth in this recommendation.

Place of spiritual values in the formulation of cultural policies and education policies

Recommendation No. 21

The Conference,

Recognizing that the study of spiritual values plays a vital part in moulding the character of youth and that they form an integral part of the cultural ethos of communities,

Recommends that Member States give due recognition, compatible with their constitutional provisions, to the place of spiritual values in the formulation of cultural and educational policies.

CULTURAL DIMENSION OF DEVELOPMENT

Recommendation No. 22

The Conference,

Considering that culture is one of the fundamental dimensions of overall development, the true aim of which is not mere economic growth,

Believing that balanced development can only be ensured by the integration of cultural factors into development strategies,

Recalling that this has been recognized by the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970) and by the intergovernmental regional conferences in this field organized during the past decade,

Believing that development should be regarded as the comprehensive mobilization of a community's full potential,

Recognizing that the role of culture in development is relevant to all Member States, irrespective of their economic or technical development,

Recognizing that this awareness means that the ministries and institutes for the promotion of culture cannot act in isolation and that it is essential to assign all-inclusive priority to culture,

Considering that this is a task for both public and private initiative and one in which both different sectors and individuals should be able to participate,

Bearing in mind that awareness of cultural identity, of the national heritage, of the historical roots and of the creative potential of society is a main driving force for the development of each nation,

Believing that development based on these factors can only be secured by the active participation of people at all levels of their society,

Considering that technology and culture must rest on mutually reconcilable values and principles, furthering the interaction between human beings and between them, their environment and their tools,

Noting that to reduce the negative effects of development aimed solely at improving productivity, changes should be made in many systems of planning for the allocation of resources, and in innovations that affect socio-cultural processes,

Believing that Unesco can, within the United Nations system, make a major contribution to the furthering of an integrated concept of development based on principles for participation, liberation of human resources and respect for cultural identity,

1. Recommends that all Member States:

- (a) integrate the cultural dimension into social and economic development plans and strategies and thereby set these plans within the historical, social and cultural context of each society;
- (b) promote development plans and strategies which take into account the experience and knowledge as well as needs and aspirations of their people by their participation in the formulation and implementation of such plans and strategies, particularly through policies of decentralization;
- (c) recognize cultural diversity and pluralism as a factor of enrichment to their societies;
- (d) encourage, wherever possible, the use of the mother tongue as an important bearer of culture and as a vehicle for development;
- (e) encourage the use of modern technology and mass production for the benefit of cultural development without jeopardizing endogenous development and cultural identity;
- (f) explore the possibility for new technologies to further the active participation of all citizens in the development process;
- (g) emphasize the cultural dimension of development as a vital factor of balance by joining in cultural exchanges between regions and countries;

Recommendations

2. Recommends to the General Conference that Unesco continue its work for the integration of the cultural dimension in development by:
 - (a) participating, within its fields of competence, in designing policies, strategies and plans within the United Nations system, in particular within the framework of the Third Development Decade;
 - (b) assisting Member States, at their request, in the formulation of policies and projects which take into account the cultural foundations and objectives of social and economic development and which are based on the principles of self-reliance, mutual respect, decentralization and participation;
 - (c) encouraging participatory research and pilot projects aiming at a liberation and mobilization of the creative potential of local communities;
 - (d) studying ways and means of adapting new technology to the needs and cultural and socio-economical conditions of the environment in which it is applied while at the same time maintaining and promoting traditional technologies and crafts and their use for development;
 - (e) using the spiritual and material cultural heritage as an active component of endogenous development when designing projects and programmes;
 - (f) studying the interaction between the cultural industries and cultural identity and creativity;
3. Recommends that the Director-General:

encourage Member States to take local and regional cultural realities into account in decision-making and in the carrying out of regional programmes in their areas with a view to increasing the efficient utilization of traditional development indicators by analysis of the effects that projects may have on local and regional situations;
4. Calls on national and international financing bodies to place greater emphasis on the cultural dimension of the development projects to which they contribute.

Culture, identity and development

Recommendation No. 23

The Conference,

Considering that culture is an essential component of development,

Aware that it is not enough to affirm the importance of the cultural dimension of development but that it is absolutely necessary to emphasize that recognition of cultural identity is a fundamental element in independence and national development,

Observing that thousands of millions of dollars are spent on arms while hunger, squalor, undernourishment and illiteracy persist in the world,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) promote an interdisciplinary study of the ties existing between the economy and culture, and more particularly between economic development, social development and cultural development in individual countries;
 - (b) take the cultural component into account in national development plans; and
 - (c) bear in mind that the unrestricted adoption of the values implicit in certain technologies, sciences and other forms of cultural expression, regardless of a people's own cultural values, in fact contributes to loss of identity and may paralyse or at least hinder development and even generate processes of cultural impoverishment on many levels;
2. Invites the Director-General:
 - (a) to sponsor the holding of conferences, symposia and other scientific, theoretical and technical activities that will help to bring out the role of culture in the peoples' development;

- (b) to co-operate with Member States in ensuring respect for the peoples' cultural identity, the adulteration of which is often associated with situations of external pressure, including economic blockade; and
- (c) to address world public opinion to bring home the need for having a part of the funds now earmarked for armaments diverted to a budget for cultural development and its indispensable prerequisite: education.

Cultural progress and economic growth

Recommendation No. 24

The Conference,

Considering that many developing countries and peoples in the world today fully understand that development means making slavery a thing of the past, reforming the society we are living in and seeking a bright future,

Being aware that development requires not only the maintenance of independence and freedom as a precondition, the development of national economy as the material base, but also the promotion of national culture as the spiritual pillar,

Considering that the basic aim of cultural development is to satisfy the cultural needs of the people, who want not only to improve their material life but also their cultural life,

Recommends that the Member States, especially the developing countries:

- (a) give full attention to the development of culture so that there is a harmonious balance between cultural progress and economic growth;
- (b) recognize in the formulation of their cultural policies that cultural development should meet the increasing cultural needs of the people and provide them with true, good and beautiful mental nourishment conducive to the upholding of national independence, national dignity and the cultural rights of the people, and to the wholesome development of their people;
- (c) take necessary measures and give special attention to the cultural life of the broad masses, in particular, peasants, national minorities, women, children, youth and old people and the handicapped;
- (d) allocate more funds to the development of cultural enterprises in their budgets.

Cultural development and economic and social development

Recommendation No. 25

The Conference,

Emphasizing that cultural development constitutes one of the essential instruments of general development and of the improvement of man's life,

Considering that development should be balanced and harmonious, so as to ensure progress in all areas of human activity,

Considering the specific plans and programmes conceived in terms of the new prospects and abilities required for cultural development,

Believing that it is important for cultural development and economic development to be coherent and complementary, and believing in the influence of cultural development on economic and social development,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) strive to integrate cultural development planning into their conception of general development and to make it a major axis of that development;

Recommendations

- (b) see to it that cultural development programmes are decentralized and strengthened, parallel with the promotion of general development, so as to promote the democratization of culture;
2. Invites the Director-General to submit to the General Conference for its consideration, the convening of a world meeting for the study of culture as an essential factor in the development of economic and social relations in our changing world.

Cultural basis of development

Recommendation No. 26

The Conference,

Considering that the extension of the concept of culture to include patterns of thought and behaviour and the attitudes of societies to their present status and their future confirms the view that man is both the chief protagonist and the true purpose of development,

Considering that the notions of cultural identity and of development are complementary and that development should therefore not be received as a transformation imposed from without, disrupting the traditional values and compromising the identity of a people, but should on the contrary take the fullest account of local circumstances and have recourse to flexibly adjusted strategies,

Emphasizing among the fundamental causes of unsatisfactory development the frequent lack of regard for the social and cultural circumstances of the populations concerned,

Convinced of the need to devise instruments to identify the social and cultural circumstances of societies in order to use them in the cause of development,

1. Recommends that Member States, particularly in the developing countries themselves, encourage research in the human sciences with a view to obtaining more detailed knowledge of the societies concerned and of endogenous development factors;
2. Invites Unesco to study the possibility of making provision, in particular under the next Medium-Term Plan, for meetings of experts on culture and economic development to study ways and means of facilitating allowance for underlying cultural factors in development projects.

World Decade for Cultural Development

Recommendation No. 27

The Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the cultural policies and practices of the Member States over the last ten years,

Emphasizing that culture constitutes a fundamental part of the life of each individual and of each community and that, consequently, development--whose ultimate aim should be focused on man--must have a cultural dimension,

Noting that efforts to promote cultural development form part of the peoples' aspirations to achieve political liberation and socio-economic development,

Considering that action to promote culture should be considered in the international perspective, as an imperative of world development conducive to peace,

Recognizing the work Unesco has undertaken to promote culture and the equality of the cultures of different peoples,

Recalling Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Recommends that the General Conference of Unesco propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a World Decade for Cultural Development and that it authorize the Director-General to take the appropriate measures in this connection;
2. Requests the General Assembly of the United Nations to study the possibility of including among its objectives for the Third Development Decade the implementation of a Plan of Action within the framework of a World Decade for Cultural Development in order to eradicate illiteracy, ensure broad participation in culture and emphasize the cultural dimension of development and the affirmation of the cultural identity of each nation.

CULTURE AND DEMOCRACY

Cultural rights and cultural democracy

Recommendation No. 28

The Conference,

Considering that culture is born of the people's unlimited creative capacity and is enriched by the contributions which the people continually make to it,

Bearing in mind that a society's awareness of its culture is an essential factor in its development,

Considering that individuals and peoples should be able to exercise the right to education and culture without discrimination of any kind,

Considering that the essential prerequisite for the achievement of these aims is the elimination of all forms of cultural discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion or social status,

Considering that, to secure cultural democracy, there is an urgent need to decentralize cultural activity, extending it to all geographical areas and social sectors of nations,

Recognizing that the broadest possible knowledge of the cultures of other peoples reinforces cultural democracy, making knowledge of its universal, national and regional aspects accessible to the peoples,

Aware of the importance of Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the right of every individual 'freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits',

Recalling Resolution No. 1 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970) which calls on nations to do everything possible 'to create the economic and social conditions that permit free democratic access to culture',

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) take appropriate measures to strengthen the democratization of culture by means of policies that ensure the right to culture and guarantee the participation of society in its benefits without restriction;
 - (b) reaffirm in their laws and administrative practices the absolute rejection of any form of cultural discrimination based on sex, race, religion or social status;
 - (c) take measures to bring about the decentralization of creative and administrative activities in the cultural field so as to secure the effective participation of all sectors of society and to ensure the extension of cultural events to all geographical regions of states, avoiding their concentration in urban centres;
 - (d) encourage a broader range of contributions reflecting the most outstanding values of regional, national and universal cultures, giving equal importance to these three dimensions, so that the population, having regard to its preferences and needs, may be able to choose from among various options when it wishes to enrich its intellectual resources;

Recommendations

- (e) create socio-economic conditions enabling the population as a whole to participate in the creation of cultural goods and have access to them and the opportunity to enjoy them;
 - (f) promote the development of democracy in culture together with the democratization of education;
 - (g) make an extensive attack on illiteracy as the first great task for promoting real cultural development and creating a democratic culture that is accessible to the people at large;
 - (h) stimulate the public appreciation of art and contacts between creators and the community as a very important element;
 - (i) provide initial and further training for staff responsible for carrying out cultural activities in the communities;
 - (j) pay special attention to young people's participation in cultural life; and
 - (k) promote the establishment of such cultural institutions as libraries, museums, theatres, movie theatres, travelling exhibitions and so forth in the local communities and especially in rural areas;
2. Invites the Director-General to increase assistance to countries to enable them to achieve their objectives in respect of cultural democracy and education.

Freedom of religion or belief

Recommendation No. 29

The Conference,

Recalling the universal and profound contributions to the cultures of the peoples of the world made by the expressions of their religions or beliefs,

Accepting the analyses of the five regional intergovernmental conferences on cultural policy that the assertion of cultural identity is a basic human right which merits the protection of the international community,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recognizing that freedom of religion or belief includes the right of the individual to assert cultural identity through teaching and learning his or her language, history and cultural heritage,

Viewing restrictions on the practice of religion or belief or impediments to the free exercise of religious activity, observances, education, assembly and organization outside the constitutional framework as being against the interest of the individual, the Member States and the international community,

1. Considers that freedom of religion and religious practice, or belief, therefore is:
 - (i) one of the bases of respect for the promotion of cultural identity;
 - (ii) embodied in the right 'freely to participate in the cultural life of the community' recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Encourages all states to assure, in accordance with their legislation, the rights of individuals and groups to freedom in the exercise of their beliefs or religious practices.

Participation in cultural life and freedom of artistic creation

Recommendation No. 30

The Conference,

Considering that culture stems mainly from the social practice of the people and that the people, being masters of culture, have the full right to enjoy it,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) ensure that their cultural undertakings reflect the wish of the majority of the people, represent their will and conform to their interests;
- (b) formulate and carry out cultural policies which guarantee that all members of society, irrespective of their race, sex, language, religion or financial situation, should be able to participate in cultural activities, receive education and benefit from scientific and technological progress and cultural development on an equal footing and in a free way;
- (c) provide writers and artists with full scope for personal creativity, ensure that their citizens have the right to engage freely in scientific research, artistic creation and other cultural activities, and, at the same time, observe common moral standards and a code of conduct, without infringing on national, social and collective interests and the freedom and rights of others;
- (d) encourage diversification in forms and styles in artistic creation and free discussion of different viewpoints and among different schools of thought on academic and theoretical issues, without using administrative, simplistic or crude methods to solve any ideological problems;
- (e) ensure that cultural democracy and free development in culture are not construed as making no distinction between good and bad, or between right and wrong.

Participation of young people in cultural life. International Youth Year

Recommendation No. 31

The Conference,

Recalling the Unesco Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation (1966), in which it is recommended that cultural co-operation should be 'especially concerned with the moral and intellectual education of young people in a spirit of friendship, international understanding and peace',

Recalling 19 C/Resolution 3/16, 20 C/Resolution 3/6.4/1, 20 C/Resolution 3/6.4/2, 21 C/Resolution 3/05 and 21 C/Resolution 3/06, adopted at the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the General Conference of Unesco and also the Unesco Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and their Contribution to It (1976) and the resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 21, of the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970),

Recognizing the importance of young people's role in determining the future of mankind,

Bearing in mind that young people can make a valuable contribution to the development of international cultural co-operation,

Convinced of the need to encourage young people to direct their energy, their enthusiasm and their creative potential towards the achievement of the cultural progress of peoples,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to pay particular attention to ensuring that the basic rights of young people in the sphere of culture are respected and encouraging them to take the fullest possible part in the cultural life of society;
- (b) in co-operation with young people and the various youth organizations, to take the measures necessary to encourage young people to take part in the development of cultural co-operation with peoples of other countries;

Recommendations

- (c) to give all possible support and take an active part in Unesco's activities in the field of culture and in particular in its preparation of the International Youth Year;
2. Recommends that Unesco:
- (a) continue to extend and activate measures to strengthen young people's participation in the cultural life of society and the development of cultural co-operation among peoples as an important factor in the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding;
 - (b) take measures at regional and international level, including the organization of meetings and symposia on aspects of the activities of national youth organizations that contribute to the development of international cultural co-operation and encourage them to exchange their experiences;
 - (c) provide Member States with assistance in the cultural education of young people and in particular investigate the role and place of young people in the cultural progress of society, in co-operation with international and national youth organizations;
 - (d) consider the possibility of holding regular meetings for young arts workers, and young artists in particular, and of organizing international exhibitions reflecting progressive contemporary trends in the work done by young people in the fine arts, and in this connection consider the possibility of issuing a regular series of publications on 'young artists';
 - (e) pay the greatest attention, in its future programmes and in the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, to the general problem of the role of culture in shaping the personality of young people and creating conditions conducive to the further extension of young people's active participation in the intellectual, cultural and spiritual life of society;
3. Recommends that the Director-General, when preparing his report on the activities of the Organization in 1982-1983, include a special section on Unesco's work on the problems of young people and in particular on Unesco's participation in the preparation of the International Youth Year in the light of the objectives of the Organization's programme and the content of this resolution.

Access to and participation in cultural life, particularly for young people, women and the handicapped

Recommendation No. 32

The Conference,

Recalling the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaiming the fundamental character of the right to culture,

Considering that this right should be based on collective participation in the production of culture and the sharing of its benefits,

Convinced that educational establishments can promote participation in cultural life,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) lay stress on the broadest possible development of the means of disseminating culture, so as to bring it within the reach of all sections of the population, in order that they may participate in the process of intellectual and artistic creation and may be encouraged to employ it in the service of development and the democratization of culture;
- (b) emphasize the responsibility they bear for equipping themselves with the facilities necessary for cultural development and for creating conditions which will enable all citizens to play an effective part in such development;
- (c) pay particular attention to the dissemination of the national culture among the population, beginning at a very early age and making use for this purpose of educational programmes, books and periodicals; to ensuring that young people have access to books and to resources that inculcate the reading habit; and to organizing and expanding library services for the benefit of society as a whole;
- (d) give women opportunities for general and effective participation in cultural development by encouraging them and training them to do so and by enlisting their creative potential in the service of society;

- (e) place great importance on the education of the handicapped and on their access to culture, with a view to promoting their full integration into economic and social life and their participation in cultural activities.

Access to and participation in cultural life for the handicapped and underprivileged

Recommendation No. 33

The Conference,

Believing that the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage cannot be considered as a goal in themselves,

Believing furthermore that this work must be seen as a means of creating cultural consciousness among the entire population,

Being aware of the deplorable fact that certain groups of the population, e. g. the aged, handicapped persons, parents with small children, are deprived of access to certain cultural sites and premises and cultural activities as such,

Considering it to be essential that the rehabilitation and integration of disadvantaged groups of the population into working life should include endeavours for safeguarding their participation in cultural life,

Considering furthermore the fact that people not fully integrated into the working process are potential participants in cultural life, as opinion-leaders and animators,

1. Invites Member States to take appropriate steps to safeguard the free access of disabled and/or disadvantaged persons to culture and to make use of their potential for furthering cultural consciousness;
2. Invites the Director-General to consider the possibility of including in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 studies on the access of disadvantaged groups of society to mankind's cultural heritage, drawing upon the studies done by many Member States; and to support all endeavours directed at fostering cultural participation and awareness of cultural values among the large groups of disadvantaged and disabled persons.

Cultural and artistic activities for the elderly

Recommendation No. 34

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the increase in average life expectancy and the fact that social security systems have made a considerable amount of free time available to the elderly,

Noting that retirement from their jobs gives elderly people a sense of uselessness and lack of purpose that prevents them from taking on new and equally significant functions, and from employing their free time in satisfactory occupations,

Considering that such free time should be channelled into activities and attitudes in keeping with their vocations and genuine motivations,

Bearing in mind that the cultivation of literature and the arts, covering both knowledge of their significance and trends and the enjoyment of their products, represents a valuable contribution to the employment of free time and the channelling of leisure,

Recommends to Member States:

- (a) that government agencies, public and private institutions, educators and others responsible for programming and organizing activities for the elderly enlist the services of the latter in organizing those activities so as to enable them once again to feel useful to society;

Recommendations

- (b) that in the programming of such activities, special emphasis be placed on the use of literature and the arts.

PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Peace and the preservation of the cultural heritage

Recommendation No. 35

The Conference,

Considering that the materials which comprise the world's cultural heritage are increasingly threatened by activities carried out against a given territory,

Bearing in mind that, during the last two centuries, colonialism influenced or dispersed a large amount of the basic cultural heritage of the so-called Third World--a cultural heritage that has made important contributions to the development of universal thought,

Recalling that irreplaceable items and groups of items that are a part of mankind's history disappeared during the First and Second World Wars, mainly in Europe,

Observing that--in view of the magnitude of the new dangers which threaten man and his inheritance--international solidarity, understanding and mutual respect as a vehicle for promoting harmony and understanding among nations are now more necessary than ever,

Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) convene an international symposium on the universal cultural heritage as it relates to peace;
- (b) increase exchanges of experience among specialists of the different Member States, aimed at promoting greater understanding and developing knowledge of their various cultural identities; and
- (c) promote an international climate of opinion that facilitates greater appreciation by entire populations of the material and spiritual worth of their cultural heritage.

Safeguarding the world heritage of all ages

Recommendation No. 36

The Conference,

Recalling that the cultural heritage of a nation is one of the basic features of the cultural and national identity and of the endogenous cultural development of that nation and of a region,

Considering that it is of primary importance to protect this heritage,

Considering also that it is necessary to encourage within all nations an appreciation of cultural values and respect for the cultural heritage of people so as to promote international understanding and peace,

Taking into account the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,

Bearing in mind the following ten recommendations adopted by the General Conference of Unesco: Recommendation on the International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956); Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone (1960); Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962); Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import

and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1964); Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968); Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972); Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976); Recommendation on the International Exchange of Cultural Property (1976); Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property (1978); and the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images (1980).

Recalling subparagraph (g) of paragraph 2 of the General Resolution on the programme for culture and communication adopted at its twenty-first session by the General Conference of Unesco, and relating to the promotion of the preservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage of mankind,

Recalling also the following resolutions adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference: resolution 4/06 on the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; resolution 4/11 on the Museums in Aswan and Cairo; resolution 4/12 on Further Campaigns to Safeguard Cultural Heritage; resolution 4/13 on Safeguarding of the Archaeological Site of Tyre,

Considering that there is a tendency to concentrate preservation efforts on certain periods rather than covering the full spectrum of human cultural development,

Considering also that the cultural heritage of all ages up to and including the cultural achievements of the present is of inestimable value to all the peoples of the world,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to adopt and implement national legislation to safeguard and protect cultural property of all periods;
- (b) to promote the cultural values of this heritage, respect for this heritage in all nations and internationally, and the enhancement of cultural conservation facilities;

2. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) accede to the above-mentioned international conventions on the safeguarding and protection of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (b) implement, within their countries, the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the various sessions of the General Conference of Unesco, dealing with the safeguarding and presentation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- (c) increase significantly bilateral, regional and multilateral co-operation and promotion of the cultural heritage of all ages;

3. Thanks the Director-General for his action in safeguarding and presenting the world cultural heritage;

4. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to increase substantially during the next two-year programme, within existing resources, programmes for the conservation of cultural property, training and exchanges of interdisciplinary experts associated with the protection and promotion of cultural and natural property of all ages;
- (b) to increase significantly co-operation with all the non-governmental organizations concerned with the protection of the world heritage;
- (c) to ensure that Unesco continues to collaborate with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM);
- (d) to strengthen further, within existing resources, the means of access to information and exchanges of documentation on the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage by encouraging to a greater extent the activities of the network of national and regional documentation centres throughout the world.

Recommendations

Specific standards for the various categories of cultural property

Recommendation No. 37

The Conference,

Considering the need made manifest by all delegates for the protection of cultural heritages,

Realizing that:

- (a) such protection should be effective and not merely declarative, since it has repeatedly been stated in Unesco that the cultural heritage is an assembly both of tangible assets and of traditions, habits and customs,
- (b) for the better protection of material cultural property, it is necessary to distinguish between movable, immovable and self-moving property,
- (c) for realistic protection of cultural property it is imperative to distinguish between property of historic significance, of artistic significance and of scientific significance, and to consider, for each category, suitable legal measures to guard against its destruction or illicit marketing,

Recommends that Member States consider the desirability of promulgating more specific standards for various categories of cultural property in order to safeguard such cultural property more effectively.

Ways and means of implementing international instruments for the protection of the historical heritage

Recommendation No. 38

The Conference,

Considering the importance of protecting the architectural, urban and archaeological components of the cultural heritage as a means of preserving and enriching the cultural identity of peoples and their contribution to the common heritage of mankind,

Bearing in mind that the Constitution of Unesco stipulates that the Organization will collaborate in the work of advancing and disseminating knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance,

Noting that, despite the existence of international conventions, recommendations and declarations, many countries do not possess the scientific, technical and financing structures that are essential for any effective policy for the protection of that heritage,

Recommends that the Director-General take the necessary steps in consultation with the governmental and non-governmental international organizations concerned, and calling on the services of experts where appropriate, to:

- (a) study ways and means of implementing the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956), the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962), the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968), and the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976);
- (b) continue seeking to improve techniques for inventorying and restoring immovable cultural property, together with methods of training in that field.

International instruments for the protection of the cultural heritage

Recommendation No. 39

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation,

Considering the issues included in the agenda of the conference and in the working document entitled 'Problems and Prospects',

1. Urges Member States who have not yet signed the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) to adopt and accede to the Convention;
2. Urges Member States to adhere to the spirit and letter of the Convention concerning the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954);
3. Invites Member States to intensify the efforts exerted within the framework of Unesco as well as in the sphere of international cultural co-operation concerning training programmes and the exchange of expertise in the field of the preservation of the cultural heritage;
4. Invites the General Conference to study the advisability of drawing up new conventions which would include the principles set out in the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956), in the Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property (1976) and in the Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property (1978);
5. Invites the Director-General to study the desirability, in accordance with the regulations applicable, of revising the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956).

Legal instruments to counter the illicit traffic in works of art

Recommendation No. 40

The Conference,

Recalling the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session,

Recalling the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa (Accra, 1978) concerning the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage in the face of the illicit traffic in works of art and concerning the return of exported cultural property,

Bearing in mind the increase in the traffic in contemporary works of art which is occurring at a time when the international community is considering taking measures to ensure 'the return of an irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it',

Recommends that Unesco give to Member States which request it all the necessary technical assistance for the establishment of the appropriate legal instruments.

Historic towns and groups of buildings

Recommendation No. 41

The Conference,

Recalling the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas adopted by the Unesco General Conference at its nineteenth session (1976) and Recommendations 7 and 8 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978),

Recommendations

Recalling the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968),

Recalling further Recommendation 6 of the Bogotá conference, which states in the last paragraph of its preamble: 'That historical centres and urban complexes of environmental value are being altered or impaired in the interest of what goes by the name of progress; and that such despoliation of the cultural heritage is largely the result of a lack of community awareness capable of appreciating and understanding with pride the genuine legacy of the past and of defending, preserving and extolling it',

Noting that the preservation and rehabilitation of historic areas or centres, and the problems of their inhabitants, have already been taken up at various international gatherings, more particularly at the regional meetings organized by Unesco,

Recognizing the meritorious efforts that a number of countries are, in their urban planning, housing and traffic management programmes, making to preserve and rehabilitate historic centres,

Considering:

- (a) that the city has throughout history been the most elevated and all-embracing form in which the culture of peoples has expressed itself artistically and historically,
- (b) that the city is the environment in which the life of man and his capacity for collective creativity find their most varied and complex expression,
- (c) that urban planning techniques have in some cases made new cities and suburbs failures by reducing the realities of urban life to such abstractions as zoning, construction rates and density ratios, by concentrating exclusively on the quantitative and technological aspects of problems and by fragmenting and partitioning the activities of the city,
- (d) that recent developments in our cities have shown that it is essential to possess a detailed analysis before proceeding to draw up a set of standards,
- (e) that this analysis should take account of the true and complex reality of the life of man and his relationships,
- (f) that our cities and historic centres are suffering from the consequences of an excessive faith in the ability of transport and communication techniques to meet the need for internal relations, which results in a disruption of the urban fabric and increasing dependence on the motor car,
- (g) that there is a need to realign the direction that urban planning has taken over the last fifty years and to try to use the basic concepts that were applied to the creation of cities in earlier times, and that resulted in more satisfactory conditions for city dwellers,

Recommends that Member States and the competent authorities:

- (a) consider the possibility of revising the idea of zoning in respect of urban use and density as being one of the causes of the dislocation of cities, of dependence on the motor car and of a deterioration in the rich quality of urban life;
- (b) revive the language of the city--the street, the block, the square--and the infinite capacity of that language for adaptation to the characteristics of a given place;
- (c) recognize the need for a polycentric city, as the expression of the specific nature of the various urban areas constituting it, and help to reinforce their identities;
- (d) pay special attention to the intermediate level between the metropolis and the urban district, and between urban planning and individual architecture, and bring about the identification of the inhabitant with his city through his identification with the intermediate urban locality, and through adaptation to the geographical, topographical and environmental conditions;
- (e) recover the city for the pedestrian, the true actor on the urban scene and the mainstay of the very existence of the city;
- (f) view the city as a system of spaces put to complex and variable uses that cannot be strictly pre-ordained, being optimized with the passage of time and the emergence of a sequence of combined uses and needs in an ordered and coherent urban fabric;

- (g) consider what characteristics of the historic centres of cities can be applied to provide commendable indications for community life and for urban identity;
- (h) devise methodologies or urban analysis covering both the qualitative and the quantitative aspects of urban life, before drawing up standards for their application; the clearer and more precise the methodologies, the more precise and effective the legal standards will be, and the more practical and reliable the resultant building;
- (i) adopt a flexible urban policy, which should in every case be in line with the cultural, historical, geographical and environmental features of the site for which it is planned and be capable of accommodating the rich variety and complexity of the life of its inhabitants and of maintaining most of their distinctive customs;
- (j) in the establishment of their urban development and renovation policies and programmes, and of their housing programmes, accord even greater importance to the rehabilitation of historic complexes, with a view not only to conserving a valuable heritage, but also to creating better living conditions for the inhabitants of such historic centres so that they may continue to reside there and to carry on social and economic activities;
- (k) promote effective participation by the inhabitants in the formulation of practical projects for the renovation of historic centres, so as to produce a clear general appreciation of the need to ensure their future preservation.

Rehabilitation of historic cities and centres

Recommendation No. 42

The Conference,

Considering the fundamental function of the city in the history of humanity as the centre of social life,

Considering that the historic city--resulting from the gradual harmonization of man and his environment that has taken place over the centuries--always has a human dimension and represents a model of social life,

Considering that, in consequence of a whole set of historical and economic factors (including uncontrolled urban development), the historic city is often in grave danger of deterioration, and that it is already undermined by disintegrating and alienating factors which tend to condemn it to subordinate functions, resulting in severe detriment to its social fabric,

Considering that the city is a social institution and a reference point in a country's regional development planning, and that it should be a major focal point in the cultural and social sphere,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take active and appropriate measures to conserve and rehabilitate historic centres;
- (b) formulate a world strategy organized in accordance with the historic situations of large regions and the various urban typologies, for carrying out programmes, extending over several years, for the protection and rehabilitation of historic cities and centres;
- (c) make every effort to safeguard the identity and harmony of the historic and cultural fabric, enlisting for this purpose existing institutions or those to be set up in the future (universities, academies, museums, libraries, theatres, exhibitions, etc.) both within each urban complex and in relations with other cities, including those in different countries, with the purpose of transforming the entire urban fabric into a cultural laboratory concentrating on full development of the social identity of each citizen.

Recommendations

The Old City of Jerusalem

Recommendation No. 43

The Conference,

Recalling the importance attached in the Unesco Constitution to respect for and the preservation of all cultures as well as to the conservation and protection of the universal heritage,

Referring to the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its seventeenth session (1972),

Considering that the cultural heritage constitutes a harmonious whole whose different elements are inseparable from one another,

Considering that the disappearance of one of the elements of the heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem is a true loss for humanity and an irreversible impoverishment of its heritage,

Aware of the need to eliminate the dangers that threaten the cultural heritage of Jerusalem and to prevent any risk of the deterioration of this heritage,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the inclusion of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Ramparts on the World Heritage List;
2. Recommends to the World Heritage Committee that it expedite the procedure initiated to include the Old City of Jerusalem and its Ramparts on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Building and historical area of the Panama Canal

Recommendation No. 44

The Conference,

Appreciating that culture is a fundamental element in the life of peoples and an essential factor in their development and progress,

Emphasizing the cultural contribution made by peoples and individuals who collectively engage in peaceful work of great value for the cultural and scientific heritage of mankind,

Observing with satisfaction the broad development of cultural activities resulting from intensive efforts made in Member States, particularly when they contribute to the cause of peace, cultural development and international co-operation,

Considering that the Panama Canal has greatly favoured interoceanic communication; peaceful coexistence between the people of different continents; scientific research and exchanges between different cultures,

Considering that in 1980 the Government of Panama celebrated with due ceremony the centenary of the commencement of work on the Panama Canal, an historic enterprise carried out by workers from all regions of the world,

Bearing in mind that the Republic of Panama has taken the commendable initiative of establishing, in the capital city, a Panama Canal Museum and Study Centre to preserve the most significant evidence of the history of the Canal, as well as to provide research into its current problems and future development,

Considering that the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco, held in Belgrade in 1980, recommended the Director-General to continue to co-operate with the Government and people of Panama in the project (21 C/5, paragraph 4355),

Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to promote the safeguarding of the building and historical area which will house the Panama Canal Museum and Study Centre;
- (b) to request Member States of Unesco to support the development and implementation of the above-mentioned activity.

The MediterraneanRecommendation No. 45

The Conference,

Recalling the importance attached in the Constitution of Unesco to the preservation and protection of the universal heritage,

Recalling that existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Referring to the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its seventeenth session (1972),

Considering that particular items of the cultural and natural heritage are of such exceptional interest that they must be preserved as a component of the world heritage of all mankind,

Considering that the Mediterranean has, since the dawn of human civilization, constituted a link between peoples and cultures, as a sea which is a source of creativity and of fruitful exchanges spanning millennia, and a means of communication between European and Islamic cultures,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) proclaim the Mediterranean the 'sea of human civilization';
- (b) use the resources of culture and communication to intensify their activity on behalf of peace and international understanding around the Mediterranean;

2. Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) promote cultural exchanges among the Member States concerned to preserve the Mediterranean;
- (b) consider the possibility of convening, as part of the cultural dialogue between Europe and the Arab world, an international conference of men of science and culture and of legal experts to discuss:
 - (i) the preservation of the cultural treasures accumulated on the sea bed;
 - (ii) the surveying and salvaging of wrecks;
 - (iii) the development of submarine archaeology in order to increase knowledge of cultural contacts among peoples;

3. Expresses the hope that the World Heritage Committee will take the initiative of including the Mediterranean in the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

The architectural heritage and urban and industrial developmentRecommendation No. 46

The Conference,

Aware that the cultural heritage, and particularly the architectural heritage, is exposed to a serious risk of deterioration and even of destruction as a result of rapid urban and industrial development and the incursion of technology,

Concerned at the damage done to the cultural heritage, and particularly the architectural heritage, as a result of air pollution, vibration and other environmental problems,

Aware of the damage to or destruction of the cultural heritage caused by colonialism and alien cultural values,

Recommendations

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Conferences on Cultural Policies in Europe, in Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted recommendations concerning the impact of urban development on different aspects of culture,

Bearing in mind the work already done by groups of experts associated with the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS),

1. Invites the Member States to take due account, in the preparation and carrying out of their urban and industrial development projects, of the Unesco recommendations on the preservation of cultural property and of the recommendations adopted by the intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies held in the different regions;
2. Recommends that the Member States adopt measures designed to prevent, halt and repair the damage caused to the cultural heritage, particularly the architectural heritage, by rapid urban and industrial development and by the incursion of technology, as well as by colonialism and foreign cultural values;
3. Recommends that the Member States, and particularly those that have been more fortunate, provide technical and financial co-operation with a view to repairing the damage caused to the cultural heritage as a consequence of historical and economic processes.

Preservation of the movable and immovable cultural heritage in tropical areas

Recommendation No. 47

The Conference,

Conscious of the similarities of problems of the preservation of movable and immovable cultural heritage of countries of the tropical region,

Aware of the experience gathered by different countries of the region in solving these problems,

Desirous of the need to share this experience for mutual benefit,

Recommends the Director-General to take suitable steps to provide a mechanism for the sharing of this experience and in particular for organizing training programmes within the region.

Inventory of the historical heritage of Latin America

Recommendation No. 48

The Conference,

Considering the importance for world culture of the discovery of America, the five hundredth anniversary of which will be observed in 1992,

Considering that the blending of cultures which has taken place in the course of history in the countries of Ibero-America is one of the achievements of mankind and is most clearly illustrated by the existence of urban centres and historic buildings together with important archaeological and linguistic evidence of the indigenous cultures,

Noting the major efforts made by the countries of the region to preserve their historical heritage, which have created the best possible conditions for international collaboration, despite which that heritage has still not been completely inventoried, and therefore not completely protected,

1. Recommends that the countries of Ibero-America:
 - (a) reinforce their policy for the inventorying of the architectural urban and archaeological components of their historical heritage, with a view to submitting their findings in 1992;
 - (b) strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations aimed at the exchange of experience in that field;

2. Recommends that the Director-General continue to provide Unesco assistance in such inventorying programmes, and that the World Heritage Committee give particular attention during the period from 1983 to 1992 to projects involving the Ibero-American countries, parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, for the purposes set forth in Articles 11 and 13 of the Convention;
3. Recommends to Member States, if they have not yet done so, to ratify or accept the Convention.

International Directory of Classified Monuments and Sites

Recommendation No. 49

The Conference,

Considering that the cultural heritage expresses the historical experience of each country, determines its social character and collective personality, and bears witness to the civilization and history of humanity,

Recommends that the Director-General, in liaison with the Member States, and in particular in collaboration with regional and national documentation centres specializing in this field, study the possibility of publishing an International Directory of Classified Monuments and Sites within the framework of a programme for the mass dissemination of information and knowledge, and report thereon to the General Conference at its twenty-second session.

Cultural tourism (World Atlas)

Recommendation No. 50

The Conference,

Considering that international tourism can play an important role in the dissemination of knowledge about the cultural heritage of mankind and in the strengthening of the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence,

Aware that tourism has an important share in the economies of several countries but at the same time that it can cause damage to certain social and cultural processes, to the preservation of values of the world and to the national cultural heritage,

Acknowledging the contribution of Unesco and its importance in the presentation and protection of the world cultural heritage,

Referring to Resolution No. 10 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970) and the relevant recommendations of the regional conferences on cultural policies (Helsinki, 1972; Accra, 1975; Bogotá, 1978),

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) take measures for the improvement of the conditions of international cultural tourism, for the presentation and protection of objects of cultural tourism;
 - (b) support and contribute to the publication of a World Atlas of Cultural Tourism under the auspices of Unesco;
2. Recommends that the Director-General:
 - (a) study the possibility of launching, in co-operation with the World Tourism Organization, an international study on cultural tourism, with special regard to an integrated presentation and protection of cultural and environmental values;

Recommendations

- (b) convene within Unesco's programme for 1984-1985--in co-operation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, publishing houses and travel agencies--an expert meeting to discuss the production of a World Atlas of Cultural Tourism; and to report on the outcome of the meeting to the twenty-third session of the General Conference of Unesco.

Return of cultural property and reconstitution of historic monuments

Recommendation No. 51

The Conference,

Considering that every country has the right to protection of its own cultural identity and to the full conservation of its own historical heritage,

Expressing the hope that governments will undertake in future to avoid any unjustified dispersion of the cultural heritage and will take more practical steps to defend and recover anything that constitutes an irreplaceable element of their own cultural background,

1. Invites Member States to consider, in a constructive spirit, all possible ways of reconstituting the essential components of the illegitimately dispersed cultural heritage, by means of bilateral agreements, so as to avoid damage to the cultural context of the nations concerned;
2. Invites the Director-General to renew his efforts to secure the broadest accession to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), if necessary by studying the desirability of adjustments that might facilitate such accession and consequently ensure the effectiveness of the Convention.

Recommendation No. 52

The Conference,

Reaffirming the importance attributed by many countries to the reconstitution and defence of their cultural heritage, which bears living testimony to their cultural identity,

Welcoming the fact that the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation has begun its work in a spirit of mutual understanding,

Believing that fuller information should be provided to the public, both in the countries of origin and in the countries holding such property, so as to win widespread support for the activities undertaken in that area,

Convinced that the return of cultural property should not be viewed as a mere transfer of objects, but should rather be understood in terms of the affirmation of cultural identity, which is an essential factor in creating the kind of awareness required for full development,

1. Underlines the importance of the steps taken to bring about such 'returns', particularly:
 - (a) the establishment of inventories of cultural property;
 - (b) the elaboration of research programmes aimed at the formation of coherent collections, as well as at the launching of urgently needed rescue operations;
 - (c) the training of specialized personnel in the fields of research, preservation, restoration and museum management;
 - (d) the development of procedures for the proper care of returned monuments, taking local conditions fully into account;

2. Expresses its concern at the growing volume of the illicit traffic in cultural property;
3. Invites Member States, consequently, to direct urgent attention to the possibility of subscribing to the instrument combating that traffic, which is the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970);
4. Invites Unesco to undertake, with the technical participation of the international governmental and non-governmental organizations established for that purpose, the necessary action to encourage the restitution of cultural heritage.

Recommendation No. 53

The Conference,

Taking into consideration the continuing efforts of Unesco on the question of the return of cultural property to its countries of origin,

Recommends to Member States to take meaningful steps very early to initiate bilateral negotiations between the holding authorities and those concerned in the country of origin with a view to returning such cultural property as may be agreed on.

Recommendation No. 54

The Conference,

Conscious of the scientific and cultural importance of the heritage and of the inestimable value of its components in the various fields of human knowledge,

Bearing in mind the historical fact that the monuments bequeathed by man all over the world to his descendants constitute essential evidence of the origin of human civilization,

Convinced of the great significance of cultural property in the cultures of peoples and nations,

Appreciative of the historical, cultural and artistic significance of monuments as both a national and a human heritage,

Recalling the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954) and the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972),

1. Recommends that the Member States:
 - (a) intensify their efforts for the study and dissemination of the heritage, and the exchange of information and experiences relevant thereto;
 - (b) support the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property and provide it with all technical and legal studies and proposals that could be useful to it, confirming that the right to ownership and disposal of this property is a legitimate and inalienable right of its owners, which cannot be subject to any prescription, and that the infringement of this right by appropriation or usurpation can in no way entail any right to ownership, possession or disposal;
2. Recommends that Unesco:
 - (a) support world efforts for the recovery of national monuments and cultural property illicitly transferred to other countries;
 - (b) promote its programmes for training and exchange of information and experiences in the field of the preservation of historical cities, and inform world public opinion of the achievements and the difficulties encountered in this field.

Recommendation No. 55

The Conference,

Recalling resolution 4/09 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, on the return of cultural property to its countries of origin,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation at its second session (Paris, 14-18 September 1981),

Considering that the removal of the so-called Elgin marbles from their place in the Parthenon has disfigured a unique monument which is a symbol of eternal significance for the Greek people and for the whole world,

Considering it right and just that those marbles should be returned to Greece, the country in which they were created, for reincorporation in the architectural structure of which they formed part,

1. Recommends that Member States view the return of the Parthenon marbles as an instance of the application of the principle that elements abstracted from national monuments should be returned to those monuments;
2. Recommends that the Director-General give his full support to this action which comes properly under the heading of the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of mankind.

Recommendation No. 56

The Conference,

Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution A/Res/36/64:

- (a) emphasized that the cultural heritage of a people shapes, in the present and the future, its artistic values and its development as a whole,
- (b) underlined the importance for its country of origin of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual value,
- (c) expressed its concern at the persistence of the illicit traffic in cultural property, which continues to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,
- (d) requested Unesco to intensify its efforts to help the countries concerned to find suitable solutions to the problems relating to the return or restitution of cultural property,
- (e) reiterated at the same time the hope that the Second World Conference on Cultural Policies would devote considerable attention to the question of the return of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural co-operation,

Recalling that, of the countries currently engaged in efforts in this direction, Ecuador has instituted legal proceedings in the Turin Courts to obtain the restitution of some 12,000 archaeological objects illegally exported to Italy by unscrupulous traders,

Recognizing the interest shown in these legal proceedings by the Italian Government and judicial authorities,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) accede, if they have not already done so, to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of Unesco;
 - (b) support the cause of those countries which, in defence of their cultural heritage and identity, and where their legitimate rights are involved, are taking steps to recover such cultural property;

2. Recommends international organizations, and Unesco in particular, vigilantly to follow the progress of measures taken to recover such cultural property by the countries from which it originates.

Scientific and technological research relating to conservation

Recommendation No. 57

The Conference,

Noting the efforts made by Unesco in recent years in developing scientific and technological research on the preservation of cultural objects and in training specialized personnel,

Considering that in the rapidly changing world, there are more and more factors which tend to damage cultural objects, air pollution in particular, and that large numbers of cultural objects unearthed in archaeological excavations are in danger of being damaged for lack of the necessary conditions and personnel for their scientific and technological preservation,

Being aware that in order to reinforce scientific and technological research on the preservation of cultural objects, it is essential to integrate the findings of modern scientific research with traditional techniques as this is the only way to develop and improve the science and technology used for the preservation of cultural objects and obtain the desired results,

Recommends that the General Conference of Unesco consider in the preparation of the next Medium-Term Plan and the 1984-1985 Programme and Budget, with a view to ensuring the preservation of cultural objects, the strengthening of scientific and technological research centres which, while working in collaboration, will place emphasis on different aspects of research in accordance with the characteristics of the different regions, and which will train the specialized personnel in this field.

Conservation techniques

Recommendation No. 58

The Conference,

Recognizing that conservation techniques are essential to preserve for ourselves and our posterity paintings, sculptures, bronzes, ceramics, and other objects of the artistic and architectural heritage,

Aware that physical deterioration, the damages of poor handling and storage, temperature and humidity, vibration and environmental pollution, as well as other environmental hazards, all pose a continuing threat to cultural objects and landmarks,

Urges Unesco to encourage as matters of highest priority:

- (a) the co-operative international development of conservation techniques at scholarly and scientific institutions;
- (b) the open publication, scientific interchange and widest dissemination of these techniques to assure their application to the preservation of the world's cultural heritage.

Training of museum staff

Recommendation No. 59

The Conference,

Considering the steadily growing role of museums in the affirmation of cultural identity,

Taking into account the fact that, more particularly in the developing countries, there is still a considerable gap between the number of specialized staff required and the number of technicians available,

Recommendations

Having regard to the progress already made in training courses in various countries of the world (ICCRUM-ICOM) and by UNDP-Unesco in Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with the Colombian Institute of Culture and other regional organizations such as SECAB,

Noting the need for increasing specialization in the areas of information and education and in the preservation and presentation of collections,

Considering the role of museums in stimulating the cultural development of peoples, and their consequent value as an economic and social investment,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) strengthen existing centres for the training of museum staff specializing in the conservation and presentation of collections, and in museum public relations;
- (b) increase co-operation between the various centres and courses through the co-ordination and harmonization of their curricula;
- (c) pool experience through the interchange of museum laboratory technicians and of teachers and fellowship-holders from various countries;
- (d) set up new centres as required;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) include in the Medium-Term Plan technical co-operation activities for international, regional and national training courses for museum technicians, particularly in the fields of conservation, presentation, education and socio-cultural information and communication--a task that could be carried out in collaboration with specialized institutions such as ICOM and ICCROM;
- (b) assist Member States, at their request, in obtaining financial resources from international and regional technical co-operation and funding organizations (UNDP, the World Bank and the regional banks), and from possible private sector sources, for the training of staff, for the strengthening of technical facilities, and for feasibility studies on the renovation or possible establishment of museums.

Manuscripts, archives and documents

Recommendation No. 60

The Conference,

Having regard to Unesco's activities in the field of information, in which use is made of modern libraries and archives, whose services are enlisted in wide-ranging, co-ordinated programmes for the circulation of information,

Considering the growing demand on the part of users interested in investigating historical, documentary and bibliographical sources, wherever they may be held,

Considering further the actual definition of cultural property, which affirms the unity of different forms of expression of human civilization,

Recalling Recommendation No. 13 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978),

Referring to item II of the General Recommendation of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, 1972),

1. Recommends to Member States that particular attention be devoted to the preservation, presentation and use of historical archives and libraries--both public and private--which bear living witness to creative civilizations and frequently constitute an irreplaceable source of documentation, even for the history and culture of developing countries;

2. Recommends further that they do all they can to collect, preserve and make available oral traditions, so as to prevent the impoverishment of the means of expression that are the foundation of the cultural identities of many civilizations;
3. Recommends that all appropriate measures be taken with a view to collecting, preserving and properly presenting records and evidence of contemporary culture including non-traditional media (films, photographs, audio-visual recordings, etc.);
4. Recommends that Unesco and the Member States take the necessary steps to include ancient manuscripts and archives as part of the cultural heritage.

Manuscripts of contemporary authors

Recommendation No. 61

The Conference,

Considering that the manuscripts of contemporary authors provide irreplaceable evidence of the cultural identity of peoples and are an essential part of their cultural heritage,

Recognizing that their conservation depends on the changes attending a wide variety of circumstances, that their dispersion and loss are seriously prejudicial to understanding of their authors and particularly of the culture that has produced them, and that their physical fragility and limited useful life has been scientifically observed,

Desiring that researchers from all regions of the world should have access to them, with a view to opening up, through them, a new path to intercommunication between cultures,

Noting that the 'Association des amis de Miguel Angel Asturias--Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, caraïbe et africaine du XXe siècle' has embarked on exemplary work in line with the concerns and considerations indicated above,

Recommends to the General Conference:

- (a) that the notion of the cultural heritage of mankind be extended to include the manuscripts of contemporary authors;
- (b) that Unesco study ways and means of co-operating with Member States with a view to safeguarding manuscripts of contemporary authors in their respective countries;
- (c) that Unesco study possible procedures for co-operation among Member States for the dissemination of such manuscripts by copy, by microfilm or by any other advanced technological means, and by way of properly revised and annotated critical editions of such works;
- (d) that in this preliminary study stage, Unesco request the technical collaboration of the Association des amis de Miguel Asturias--Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, caraïbe et africaine, du XXe siècle;
- (e) that the conclusions and proposals of this preliminary study be submitted to the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-second session.

Access to documentation of historical interest

Recommendation No. 62

The Conference,

Considering the need to meet the demands of research in the fields of history and human sciences, which require an ever-increasing availability of documentary sources, including contemporary sources,

Recommendations

Considering that in order to satisfy such demands, all kinds of records and archives--including records not available in conventional form--should be made available for consultation to the fullest possible extent,

1. Recommends that Member States take appropriate measures to liberalize access to documentation and archives of historical and cultural interest, including contemporary documentation and archives, with the purpose of enabling researchers to consult sources for research on history and civilization wherever they are kept;
2. Recommends that the Director-General of Unesco study the possibility of forming a study group to establish access criteria and to draw up procedures to ensure that all countries enjoy freer access to documentation.

Preservation of audio-visual heritages

Recommendation No. 63

The Conference,

Considering that the heritage of a culture is not limited to its artistic heritage alone, but comprises the whole of its past expressions, including folk arts and folklore, oral traditions and cultural practices,

Considering further that this heritage continues to be enriched at the present time by creative contributions of all kinds, including audio-visual productions,

1. Invites Member States and the international organizations working in that area to expand their heritage protection policies to cover the whole body of cultural tradition, as well as the contributions of contemporary creativity to that heritage;
2. Invites Unesco to consider what measures should be taken to promote the preservation of such audio-visual heritages, including possible procedures for assisting developing countries, so as to prevent the disappearance of heritages that are in danger.

The various aspects of cultural tradition

Recommendation No. 64

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that the preservation and development of a people's traditional culture unquestionably constitute an essential part of any programmes aimed at affirming its cultural identity,

Considering that folk culture, a fundamental component of a nation's heritage, should not be restricted solely to the productions of folk arts but should also take in such aspects as language, oral tradition, beliefs, celebrations, dietary habits, medicine, technology, etc.,

Recommends that Member States accord the same recognition to hitherto non-recognized aspects of cultural tradition as to historic or artistic goods, and provide technical and financial support for activities aimed at their preservation, promotion and dissemination.

Traditional folk arts and tourism

Recommendation No. 65

The Conference,

Considering the importance of traditional folk arts (folklore) as an identifying characteristic of membership of an ethnic group or a national community, and as a major factor in the cultural heritage,

Considering that traditional folk arts reflect both the specificity of a cultural entity and the universality of cultures and are thereby able, owing to their mutual enrichment and their enhancement of shared values, to help increase contacts between cultures and individuals,

Bearing in mind the activities currently being carried out by Unesco in respect of the safeguarding and protection of folklore,

Recalling the recommendation of the Committee of Governmental Experts on the Safeguarding of Folklore held by Unesco in Paris from 22 to 26 February 1982, which called on Member States to take the necessary steps to enable those responsible for folklore and folk traditions and those responsible for tourism to co-ordinate their efforts in order to preserve the authenticity of such activities and the integrity of traditions,

Recommends that the Director-General include in the next biennial programme of Unesco the organization of an international meeting on 'Folklore and Tourism'.

Role of the crafts in development processes

Recommendation No. 66

The Conference,

Considering that crafts represent a valuable material heritage forming a tangible part of historical and contemporary culture,

Considering further the urgent need to recognize the actual and potential role, both economic and cultural, of the crafts in national development,

1. Urges Member States to allocate adequate resources within their cultural programmes and national development plans for the identification, preservation and development of crafts;
2. Invites Unesco, in conjunction with the World Crafts Council:
 - (a) to undertake a comparative study of the role of the crafts in the development process;
 - (b) to identify sources of basic data on the current situation of crafts throughout the world, on a national, regional or global basis;
 - (c) to draw to the attention of the United Nations system as a whole the importance of crafts in the development process.

Participation of traditionalists in cultural development

Recommendation No. 67

The Conference,

Considering that the affirmation of cultural identity, the promotion of traditional science and technology, and the implementation of a policy encouraging a deep-rooted cultural authenticity--a prime requisite for endogenous development--require the rehabilitation of the personality and the taking into consideration of the knowledge and know-how characteristic of each traditional society,

Considering that the experts on and practitioners of the science and technology, ethics and philosophy that are characteristic of the cultural communities of developing peoples in general, and of those of Africa in particular, are traditionalists (educators and men of culture and science whose authority in their local communities is unquestioned) who are generally unknown outside these communities,

Convinced of the scientific and humanistic value of the store of knowledge and know-how built up in traditional societies, of the role it can play in endogenous development, and of the need to apply it discriminately and judiciously,

Recommendations

Convinced further of the need for traditionalists to take part in the selection of development processes, in research and in the transmission of knowledge in general,

1. Encourages Member States to make study of the sciences, technologies, ethics and philosophy of the traditional societies of developing countries an integral part of their education and research programmes;
2. Invites Unesco to do everything possible to aid Member States to identify traditionalists within African cultural communities, to recognize their competence and to involve them in the context of cultural development in the formulation and implementation of educational, scientific research and creative artistic projects, according to their individual experience.

Regional and subregional centres for the study of civilizations

Recommendation No. 68

The Conference,

Recalling the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa (Accra, 1975) concerning the safeguarding of cultural authenticity, the preservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, the co-ordination of scientific research programmes, and national clearing-houses for cultural development information,

Considering that, in the interests of endogenous development, operational facilities for research and the promotion of cultural identity need to be set up in the cultural regions and areas concerned so as to ensure that scientific and cultural data are properly dealt with within their own context and to develop the most advanced scientific practices in such regions and areas,

Finding satisfactory in this respect the decision taken by the ministerial meeting in Libreville (5-8 July 1982) to establish an International Bantu Civilizations Centre to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the Bantu communities,

Convinced that regional and subregional institutions for the study of civilizations in the different cultural areas will lead to improved knowledge of the various cultural communities and their respective cultural identities by their own members and by the international community, and will facilitate the participation of national researchers in endogenous development,

1. Recommends that Unesco:
 - (a) encourage and support the establishment of schemes for regional and subregional centres for the study of civilizations in different cultural areas, similar to the International Bantu Civilizations Centre, in order to promote knowledge of cultural identities, the preservation and effective presentation of the cultural heritage, and intercultural research;
 - (b) continue and step up its programme for the study of cultures and undertake intersectoral studies that will assist appreciation of the relationship existing between the heritage and the affirmation of cultural identity in the development of contemporary societies;
2. Invites study and research centres and institutes, together with universities and foundations throughout the world, which have concentrated particularly on African civilizations, to lend their support to the International Bantu Civilizations Centre and other similar projects helping, among other things, in the building up of their collections of documentary material and in the carrying out of their research programmes.

Promotion of national languagesRecommendation No. 69

The Conference,

Considering that language, one of the principal elements of the cultural heritage of each country, enables it to express its vision of the world and makes possible the exchange of ideas that is consubstantial with communication between peoples and countries, the basis for international coexistence in our times,

Bearing in mind the originality and vitality of certain civilizations created by peoples sharing a common language, which transcend any concept of race and nation and are thus the heritage of all mankind,

Considering the impact of modern social, economic, technical and scientific activities on relationships between countries and that these, although they may lead to mutual enrichment, can also create what is in fact a situation of concentration and homogenization that endangers the survival of individual cultural identities, and especially of languages as their vehicles,

Noting the intimate relationship between thought patterns and language--which is not only a means of communication but also conditions life--and that the deterioration of any language, which entails the loss of freedom of thought and impedes intellectual development, must be avoided,

Considering that the mass communication media serving a linguistic community have a spectacular influence, inasmuch as they exercise a multiplier effect that cannot always be foreseen, and much less controlled, for example in respect of incorrect usage, whether oral or written, of a language, which if allowed to persist can eventually destroy its linguistic unity,

Taking into account the necessity and desirability of preserving the culture of countries which speak the same language, and thereby increasing to the maximum extent their potential for national or endogenous cultural production, for creative production in all socio-economic areas and for the creative expression of individuals in all strata of society,

Noting that, although steps are being taken in some countries to protect and foster languages by means of legislative provisions and large-scale programmes, there is still a need for a harmonious and co-ordinated approach to the defence of language by countries sharing the same linguistic area, although the necessary scientific facilities for such efforts do exist,

Recommends that the Member States take all measures they deem appropriate to protect and promote their languages, such as:

- (a) establish commissions for the defence of the language that will make possible the formulation of a linguistic policy to defend their national identity;
- (b) see to it that schools and other cultural institutions are provided with the necessary means of carrying out their function of consolidating and directing the use of language;
- (c) establish and foster, so far as their constitutional and legislative provisions permit, bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries belonging to the same linguistic area with a view to formulating basic minimum programmes for the teaching of the common language, as well as ensuring its proper use by the mass communication media;
- (d) encourage observance of the necessary strict standards for translations, especially as regards the introduction of neologisms, adopting for that purpose as many measures as may be considered necessary.

Languages and communicationRecommendation No. 70

The Conference,

Considering that languages are an essential component of the cultural identity of peoples and that peoples can best participate in their cultural, social and economic development when they are using their own languages,

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Considering that the development of technologies and the growing concentration of communication systems create a risk that different cultures and languages will be reduced to uniformity,

Considering that the development of teaching and research in the field of languages and communication is essential if this trend towards uniformization is to be resisted,

Recommends the establishment of a world network linking all teaching, training and research centres concerned with languages and communication, the purpose of which would be to facilitate development in the various countries of:

- the study of national languages and of their role in the dissemination of technologies;
- multilingual computerized lexica;
- machine translation programmes for languages other than the principal languages;
- the training of communication specialists.

African languages

Recommendation No. 71

The Conference,

Aware that there can be no folk culture without a national language,

Convinced that language is the essential foundation of national culture and a means enabling such culture to develop,

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States and international organizations such as Unesco and the Organization of African Unity with respect to the collection of oral traditions and the scientific study of African languages,

Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) assist in the translation of major Black African works written in foreign languages into African languages that are widely spoken regionally or internationally;
- (b) assist in the establishment, at regional or subregional level, of African linguistics institutes to undertake and promote the scientific study of African languages and devise a teaching method based on socio-linguistic conditions;
- (c) establish centres to train translators for translating foreign languages into African languages and vice versa;
- (d) encourage the establishment of an Inter-African Association of Translators and support for it;
- (e) assist in the establishment of departments or sections for the training of teachers of national languages within existing teacher-training colleges or similar institutions;
- (f) promote the compilation of multilingual lexica and dictionaries.

Spanish

Recommendation No. 72

The Conference,

Considering that studies of languages, of their projection and of their evolution in time, constitute one of the most effective ways of preserving and presenting each people's own cultural heritage,

Considering that technological innovations, both in the field of communication and in that of computers, permit the study and analysis of linguistics, on a world scale, as well as the construction of explanatory models, and thereby afford the possibility of doing extremely useful work in the linguistic field,

Considering that the use of machine-readable magnetic materials saves a tremendous amount of time and means that the problem of storage space practically ceases to exist,

Considering that quantitative and computerized studies of a language may be viewed as basic elements in lexicological analysis and the compilation of dictionaries, and in studies of morphology, syntax and semantics,

Bearing in mind that the use of information processing must be differentiated according to language and linguistic area, and that by the year 2000 more than five hundred million people will be Spanish-speaking,

Recommends to the Director-General that provision be made in the programme and budget for the next biennium for studies leading to the creation of a 'corpus of reference material for the Spanish language'.

Portuguese and other languages

Recommendation No. 73

The Conference,

Considering:

- (a) that Portuguese is at present the official language of one European country--Portugal--of one American country--Brazil--and of five African countries--Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and Mozambique,
- (b) that Portuguese is also used in various other countries, including countries in Asia and the Pacific, both in its vernacular form and in its regional variations,
- (c) that works of literature of international significance have for several centuries been written in Portuguese,
- (d) that for these reasons, Portuguese and works of literature in Portuguese constitute a cultural heritage which needs to be more thoroughly and more widely known and studied as a significant part of the cultural heritage of mankind,
- (e) that Portuguese is an official language of the Organization of American States and is increasingly used as a working language in other international organizations and at various regional meetings,
- (f) that Portuguese at present serves as a medium of expression for several peoples possessing diverse cultural identities, who find in it an instrument suited to the reflection of their cultural identities and to their communication,

Recommends that the Director-General, within the limits of the resources available,

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- (a) promote such studies as he may deem appropriate regarding the possibility of introducing Portuguese as a working language of Unesco;
- (b) consider the merits of wider use of Portuguese and other languages as working languages for Unesco-sponsored meetings, seminars and symposia whenever their subject-matter or location particularly justifies such a measure;

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quite apart from the projects proposed in section I above, consider the possibility of:

- (a) supporting activities to be carried out in the various countries using Portuguese as an official language with a view to promoting the study, communication and dissemination of methods of teaching Portuguese and of documentation on all its spoken variants;

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- (b) promoting the publication in Portuguese and in other languages of the major documents and studies produced in connection with Unesco's activities, together with co-publications and translations of the most significant writings in Portuguese and in other languages.

ARTISTIC AND INTELLECTUAL CREATION

Support for creative activity and role of creative workers

Recommendation No. 74

The Conference,

Noting the prime importance of creative work in living culture and the essential contribution of all forms of creative work to the cultural development of societies,

Pointing out that to encourage creative work in a society is tantamount to stimulating the creativity of the entire society in the broadest sense or, in other words, to promoting the aptitudes of such a society to create and to innovate,

Recognizing that it is creative work that gives true meaning to the expression of cultural identity, inasmuch as cultural identity cannot be conceived of as an immutable heritage but rather as the dynamic, creative process by which a society builds up its own identity while respecting other cultures and learning about them,

Convinced of the irreplaceable role of education in awakening and developing creative faculties and in preparing people to understand and appreciate all cultures,

Convinced that the mass communication media themselves have a primary and specific role to play as vehicles and sources of creative work,

Emphasizing the importance for the future of human societies of the investigation of new forms of artistic expression, more particularly those making use of new techniques,

Noting the importance of the more traditional forms of creation,

Recalling the principles contained in the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artistic, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session (Belgrade, 1980),

Mindful of the new possibilities offered for the dissemination of creative work by the development of cultural industries, but at the same time stressing the need to ensure that such development is not detrimental to certain forms of creative work that do not lend themselves to mass production and distribution,

Asserting that the production of cultural goods cannot be subjected only to the dictates of the market economy,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take all possible measures to encourage and support creative work in its most diverse forms and seek primarily to ensure effective freedom of expression and communication for creative workers;
- (b) associate creative workers to a greater extent with the formulation of policies for both cultural and general development;
- (c) ensure that the place and role of creative activity and creative workers in societies is fully recognized;
- (d) assign a larger place to art and creative work in their cultural and educational programmes at all levels, and promote contacts between creative workers and schools and between creative workers and the media;

2. Invites Unesco:

- (a) to give creative work a substantial place in its next Medium-Term Plan and in its future programmes and activities;
- (b) to devise an extensive and original programme of fellowships and exchanges for creative workers from all parts of the world, with the collaboration of the Member States, regional and interregional bodies for cultural co-operation, and appropriate non-governmental organizations.

Place of the arts and artists in cultural developmentRecommendation No. 75

The Conference,

Recalling the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies, held in Venice (1970), and the recommendations adopted on that occasion to promote the arts and to dignify the role which they must play in all cultural development,

Recalling the recommendations of the four regional conferences on cultural policies of Helsinki (1972), Yogyakarta (1973), Accra (1975) and Bogotá (1978) inspired by the same spirit and insisting on the role of the arts in developing cultural identity and activities at the regional level,

Recalling further the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, and in particular its preamble which says: 'that the arts in their fullest and broadest definition are and should be an integral part of life and that it is necessary and appropriate for governments to help create and sustain not only a climate encouraging freedom of artistic expression but also the material conditions facilitating the release of this creative talent' and 'that the artist plays an important role in the life and evolution of society and that he should be given the opportunity to contribute to society's development and, as any other citizen, to exercise his responsibilities therein, while preserving his creative inspiration and freedom of expression',

Recognizing that, within the domain of culture--wherein every man and woman should have access to the means to develop qualities proper to the human species--art constitutes an essential element specifically defined and favourable to the development of harmonious and peaceful relations between communities large and small,

Affirming that art, as a means of expression for man, constitutes a general, universal and veritable need--witness the age-old experience of all cultures as also the role conferred on artistic activities in the education of children and in the rendering of assistance to disabled persons,

1. Recommends that Member States adopt all measures aiming at the encouragement of artistic creation and at the establishment, as a first priority, of the conditions of freedom necessary for this creation;
2. Invites Member States:
 - (a) to be vigilant so that the vital role of artists and of their organizations in the domains of cultural education, promotion and stimulation may be recognized, to the end that artistic life may be better integrated into the general life of society and ensuring for it the participation of the population at large;
 - (b) to take all suitable measures, especially in the domain of taxation, in those countries where this is necessary, and in the provision of equipment and appointments (such as theatrical and concert halls or spaces, studios and workshops, galleries and exhibition sites, libraries, etc.), so as to help artists, and particularly those involved in research and experimental art, to renew the content of culture;
 - (c) to take all measures enabling persons hindered by age, ill health or poverty or even by the fact of living far from urban centres, to participate fully in artistic life which represents for them a well recognized and proclaimed right;
 - (d) to devote an increased proportion of their cultural programmes, as well as their education programmes at all levels, to artistic activities, so that pupils and students may receive such

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an education--particularly through direct contact with creative artists--as will enable them thereafter to participate in the artistic life of their time;

3. And it therefore recommends that the General Conference of Unesco accord a more generous place to the arts in the Organization's programmes and budgets and that an increased share of all its resources should be devoted to these same arts; and finally
4. Invites the Director-General to explore the means of giving effect to the measures recommended above and to associate closely with any such action, whether at the stage of planning or of its execution, the non-governmental organizations which specialize in the artistic disciplines.

Participation of creative workers in the formulation and organization of cultural policies

Recommendation No. 76

The Conference,

Considering that creative workers engaged in the various types of artistic and intellectual activity are those best equipped to promote cultural development, since they have first-hand knowledge of the problems, needs and directions that must be taken into account in cultural policy,

Maintaining that culture cannot exist without freedom and that creative workers must be allowed to take a responsible part in the formulation and organization of cultural policies,

Recommends to Member States that they create and/or strengthen opportunities, means and institutions that will make it possible for those engaged in the various artistic and intellectual activities to be habitually, continually and effectively involved in the formulation and organization of cultural policies.

Freedom of creation and stimulation of creativity

Recommendation No. 77

The Conference,

Convinced of the importance of fostering talents and cultural producers as well as providing them with the material and moral support they deserve,

Convinced moreover of the need to encourage access by all sections of society to artistic activities,

Believing that it is necessary to help culture to overcome problems that may hinder its progress,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) extend their protection to the freedom of creation and preserve the fruits of creativity which are essential for the promotion of cultural movements for it is his personal freedom that enables the individual to express himself, raise his capacities and facilitate his orientation towards creation and innovation;
- (b) adopt the requisite legal measures and implement appropriate programmes in favour of creators and intellectuals with a view to ensuring their place in society; improving their social conditions; protecting them from pressures, constraints or fear that may hinder their creativity; insuring them against disablement and old age, facilitating the diffusion of their production and encouraging fully their cultural role;
- (c) foster talents and creative and intellectual capacities through the allocation of fellowships and study grants and by organizing seminars and symposia with the aims of disseminating culture and knowledge, refining talents and exchanging experience.

Recommendation No. 78

The Conference,

Reaffirming that intellectual and personal freedom is a necessary condition for the full development of the creative capacity of artists and writers,

Noting that this freedom is, in many cases, hampered or restricted by economic, political and personal factors, and that public recognition, prizes and commissions awarded to artists and writers have proved to be an efficient means of stimulating creative endeavour,

Considering that objections have on occasion been raised to policies designed to stimulate artistic creation on the grounds that they may be used to restrict or subjugate the artist,

Recommends that Member States, in accordance with the Recommendation on the Status of the Artist, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, endeavour to provide assistance serving to stimulate creativity of quality and to safeguard the exercise of freedom.

Promotion of folk art and amateur artistic activitiesRecommendation No. 79

The Conference,

Considering that folk art is a striking manifestation of the spiritual make-up of each nation,

Recalling that folklore and folk crafts are an irreplaceable source of artistic wealth,

Stressing that folk art and amateur artistic activities are also an important means of ensuring the active participation of the people at large in the development of national culture,

Disturbed by the intensive dissemination of commercial pseudo-culture in certain countries and the relegation of traditional art and folk crafts to the background,

Taking the view that international co-operation can play an important part in preserving and popularizing traditional cultural values,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take account, when framing their cultural policies, of new forms and methods enabling a broader section of the population to take an active part in cultural life and artistic creativity;
- (b) endeavour to secure maximum participation by all sections of the population in the development of traditional culture, giving due attention to increasing the participation therein of the rural population;
- (c) provide the necessary conditions for the collection, preservation and dissemination of works of folk art and give them their appropriate place in international cultural exchange programmes;
- (d) provide, as part of their national education systems, conditions to facilitate the training of practitioners of folk crafts;
- (e) prepare measures for the legal protection of works of folk art;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) include in Unesco's Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, under the major programme 'Culture and the Future', a programme to assist the development of folk art as a form of participation by the public in the cultural life of society;
- (b) make provision in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 for measures to preserve folklore and folk crafts and to develop folk art and amateur artistic activities;

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- (c) organize regular international festivals of amateur art under the auspices of Unesco and stage exhibitions at Unesco Headquarters of the folk art of both individual countries and regions;
- (d) study the desirability of establishing within the framework of Unesco regional information and training centres concerned with the preservation and dissemination of works of folk art;
- (e) keep the international community regularly informed of developments in this field, making provision in particular for special issues of the periodicals 'Cultures', 'Museum' and 'The Unesco Courier'.

Support for spontaneous artistic activities

Recommendation No. 80

The Conference,

Considering the importance of spontaneous cultural activities for the cultural life in any given community,

Drawing attention to relevant experiences with so-called 'free theatrical groups' (consisting of amateurs and/or semi-professionals) in recent years in various countries,

Believing in the stimulating repercussions of such forms of democratic theatrical work on the entire spectrum of the performing arts of a country,

Believing furthermore that national cultural policies are obliged to support and foster such activities, not only in the theatrical sphere,

1. Recommends that Member States give, in co-operation with the competent non-governmental organizations, any moral and financial support possible to spontaneous artistic initiatives;
2. Invites the Director-General to consider the possibility of including in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 studies on the importance and implications of non-traditional cultural activities.

The performing arts - theatre

Recommendation No. 81

The Conference,

Considering that the performing arts cannot exist without two-way communication between creators and spectators, and that this communication gives the spectator a leading role, by actively involving him in the process of dramatic creation,

Bearing in mind that this essential and complete identification of the performer with his audience is the highest achievement of art and has always been and will always be necessary for creative communication,

Noting that the theatre is the most ancient and important of the performing arts, being closely bound up with the cultural development of communities and with the major passions and activities of human life,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) promote the involvement of professional initiative, the business community and training schemes in activities connected with the performing arts; support pilot studies and vocational training and further by all possible means the access of the general public to such arts, encouraging the active involvement of the spectator;
 - (b) consider providing support for theatrical activities by:
 - (i) offering technical assistance for the establishment of theatre companies in the various regions of the country;

- (ii) encouraging the participation of young people and the elderly;
 - (iii) promoting drama activities as a way of employing leisure time;
 - (iv) extending high quality theatrical events to remote and isolated regions;
 - (v) doing everything possible to aid writers and actors;
2. Recommends that the General Conference increase the activities and resources attributed in Unesco's programme to research, dissemination and promotion work connected with the performing arts, placing special emphasis on the theatre and strengthening international co-operation and support in this field.

Cinematography

Recommendation No. 82

The Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the growing significance of Unesco's activity in the field of culture, which is directed towards the enhancement of its role in development and social progress,

Recalling that film-making occupies a considerable and important place in the field of culture as the most widely appreciated and democratic of the arts,

Emphasizing that film production plays a special role in shaping public opinion and in imparting knowledge and understanding of the lives and traditions of other peoples,

Noting that the popular appeal and accessibility of films makes them an important instrument of aesthetic education for broad sectors of the population in all countries,

Noting with concern that many films deal with violence and are based on hatred and the debasement of human dignity,

Expressing the conviction that film workers should endeavour to ensure that their art is based on humanistic aims and promotes the enrichment of the human personality,

Emphasizing in this connection the need to take steps to ensure that in all his professional activity the film producer contributes to the creation of a more humane world based on greater justice, equality and respect for the dignity of all peoples,

Being of the opinion that the prestige of Unesco enables it to strengthen the place of progressive principles in cinematographic art and to help workers in the film industry to fulfil their noble task of presenting and upholding ideas and values conducive to an atmosphere of mutual understanding and peace and likely to discourage the formation of hostile and scornful attitudes towards other peoples,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) give the most serious attention to problems pertaining to national film production, endeavouring to use the cinema as a means of promoting mutual understanding, increasing knowledge, and assisting in the development of the personality;
- (b) encourage the production of films which assist in promoting Unesco's aims;
- (c) assist the development of international co-operation among film workers with a view to enhancing the educational role of this art form in accordance with Unesco's aims;

2. Invites the Director-General to:

- (a) include in Unesco's Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, under the major programme 'Culture and the Future', a programme entitled 'Role of the Film in the Cultural Development of Society and the Spiritual Enrichment of the Human Personality';
- (b) consider making provision in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 for the preparation of appropriate projects and studies;

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- (c) take the initiative of staging, under the auspices of Unesco, within the limits of available resources, an international festival on this theme;
- (d) consider assisting the developing countries in establishing and extending their national film industries by awarding fellowships and organizing seminars for young film workers;
- (e) prepare a number of special issues of the periodicals 'Cultures' and 'The Unesco Courier' and of other publications of the Organization on the development of film production.

Ten-year plan for the preservation and promotion of the performing arts and music in Africa and Asia

Recommendation No. 83

The Conference,

Considering Recommendation No. 12 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia (Yogyakarta, 1973),

Considering Recommendation No. 12 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa (Accra, 1975), concerning a ten-year plan for the study, preservation and promotion of music, dancing and other associated African arts,

1. Recommends that Unesco:
 - (a) accelerate the implementation of the ten-year plan for the preservation and promotion of the performing arts and music in Africa and Asia;
 - (b) proceed as soon as possible to establish regional pilot centres or regional networks to co-ordinate activities under this plan;
2. Recommends that Member States supply the human and material resources necessary for the functioning of the pilot centres.

Manila poetry festival

Recommendation No. 84

The Conference,

Taking into account the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the Member States of Unesco at the fourteenth session of the General Conference, believing in the pursuit of truth and knowledge, and having agreed, and determined, to develop and increase the means of communication between them,

Recognizing the value of enabling poets from all over the world to meet each other and hear their works,

1. Recommends that Member States think of giving poets the opportunity to read their poetry at this festival;
2. Recommends that the Director-General:
 - (a) include in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5), the project 'An International Poetry Festival in Manila';
 - (b) provide for a preliminary study of the logistics, content and procedures for such a project involving both interregional Member States and the Unesco Secretariat.

ARTS EDUCATION AND ART EDUCATION

Arts educationRecommendation No. 85

The Conference,

Considering that the Constitution of Unesco states that 'the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity . . . are indispensable to the dignity of man',

Mindful of the Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and their Contribution to It, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its nineteenth session (1976),

Considering that arts education is an all-important ingredient of the cultural development of society,

Emphasizing that the degree of active participation by the people at large in the cultural life of society depends to some extent on the successful progress of their arts education, and that educational standards affect the substance of aesthetic principles,

Noting that arts education does not yet everywhere occupy the place it should in the education system, while existing syllabuses by no means always meet the requirements made of them,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) attach greater importance to the artistic aspects of education, gradually introducing arts education into general education at all levels;
- (b) foster greater respect for the cultural traditions of their countries, stimulate interest in the treasures of the world cultural heritage and further the understanding of new trends in cultural development;
- (c) for the purpose of putting arts education on an economic footing, gradually increase public spending on cultural facilities, so far as resources permit, and extend the network of cultural establishments;
- (d) encourage the participation of creative artists in the promotion of arts education for the public;
- (e) do their utmost to raise the standard of professional training for people concerned with arts education and the training of artists;
- (f) in order to raise aesthetic standards in society, take the necessary steps for further improvement and refinement of the organization of the cultural leisure-time pursuits of the public, providing wide opportunities for all members of society to have access to cultural treasures;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) include an arts education programme in Unesco's Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, under the major programme 'Culture and the Future';
- (b) make provision for measures to develop arts education in the 'Education' chapter of Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985;
- (c) continue the practice of holding regular Unesco symposia on arts education matters;
- (d) support regional and international research to determine the most effective ways of providing arts education for the public and to study and disseminate the experience accumulated in this field;
- (e) study the desirability of establishing centres within the framework of Unesco for the training of arts education specialists;
- (f) provide for the preparation of special issues of the periodicals, 'Prospects', 'Cultures' and 'The Unesco Courier', and of other publications of the Organization, dealing with arts education.

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Role of works of art in promoting knowledge of cultures and civilizations

Recommendation No. 86

The Conference,

Considering the development and sophistication of technologies for the production and reproduction of works and objects,

Noting the existence, in many countries, of industrial art and of advertising arts making use of such media as posters and periodicals,

Conscious of the fact that radio, cinema, television and other media can help to acquaint people with works of art in the ordinary course of everyday life,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) make the widest possible use of various types of reproductions of works of art for educational purposes in order to introduce young people and adults to the analysis and understanding of works of art;
- (b) promote an interest in other civilizations and cultures through the presentation of handicraft items as well as recognized works of art;
- (c) undertake this effort to advance mutual understanding on the basis of works of art--covering the fine arts, music, utilitarian works and handicrafts--simultaneously via:
 - (i) formal education systems;
 - (ii) non-formal education dispensed concurrently
 - through libraries and museums;
 - through the various institutions serving to propagate culture;
 - through the mass media.

Participation of creative artists and performers in art education

Recommendation No. 87

The Conference,

Recalling Resolution No. 6 adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies in Venice in 1970, which emphasizes the importance of education in the creation and dissemination of culture,

Recalling also the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, adopted by the twenty-first session of the General Conference in 1980, and in particular paragraph IV concerning the vocation and training of the artist, which calls upon Member States to encourage, at school and from an early age, all measures tending to strengthen respect for artistic creation and the development of artistic vocations,

Convinced that knowledge of the cultural heritage and the practice of the living arts are indispensable both for the stimulation of creativity and for a deeper appreciation of culture in all its forms,

Recommends to Member States that they encourage collaboration in art education between educators and practising writers, artists and performers at all levels of education, formal and non-formal.

CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE, COMMUNICATION

Recommendation No. 88

The Conference,

Noting that the activities of cultural institutions, which have multiplied and diversified as a result of the development of production, are divorced from those of institutions concerned with education and information, and that this situation hinders the co-ordination and harmonious development of cultural activities,

Asserting the importance of integrating the various types of machinery governing activities in the fields of culture, education, information and science,

Considering the important role played by the information media in ensuring the most extensive dissemination possible of culture and of literary and artistic works at the regional, interregional and international levels,

Taking into account the role played by education in the different fields related to the promotion of cultural activities through school and out-of-school programmes,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) ensure that all strata of the population have both access to and the right to culture within a framework of democracy and justice and with respect for the rights of the individual and the community, without any type of imposition;
- (b) consider the diversity of cultural sources and products as an enriching phenomenon accepted by all;
- (c) ensure collaboration among institutions that carry out activities in the fields of culture, education, information and technology by studying the means of integrating and co-ordinating their planning and implementation of their activities and pooling their human and economic resources within the framework of a comprehensive plan;
- (d) encourage the co-operation of existing institutions in the field of culture, education and information in order to increase the effectiveness of cultural action and expand the scope of cultural services;
- (e) stress the importance of such co-operation, particularly with regard to literacy work and the education of adults and girls, so as to make it possible for teaching establishments and adult education centres to combine their efforts, using audio-visual media, with a view to eradicating illiteracy, which is an obstacle to the dissemination of culture;
- (f) provide activities that schools cannot undertake with the means currently at their disposal, for example, by strengthening their contacts with cultural centres and restructuring, developing and expanding the scope of the latter and by making more resources available to museums so as to make them effective instruments of education and culture;
- (g) modify the relationship between schools, on the one hand, and the theatre, cinema, radio, television, press and youth clubs, on the other, in order to make it possible for cultural promotion work and cultural activities to be harmoniously combined;
- (h) employ all means available in and outside schools to develop the aesthetic sensitivities of young people and to train them from childhood to appreciate aesthetic values.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Education and cultural identities

Recommendation No. 89

The Conference,

Aware of the searching investigation carried out since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970), which has highlighted the importance of cultural identity as the living nucleus of any culture,

Recognizing cultural identity as the dynamic principle whereby a society, drawing on its past and freely incorporating foreign elements, pursues the continual process of its evolution,

Recognizing accordingly the importance of all forms of direct or mediated social communication in the life and development of cultures,

Recommends to Member States:

- (a) that emphasis be placed on the notion of cultural identity in formal and non-formal education;
- (b) that, for this purpose, greater attention be paid to national languages and the cultural heritage;
- (c) that an interest in intercultural communication inspire and enrich educational processes;
- (d) that those receiving education be given in this way a deeper sense of their own cultural identity while at the same time acquiring a better understanding of other cultures, so as to produce mutual enrichment.

Education systems and social and cultural realities

Recommendation No. 90

The Conference,

Considering that the extension of the concept of culture to include patterns of thought and behaviour and the attitudes of societies to their present status and their future confirms the view that man is both the chief protagonist and the true purpose of development,

Considering that the notions of cultural identity and of development are complementary and that development should therefore not be received as a transformation imposed from without, disrupting the traditional values and compromising the identity of a people, but should on the contrary take the fullest account of local circumstances and have recourse to flexibly adjusted strategies,

Emphasizing among the fundamental causes of unsatisfactory development the frequent lack of regard for the social and cultural circumstances of the populations concerned and the fact that training is not suited to local conditions,

Convinced of the need to recognize the primacy of the cultural factors peculiar to each society with a view to ensuring:

- (a) the success of any development project centred on man, which in particular presupposes finding points of contact between traditional and modern bodies of knowledge and appropriating new technologies matching the aspirations and felt needs of the countries concerned,
- (b) the most favourable conditions for co-operation and exchanges between countries of differing cultures,

Invites Unesco to assist Member States and the competent authorities in this field in basing their education systems and their training programmes on the social and cultural realities of the societies concerned and highlighting their capacities for endogenous change in the cause of development.

Place of culture in educational syllabuses

Recommendation No. 91

The Conference,

Considering that the documents adopted by the intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies concur in stating that 'culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society',

Bearing in mind that the assertion of cultural identity involves the unrestricted day-to-day practice of the cultural traditions of a social group (national, regional or ethnic),

Recognizing that culture and education are closely linked and that, for that reason, policies in these two fields should be formulated with due regard to one another,

1. Recommends that Member States and the authorities concerned:
 - (a) take account in their educational plans, at all levels of education, of the specific cultural context of the community in which they are to be applied, including the need for the active participation of that community;
 - (b) ensure that materials relating to that cultural context include information that will promote knowledge and proper appreciation of the cultural and natural heritage, and acquaintance with the most vital forms of the community's cultural production;
2. Recommends that the Director-General encourage research into the various cultural contexts to be found in Member States with a view to including teaching about them in the appropriate educational syllabuses.

Interrelationships between culture and education

Recommendation No. 92

The Conference,

Considering that culture represents:

the sum total of the patterns of behaviour and symbols that link individuals and groups to the society to which they belong, as well as,

the linguistic, artistic, technical and scientific heritage and the values underlying the activities and creative work of individuals,

Recalling that the essential objectives of education are:

the personal fulfilment of each individual through the acquisition of knowledge and participation in culture,

the participation of young people in society,

the satisfaction of social development needs as well as the expectations of the beneficiaries of education, and

the development of individual abilities enabling each individual to continue his training throughout his life,

Recommends to Member States and the authorities concerned that:

- (a) the organic and fundamental interrelationships between education and culture should be fully recognized and its implications fully taken into account by those responsible for educational and cultural policies;

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- (b) in this spirit, and within the framework of national education systems, curricula and teaching methods include and make explicit the study of the patterns of behaviour, the values and cultural heritage and patrimony of each society, as well as provide knowledge of other cultures;
- (c) in order to attain these objectives, the study of national languages should be developed and adapted to different educational contexts;
- (d) education should be directed more towards artistic and creative activities based on the national culture and related to other world cultures;
- (e) in this regard modern means of reproduction and communication should be systematically utilized.

Co-ordination of educational and cultural policies

Recommendation No. 93

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation,

Considering the issues included in the agenda of the conference and in the working document entitled 'Problems and Prospects',

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) intensify efforts exerted within the framework of Unesco to combat illiteracy in the Third World as a serious phenomenon which impedes cultural development;
- (b) intensify efforts to co-ordinate educational and cultural policies with a view to developing children's culture on the basis of cultural identity and to bring about exchanges of relevant international experience.

Socio-educational role of the family. International year of the family

Recommendation No. 94

The Conference,

Recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted at the eighteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling the role of the institution of the family in African society, and the concept of 'head of family' in the organization of this institution and the genealogical ties by which it is governed,

Recalling the co-ordination that has always existed between the family and other social institutions,

Recalling the role and responsibilities of first-born children and the aged in community society in Africa,

Considering the dangers that threaten the institution of the family in Africa, which are due to the impact of worldwide crises affecting the family and value systems,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) make efforts to safeguard the social and educational role of the institution of the family in order to ensure the harmonious integration of citizens into the social fabric;
- (b) make efforts to preserve the place of the aged within the family;

2. Invites the Director-General to consider the possibility of organizing an international year of the family and to take measures to strengthen awareness of the importance of the vital role of the family in society.

Children and cultural understandingRecommendation No. 95

The Conference,

Considering that the children of today will be the principal agents in bringing into being an increasingly unified and peaceful world,

Paying tribute to the inspiration which all Member States received from the performance, by 300 young Mexican children, of the dances of seven different countries after only four weeks training by experts from each of those countries,

Recognizing that what adults may see as cultural differences, children can accept, absorb and use with confidence and delight, as part of the common heritage of their world,

Recognizing that such exchanges at the individual and group level, achieved at relatively low cost, would enable materially poorer countries to contribute significantly to the evolving culture of the world,

1. Recommends to Member States that they give to the present generation of the world's children every possible opportunity to understand and share the manifestations of all cultures brought to them by expert and responsible teachers, performers and other bodies from outside their individual countries;
2. Recommends to Unesco that it encourage and initiate such visits between nations of teachers, performing groups and other bodies in order to promote programmes geared to exposing children in each country to the widest possible range of the authentic cultural traditions of others;
3. Recommends that audio-visual documentation and technical assistance should supplement all initial human contacts made during such exchanges and visits.

Teaching about the world cultural heritageRecommendation No. 96

The Conference,

Emphasizing the importance of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, with particular reference to the article which reads: 'Cultural co-operation shall be specially concerned with the moral and intellectual education of young people in a spirit of friendship, international understanding and peace and shall foster awareness among states of the need to stimulate talent and promote the training of the rising generations in the most varied sectors' (Article X),

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

Considering that the international non-governmental organizations make an ever-growing contribution to the promotion of international cultural co-operation based on common interest and in a spirit of mutual understanding,

In the context of preparing for International Youth Year,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) promote comprehensive education by the mass media, in particular radio and television, concerning the cultural heritage of mankind;
 - (b) advise secondary and higher educational institutions to start optional courses, series of lectures aimed at the presentation of mankind's cultural heritage;
 - (c) use bilateral, regional and interregional relations and the potential of non-governmental organizations to promote the exchange of lecturers and educational material and to offer scholarships to study the presentation and teaching of the world cultural heritage;

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2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) envisage the launching of an international study on methods and forms of institutional and non-institutional teaching of mankind's cultural heritage;
- (b) study the possibility of publishing--in co-operation with competent non-governmental organizations--a Unesco manual on the world cultural heritage for youth.

Teaching of history and historical research

Recommendation No. 97

The Conference,

Mindful of the importance that a knowledge and understanding of their past has for any people,

Recognizing the need to include the teaching of history in each nation's cultural plans for its future,

Convinced that the strengthening of national identity is closely related to the knowledge that each people possesses of its history,

Recalling that the intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies in Africa and in Asia emphasized the importance of the teaching of history,

Recognizing that each people should possess a balanced knowledge of its micro-history, its national history and world history,

Recalling that the Constitution of Unesco specifies that one of the purposes of the Organization is to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) encourage the teaching of history as a basic factor in furthering knowledge of their regional cultures and in establishing them more firmly, and in strengthening the sense of national identity and universal understanding;
- (b) support the development of historical research, with emphasis on micro-history;
- (c) ensure that in the preparation of history textbooks, account is taken of the need to acquaint people with the micro-history of the region in which the books are to be used;

2. Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) promote studies relating to micro-history;
- (b) support meetings between specialists in that subject;
- (c) contribute to the development of centres for micro-historical studies in Member States.

Departments of Latin American and Caribbean history and culture

Recommendation No. 98

The Conference,

Considering how important it is for the peoples of the various regions of the world that their identity should be recognized and that the values on which their historical individuality is based should be made known,

Recognizing that various speeches made by the delegates of Member States at the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978), like the declaration which bears the name of that city and a number of the conference's recommendations, stressed that the search for a Latin American identity should be regarded as an instrument for the integration of

America, that it was further considered that culture and education should serve as complementary instruments for the reaffirmation of such ideals of integration, by spreading a knowledge of history and of national cultures; and that it was also recommended that centres for Latin American studies be established in each country for the training of teachers and research workers specializing in the history and culture of the area,

Considering that, with a view to the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the liberator Simón Bolívar, the native country of that illustrious Latin American has planned a wide-ranging programme to commemorate the anniversary, in which other countries of the region and other regions of the world have joined, and that this planning includes programmes for the promotion of Latin American studies at different levels of education and for the establishment of departments of Latin American studies, as has been done in the case of Colombia,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) establish departments of Latin American and Caribbean history and culture in connection with the courses of study for the different levels of their educational systems;
- (b) establish programmes for the training of teachers, researchers and publicists dealing with the history and culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis on integrationist considerations;

2. Recommends that the Director-General take account, when preparing the draft programme and budget, of the possibility of supporting and stimulating such efforts, and of encouraging exchanges of persons, teachers and students involved in such programmes in the countries concerned.

CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Recommendation No. 99

The Conference,

Considering that, under Article I of Unesco's Constitution, the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering also Article 1 of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation of 1966, which stipulates that each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved, that every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture and that in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind,

Recalling General Resolution 2/01 on the programme for natural sciences and their application to development, adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco, which, in paragraph 2(a), authorizes the Director-General to initiate activities to promote better understanding of the nature of science and technology and of their role in a changing society,

Recalling also Resolution 2/02 on the better utilization of science and technology, adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco,

Taking into account paragraph 2(b) of General Resolution 4/01 on the programme for culture and communication, adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco, concerning promotion of appreciation and respect for the cultural identity of individuals, groups, nations and regions, especially by extending the study of the impact of technological and industrial development,

Bearing in mind the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, 1979) and the Meeting on the Place and Role of Cultural Industries in the Cultural Development of Societies (Montreal, 1980),

Convinced that economic and social progress, as well as an improvement in the living conditions of all peoples of the world, depend to a large extent upon the mastery and judicious use of scientific and technological knowledge,

Convinced also that the advancement of science and technology furthers, to a large extent, the endogenous creation and development of cultural industries and the expansion of artistic and cultural exchanges between individuals, countries and regions,

1. Invites Member States to increase significantly their collaboration on the regional and international level, with respect to the exchange of research information and findings related to the inter-relationships of the new technologies and cultures;
2. Thanks the Director-General for his action in promoting cultural, scientific and technological development, as well as for his efforts towards a better understanding of the character and nature of new technologies for the endogenous promotion of cultural identity, the development of cultural industries and the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage;
3. Invites the Director-General:
 - (a) to continue and complete studies undertaken in various cultural areas to develop methods to stimulate understanding of the relationships between cultural development, scientific and technical development and the effects associated with the advancement of modern science and technology;
 - (b) to promote full collaboration between countries and regions to this end;
 - (c) to encourage interchange between workers in the scientific and cultural fields in order to make each aware of the fundamental questions facing the others in our modern world;
 - (d) to give, in the second Medium-Term Plan, particular attention to orientations that are likely to facilitate the implementation of multidisciplinary activities for cultural, scientific and technological development.

Technologies suitable for developmentRecommendation No. 100

The Conference,

Considering that the extension of the concept of culture to include patterns of thought and behaviour and the attitudes of societies to their present status and their future confirms the view that man is both the chief protagonist and the true purpose of development,

Considering the socio-cultural conditions specific to the developing countries and in order to avoid the dangers of simply transferring technologies from the developed countries to the developing countries, which is frequently a factor in unsatisfactory development,

Recommends that all the national and international authorities concerned:

- (a) encourage research programmes on technologies suitable for development;
- (b) assign priority to research that is carried out in the developing countries;
- (c) sustain and increase the number of research programmes undertaken jointly by developing countries and developed countries or by developing countries working among themselves;
- (d) ensure that the research potential of the industrialized countries is at least partially reoriented towards technologies suitable for development.

CULTURE, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Recommendation No. 101

The Conference,

Considering the impact of new telecommunication technologies on the education and cultural sectors,

Considering that the technological progress of the last few years has led to the expansion of cultural industries and noting that while contributing to the increased dissemination of cultural goods, these industries can nevertheless become instruments of cultural dependence and alienation in their own countries as well as in others if, whatever the way in which they are organized and controlled, they disregard the traditional values of society and kindle hopes and aspirations which are not in keeping with the actual needs of its development,

Noting furthermore that the absence of endogenous cultural industries may constitute a source of cultural dependence and give rise to alienation,

Bearing in mind that the new data processing and instantaneous digital transmission technologies are accelerating and centralization of decision-making and decentralizing operational structures, whilst at the same time they are increasing the ease of access to all kinds of transmissions,

Recalling the principles and recommendations formulated by the Intergovernmental Conferences on Communication Policies at San José, Kuala Lumpur and Yaoundé,

Recalling the resolution of the General Conference of Unesco, adopted at its twenty-first session in Belgrade, on the Medium-Term Plan (21 C/Resolution 100), which states that communication is a complex socio-cultural phenomenon, inseparable from political, social, economic, cultural, scientific, educational and technological developments in all nations,

Recalling Recommendation No. 24 on Participation in Cultural Life and the Role of Communication, adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978),

Taking into account the guidelines and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on the Place and Role of Cultural Industries in the Cultural Development of Societies (Montreal, 1980)

Recommendations

Considering the Declaration of Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session, and the Final Report of the International Commission for the Study of the Communication Problems, discussed by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session,

Recalling that the Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries approved the establishment of a new world information and communication order with the aim of preserving their cultures and projecting their image to the world thanks to a balanced flow of information,

Appreciating the provisions of paragraph 36 of the Mexico City Declaration, concerning the free flow and wider and more balanced dissemination of information,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take appropriate measures to study, adopt and carry out co-ordinated education, communication and cultural policies in accordance with an independent development strategy;
- (b) promote the establishment of broadly representative national communication councils to contribute to the identification of needs and priorities in the information and socio-cultural fields;
- (c) continue actively the efforts made at the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the General Conference of Unesco, and take account of the Recommendations proposed in the Final Report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems;
- (d) explore to the fullest extent the possibilities of endogenous development and horizontal co-operation in the field of information and communication in order to strengthen the exchange of programmes and technical collaboration, particularly among developing countries;
- (e) see that their own national and regional cultural values are duly recognized and harmonized vis-à-vis the transnational flow of audio-visual messages;
- (f) study the implications and the medium-term and long-term effects of technological transfer in telecommunications in order to define the choices and priorities for their application and to take them into account in the context of cultural policies;
- (g) evaluate and pool national experience concerning the dangers and damage to which valuable cultural traditions or identifying features may be exposed in consequence of the impact of technological, audio-visual and telecommunications innovations, including transmission by satellite;

2. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to continue his efforts to increase assistance to the developing countries for the organization of their cultural and communication policies;
- (b) to contribute by all the means at his disposal to the strengthening of the objectives formulated in the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);
- (c) to give increased attention to the compilation of the studies and analyses called for in resolution 4/19 of the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco held in Belgrade.

Recommendation No. 102

The Conference,

Considering that communication is one of the constituent elements of culture, since it is at the origin of its formation, acquisition and enrichment and is the means whereby it is expressed and disseminated, and that the right to communicate is a fundamental right of individuals and of the societies they constitute,

Noting the increasingly rapid development of the technologies of electronic communication and the importance of the economic forces they command,

Weighing the impact of this growth and diversification of the means of communication on the everyday life, relationships and value systems of individuals and peoples,

Conscious both of the opportunities and of the risks inherent in such an expansion of the possibilities of social communication,

Anxious to combat the standardization of patterns of living, the functionalization of behaviour and the impoverishment of values that such an upheaval is likely to bring about,

Wishing collaboration to be established among the means of communication with a view to furthering the participation of as many people as possible in cultural life and in the democratization of culture,

Wishing likewise to see them collaborate in the cultural development of individuals and the societies they constitute so as to enable them to have access to the universal,

Considering that cultural identity, while it should not be conceived as a fixed inheritance but rather as a dynamic and creative process whereby a society defines its own identity by drawing on its past and freely incorporating foreign elements, can be directly affected by the way the means of communication are employed,

Recognizing that this collaboration involves choices which are specific to each people,

Referring to the Recommendation on the International Programme for the Development of Communication annexed to resolution 4/21 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, which draws particular attention to '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' (Annex 1, paragraph 1),

Taking note of the efforts made at the second session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which met in Acapulco from 18 to 25 January 1982, to strike a new balance between the abilities of the various regions of the world to express, produce and disseminate messages,

1. Declares:

- (a) that freedom to produce, exchange and disseminate messages, especially in the realm of culture, constitutes a fundamental principle which determines the expression and creativity of any culture;
- (b) that respect for cultural identity implies autonomy of national communication structures and full recognition of the fundamental rules of national life;
- (c) that true reciprocity and balance in communication call for increased co-operation, both international and regional;
- (d) that these three fundamental principles of all cultural policy are indissociable since the freedom to produce, exchange and disseminate messages is only fully meaningful if measures are taken simultaneously to ensure respect for cultural identities and a high degree of co-operation; in the same way, to preserve cultural identity without at the same time reinforcing international co-operation would be to reduce freedom;

2. Invites Unesco and the other international organizations concerned:

- (a) to encourage and support all forms of activity tending to:
 - (i) promote, through the most appropriate forms of communication, better mutual understanding between individuals and peoples of different cultures;
 - (ii) encourage the acquisition and mastery by individuals, and by the societies they constitute, of modern communication techniques, employed in the service of individual and collective cultural creation and expression;
 - (iii) ensure improved preservation and broader dissemination of the heritage of the various cultures;
 - (iv) respect, in communication, the diversity of languages, the plurality of cultures and the specificity of their expression;
 - (v) promote the definition of common rules designed to produce a balance, on the basis of reciprocity, in the international exchange of data, programmes and works, including cinematographic and audio-visual works;
- (b) to pursue their efforts to encourage the introduction of appropriate legislation in respect of intellectual property, associated rights and the protection of intellectual freedoms.

Recommendation No. 103

The Conference,

Considering the ever-increasing role of the mass media in contributing to public opinion and in the spreading of culture,

Noting that the mass media are opening up new opportunities for broadening the access of the people at large to cultural values and securing their active participation in the cultural life of society,

Referring to 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 Unesco in 1978, and the consequent important role of the media,

Emphasizing that the mass media should be utilized more widely to disseminate the ideals of humanism.

1. Recommends that Member States, in accordance with their national legislation:
 - (a) encourage the media to use the resources of culture and information, on behalf of peace and international understanding, to assist the popularization and dissemination of works strengthening the ideals of peace and humanism;
 - (b) support the endeavours of scientific and academic institutions, libraries, museums, theatres and other cultural establishments to make broader use of the mass media to spread knowledge of the achievements and values of national cultures and to protect the distinctive cultural features of peoples;
 - (c) assist the developing countries in establishing and strengthening their national mass media systems as part of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;
 - (d) continue work for the establishment of international guidelines and the conclusion of agreements regarding international exchanges in the field of culture and information, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Constitution of Unesco, and the Declaration on the mass media adopted by Unesco in 1978;
 - (e) take steps to improve the professional standard of people working in the mass media and encourage the use by creative artists of the resources of the audio-visual media, thus adopting an integrated approach to the training of specialists in the field of culture and information;
2. Proposes that the Director-General:
 - (a) include in Unesco's Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, under the Major Programme 'Culture and the future', a programme concerning the role of the mass media in the cultural development of society;
 - (b) make provision in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 for inclusion in the chapter on culture of measures relating to the role of the mass media in the carrying out of cultural policy;
 - (c) continue the working out of the basic principles for a new international information order and consider what account should be taken of the interrelationship of culture and communication;
 - (d) make careful preparations for the conference, scheduled for 1983, on progress in the implementation of the Unesco Declaration on the mass media, with due regard to the cultural aspects thereof;
 - (e) continue providing assistance to Member States, particularly the developing countries, for the professional training of mass media specialists through the rational use of Unesco fellowships and courses, while also supporting appropriate regional projects;
 - (f) in the carrying out of Unesco studies on cultural policy, explore such topics as the role of satellite broadcasting in the dissemination of cultural values, the utilization of the mass media as a means of enhancing cultural democracy, a new international information order and cultural development, the influence of the mass media on traditional and national cultures, and new forms of creative art emerging as a result of technological developments in the media;

- (g) provide for regular publication of appropriate material in the periodicals 'Prospects', 'Cultures' and 'The Unesco Courier' and in other publications of the Organization for the purpose of familiarizing the international community with research and experience in regard to this matter.

Recommendation No. 104

The Conference,

Recalling that in the Constitution of Unesco the Member States of the Organization, believing in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, have expressed their agreement and determination to increase the means of communication between their peoples, and to employ these means for the purposes of understanding and truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives,

Recalling that the Constitution also charges the Organization with collaborating in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication,

Recalling also the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session in 1966 and in particular Article VII.1 which states that 'Broad dissemination of ideas and knowledge, based on the freest exchange and discussion, is essential to creative activity, the pursuit of truth and the development of the personality' and the 1978 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 Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War,

Recalling also the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session in 1980, and in particular Article 8 which invites Member States, without prejudice to the development of national cultures, to assist freer circulation of works of art and take measures to encourage international travel,

Recognizing that freedom from political, ideological and bureaucratic restraints maximizes the opportunities for creative cultural endeavours, individual as well as collective,

Recalling the important role of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) in assisting the developing countries to avail themselves of adequate technology in the development of their national communication systems,

Believing that the freedom to create, share, disseminate and have access to all cultural artefacts, information and ideas within and among nations must be assured to all individuals to the benefit of all people, groups, nations and the world,

Aware of the growing cultural role of the modern media,

Recognizing that while modern technologies offer hitherto unknown possibilities for reaching a large and varied audience, nationally and internationally, they can also have a major impact on the preservation and development of national cultures,

1. Urges Member States to encourage all those involved in and responsible for cultural development to make full use of available means of communication, modern as well as traditional, in their work;
2. Recommends that Unesco in co-operation with other appropriate bodies (both governmental and non-governmental) promote the spread and use of all available technologies in a way that is without prejudice to the development of national cultures, and encourage practical training programmes in association with those technologies;
3. Recommends that the developed countries increase their co-operation with countries of less technological development with a view to expanding their communication systems as an important means of cultural development;
4. Recommends also that all these forms of co-operation undertaken by developed countries with those of less technological development, mutually respect national interests and serve to strengthen cultural identity;
5. Invites the developing countries to expand technical co-operation among themselves in the field of culture and mass communication so as to provide to the recipients of international co-operation in these fields a wider choice of appropriate technologies.

Recommendations

International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Recommendation No. 105

The Conference,

Recognizing the important role that the mass media play as a vehicle for the dissemination of culture,

Appreciating the need in developing countries to try and reach out to all people in different parts of the country with messages that are locally relevant and in harmony with their own national cultural ethos,

Noting with concern that many societies are confronted with an overwhelming number of messages produced externally,

Appreciative of the steps taken by Unesco to assist Member States in this direction and in particular of the establishment of the International Programme for the Development of Communication,

1. Recommends to Member States and Unesco to strengthen and support further the International Programme for the Development of Communication in order to build the essential technical infrastructures in the field of communication in developing countries and also to assist in training of personnel competent to produce locally relevant messages with a view to achieving amongst others the aforesaid objectives;
2. Recommends to the Director-General that a seminar be organized at regional or international level, on the influence of the mass media on cultural identity in the developing countries.

Cultural programmes and training of specialists in the audio-visual field

Recommendation No. 106

The Conference,

Considering that the enormous technological progress achieved in the mass communication media has not been matched either quantitatively or qualitatively by the production of audio-visual programmes and publications of cultural value,

Observing that this lack of programmes of cultural value is largely due to the scarcity of professional staff and technicians specializing in cultural communication,

1. Recommends to Member States that they:
 - (a) provide financial support to promote the production of audio-visual programmes and publications of a cultural nature for mass dissemination;
 - (b) encourage those responsible for the mass communication media to attach due importance to the dissemination of such programmes and publications;
 - (c) establish and support any initiative to train professional staff and specialized technicians in the production of cultural materials for wide dissemination;
2. Recommends that the Director-General provide technical assistance for Member States on request in the production of audio-visual programmes and publications and the training of technicians in this field.

Audio-visual education

Recommendation No. 107

The Conference,

Having regard to the increasingly important role of the audio-visual media in society and the very limited emphasis none the less placed on audio-visual education,

Considering the disparities that exist at the international level regarding the audio-visual education provided by university institutions responsible for such teaching,

Noting that certain institutions concentrate on the humanistic, aesthetic or educational aspects, whilst others emphasize technical questions, all these aspects being on the whole neglected when it comes to using the audio-visual media,

Considering that comparative critical analysis and the pooling of experience are effective ways of establishing international inter-university co-operation,

1. Deems it necessary to study the question more thoroughly through problem-oriented research which could be entrusted to competent international organizations (such as the International Film and Television Council (IFTC) and the International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (CILECT) and to meetings of experts and specialists;
2. Believes that from such research international guidelines would emerge for university teaching on the audio-visual media and audio-visual techniques.

Sound and visual recording of writers and artists

Recommendation No. 108

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that cultural heritage includes not only monuments, sites and movable objects to be collected by museums, but includes the origins, meanings and symbols conveyed by art and literature, languages and oral traditions, arts and crafts and folklore, beliefs, rites and games, in the sense that cultural heritage embraces both the physical presences and spiritual values of artists and writers,

Taking into account the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the Member States of Unesco at the fourteenth session of its General Conference, believing in the pursuit of truth and knowledge, having agreed, and determined, to develop and increase the means of communication between them,

Mindful that modern electronic services -- video-cassettes, light super-8 camera filming, holography -- exercise a second creative faculty, that of the cinematic arts and technology by film artists,

Recognizing the value of the preservation of cultural goods and services as well as capturing permanently the lives and works of artists and writers who are still living on these new forms of electronic media,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) think of bringing out artists and writers from their workshops and retreats to the attention of the rest of the world, by recording their works and presence for storage in archives of electronic film media;
 - (b) create, by multiplier effect, both activities of the imagination and preservation activities among contemplative artists and writers, by the filming of cinematic artists;
2. Recommends that the Director-General:
 - (a) include in Unesco's Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, under the major programme 'Culture and the Future', a multimedia and literary project: 'To record and film living voices and works of writers and artists from all over the world';
 - (b) to support an interregional project between the Film Centre of the University of the Philippines and other cinematographic arts centres, to record the living voices and moving images of artists and writers, and to extend the project to universities and cinematographic centres;
 - (c) to provide for a preliminary study of the logistics, content and procedures for such a project with both Member States involved and the Unesco Secretariat.

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Video-technology, a means of cultural expression

Recommendation No. 109

The Conference,

Recalling the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, in which it is stated that 'moving images constitute new forms of expression, particularly characteristic of present-day society, whereby an important and ever-increasing part of contemporary culture is manifested',

Convinced of the growing influence of technology on culture,

Aware of the practical value of video-technology and of today's serial copying capacity, coupled with the fact that these facilities are, or soon will be, generally available,

Appreciating the extensive possibilities for effective use of video-technology in the inexhaustible range of subject and form characteristic of cultural information and of education, in the advancement of man's knowledge of nature and of countries and peoples, in the study of the most diverse branches of science and technology, and in connection with entirely novel means of acquainting people with particular art forms such as films, theatre, architecture, the fine and applied arts, music and literature,

Aware that there are at present possibilities for more scientific and artistic programmes and that video-technology is an excellent vehicle for such presentation as a means of cultural expression,

1. Recommends that the Director-General launch a worldwide campaign of explanation to show the huge potential offered for the purposes of cultural development by the widespread utilization of video-technology;
2. Further recommends that the Director-General study the possibility of establishing a Unesco international library of video programmes reflecting basic world cultural values and including selected cultural and educational material, to be called the 'Treasure-house of world culture', and to that end establish an editorial committee which would prepare special video-cassettes, etc., dealing, for instance, with outstanding world figures, folklore, world monuments of culture, music and so forth, the general aim being to assist the development of culture and the enrichment of mankind as a whole.

PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES - CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Recommendation No. 110

The Conference,

Considering that the development of cultural industries has become a major factor in our cultural environment,

Considering that, in the areas of publishing, the press, the cinema and the mass communication media, the development of such industries has considerably increased the possibilities of distribution, thereby creating opportunities for cultural enrichment, and has made it easier for more attention to be paid to other media,

Aware also that impoverishment and growing uniformity of cultural goods may result from the activities of cultural industries and be detrimental to cultural identity,

1. Invites Unesco, in the interests of respect for cultural identity and its creative potential, and of the mutual enrichment of cultures:
 - (a) to continue the studies it is at present carrying out on the place occupied by foreign cultural products - and the nationality of those products - in the Member States consumption of cultural goods;

- (b) to include studies on the developing countries' capacity for the production and distribution of cultural goods in its future programmes, and to have an inventory made of those countries' needs;
2. Invites Unesco and the institutions providing development aid to support the establishment of local and regional infrastructures for the production and distribution of cultural goods, and for the training of the specialists and technicians required to run them;
 3. Invites Unesco, drawing on the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, to extend assistance to developing countries for the co-production of original films and audio-visual works.

Recommendation No. 111

The Conference,

Noting the backwardness of most developing countries in the field of cultural industrialization, and noting that these countries are obliged to meet their requirements by importation from abroad,

Noting that this situation is bound to aggravate the risk of cultural dependence which negatively affects cultural identity and hinders the development of authentic culture in the countries concerned,

Considering that these countries must be encouraged to define objectives, develop plans and elaborate policies for cultural industries,

Emphasizing the important role assumed by Unesco and the competent regional organizations in providing technical and material support in this field,

1. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) provide the means for disseminating culture on the largest scale, especially by expanding the use of new techniques for this purpose;
 - (b) emphasize that the continuation of cultural activity requires permanent cultural security so as to meet the various requirements and ensure the supply of continuously needed equipment and tools, diversify the infrastructures required for cultural development, and concentrate above all on developing cultural industries in order to provide the cultural products needed by the population as an important element in maintaining its national identity and resisting cultural dependence;
 - (c) endeavour to facilitate the transfer of advanced technological experience in the field of cultural industries, and support the projects of developing countries aimed at establishing modern cultural industries designed to help them perform their role in cultural dissemination, and improve their contribution to the enrichment of and influence upon human culture;
 - (d) establish bilateral and multilateral co-operation and exchange of experience in the field of cultural industries;
2. Invites Unesco and the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), within the limits of available resources, to provide advice and technical and financial assistance to developing countries upon their request, so as to enable them to determine objectives, develop plans and formulate policies for cultural industrialization;
3. Invites Unesco also to take into consideration the requirements of Member States in preparing the Draft Medium-Term Plan.

Recommendation No. 112

The Conference,

Considering that the media have made it possible to exert influence on public opinion and on populations and that these increasingly sophisticated communication techniques prove very costly and make great demands on the technical and financial resources of developing countries,

Considering that the use of these media is increasingly becoming a vital factor in the establishment of a more equitable international information order and of more balanced cultural exchanges between developed and developing countries,

Convinced of the need to nurture in developing countries cultural industries of the type most likely to help the general public to have access to and participate in information activities, artistic and scientific creation, and cultural and social life in general,

Recognizing the need, in the context of the recuperation and defence of cultural identity, to acquire the necessary information media and to increase the production by nationals of programmes which would be accessible to the majority of the population and based in the main on their realities,

Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) assist Member States, at their request, in undertaking studies to evaluate the various kinds of influence exerted by the international media on the populations of developing countries;
- (b) organize a seminar on the impact of cultural industries on the developing countries, taking into account the problem of their cultural identity;
- (c) assist Member States, at their request, and in the context of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), in the implementation of strategies which would encourage the establishment at subregional and national level of the administrative and technical infrastructures that will enable the cultural industries to produce their own information and cultural programmes.

Recommendation No. 113

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the great expansion of cultural industries in recent times, mainly as a result of the mass propagation of audio-visual techniques,

Considering that the great variety of cultural industry products is destined to have ever greater effects on the cultural and social life of peoples,

Considering further that indigenous cultural industries can make a notable contribution to strengthening the cultural identity of peoples, to diversifying the range of cultural goods available and to disseminating knowledge of the achievements of different cultures in all geographic areas of the world,

Observing that the involvement of cultural industries in the economies of nations has grown impressively in recent years and now constitutes a significant area of productive activity,

Bearing in mind:

- (a) that the great technological advances in the dissemination of information have transformed the means of spreading and promoting culture, and that recordings of music or audio-visual works are outstanding and irreplaceable means of bringing the cultures of different peoples closer to one another and establishing interrelations between them;
- (b) that in bringing about such interrelations, local cultures should be respected and encouraged and, at the same time, legitimately reproduced works should be duly protected, in accordance with the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention, the Rome Convention of 1961 and the Geneva Convention of 1971, the Florence Agreement and the resolution adopted at the world forum of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on the pirating of phonograms and videograms;

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) reaffirm the idea that phonograms and videograms are cultural materials, incorporating artistic or scientific works, and deserve legal protection at the national and international levels, being based in the latter case on the above-mentioned agreements and conventions;
- (b) ensure that the incentives they offer to their creative artists and cultural industries engaged in the recording and diffusion of national works performed by artistes of the country constitute appropriate means for the affirmation of national cultures;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) intensify studies on the influence of the products of cultural industries on the life of societies and on matters relating to the economics of culture;
- (b) request the World Bank and regional and subregional development organizations to establish preferential credit lines to stimulate and promote national cultural industries that will contribute to strengthening national identity, making a greater variety of products available to the people and publicizing the values of indigenous creativity.

Recommendation No. 114

The Conference,

Considering that the marketing of cultural goods and services is a factor having a profound effect on the efficacy of their circulation, distribution and consumption,

Noting that commerce in culture is handled by a broad range of theatrical impresarios, booksellers, film exhibitors and distributors, proprietors of art galleries, antique dealers and other workers whose importance in the development of culture has not been sufficiently considered,

Recognizing that specialized training of professional personnel is advisable to ensure the efficient performance of tasks, the proper division of labour and responsibilities, and the better ordering of professional ethics,

Considering that it is advisable for cultural entrepreneurs to have a share in the formulation of cultural policies,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) consider and put into effect measures that will contribute to improve standards, and the recognition and protection of impresarios and workers engaged in cultural commerce;
- (b) facilitate the various procedures involved in cultural commerce by promoting coverage of adequate quality and quantity and by ensuring that the whole population has access to cultural goods and services;
- (c) consider plans for the general development and training of impresarios and other workers concerned with the marketing of culture;
- (d) provide, to the extent possible, for impresarios and workers concerned with cultural commerce to have a share in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of cultural policies.

Promotion of books and written media

Recommendation No. 115

The Conference,

Mindful of the essential role of books and writings in cultural development, both as a source of culture and as an instrument for the dissemination of knowledge and a particularly effective means of cultural communication,

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Noting that marked imbalances still exist in the world with regard to capacity for the production, distribution and dissemination of written materials, and to the availability of publications,

Underlining the need to correct those imbalances,

Recalling the efforts made by Unesco since the International Book Year (1972) to make the international community aware of the problems relating to books and the availability of publications and, in particular, the recommendations made by the Congress on Universal Access to Publications (Paris, May 1982) and by the World Congress on Books (London, July 1982),

Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) launch, within the limits of budgetary resources and with the collaboration of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, an extensive programme for the worldwide promotion of books and written materials, which might include:
 - (i) a systematic survey of needs with respect to books and written material, particularly in the countries most lacking in that regard, either from the point of view of production and distribution or from that of the training of professional personnel;
 - (ii) determination of flexible strategies for the establishment and development in countries which are inadequately equipped in this respect, of national or subregional infrastructures for the production of books and written materials, and for encouraging the establishment of appropriate distribution systems;
 - (iii) continuation of activities already started for the promotion of literacy in national languages and, in that context, the development of the publication of works in such languages;
 - (iv) promotion of reciprocity in cultural exchanges in the field of books by encouraging the promotion in industrialized countries of works published in developing countries;
- (b) collaborate, in the implementation of these activities, with other regional or interregional organizations for cultural co-operation, both governmental and non-governmental as well as foundations.

Promotion of books in Africa

Recommendation No. 116

The Conference,

Considering that a people is not free if it does not exercise its inalienable right to creative initiative and enjoy the benefit of its own heritage,

Considering that books are an important instrument of cultural development,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Member States and international organizations such as Unesco in the field of literacy work and education in general,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) encourage initiative in literary, artistic and scientific creation by all possible means;
- (b) encourage the dissemination of African works in universities, schools, museums and libraries;
- (c) formulate a judicious publishing policy to provide the logistic bases required for the development of book publication;
- (d) take concerted measures to adopt and harmonize customs legislation conducive to the circulation of books and other publications among the Member States;

Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) assist, within the framework of existing librarian training centres, in establishing and promoting training and refresher courses for book dealers;
- (b) provide moral and financial support for the periodic organization of books fairs in Africa.

World Book Congress

Recommendation No. 117

The Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the World Congress on Books held in London in June 1982 attracted more than 200 participants from all regions and all the book professions,

Noting also that discussion at the congress was focused on the following six target areas:

- (a) formulation of a book strategy,
 - (b) recognition that the book industry is a vital industry,
 - (c) integration of the new technologies into the book chain,
 - (d) creation of a reading environment in all types and at all levels of society,
 - (e) stimulation of international co-operation to build national book capacities,
 - (f) increase in the two-way flow of books across borders,
1. Expresses its satisfaction with the successful outcome of the congress;
 2. Affirms its conviction that books can continue for the foreseeable future to play a vital role in the harmonious development of all cultures, in strengthening intercultural relationships, thereby contributing to better international understanding and the safeguarding of peace and in the dissemination of knowledge;
 3. Recognizes the importance for the future of the book of the 'London Declaration' and the general recommendation adopted by acclamation at the close of the congress;
 4. Urges the Director-General to circulate to all Member States as soon as possible the 'London Declaration' and the general recommendation adopted by the congress in order that these may be taken into account during the discussion of the second Medium-Term Plan at the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference;
 5. Invites Member States to study carefully the 'London Declaration' and the general recommendation adopted by the congress.

CULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

Cultural development policies

Recommendation No. 118

The Conference,

Considering that the chief purposes of cultural development are to contribute to the proper use of what has been inherited from the past and to promote the development of living cultures, and that it should

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consequently be viewed in terms of receptiveness to all forms of creativity and of stimulus to individual and collective creativity,

Considering that cultural development should allow of increasing democratization of culture:

by helping to familiarize as many people as possible with works, and affording them opportunities for the practice of creative art,

by enlisting the participation of all in realization of the cultural potential of society,

Recognizing that cultural development should preserve creative artists' freedom of expression and promote their recognition by society, in line with the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session (Belgrade, 1980),

Considering that the cultural development of societies is essential for the establishment of a dialogue of cultures based on mutual contributions and cross-fertilization,

Emphasizing that by assisting the development of culture, cultural development is an important factor in the overall development and balance of societies,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to consider all these aspects when deciding on their cultural policies, particularly with regard to the training of those undertaking cultural development work;
- (b) to increase the number of contacts between key national officials of the various countries for the carrying out of joint activities and the increase of exchanges;

2. Invites Unesco:

- (a) to do more to encourage the preservation and promotion of cultures and inter-cultural exchanges;
- (b) to gather material for obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the criteria of cultural development and its relationship with overall development;

3. Invites Member States and Unesco to provide support for the carrying out of the cultural policies of the developing countries.

Establishment of agencies to take charge of cultural affairs

Recommendation No. 119

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the recognized importance of culture as a factor in the integration and orientation of general social policies,

Considering that the function and responsibilities of government agencies responsible for the planning, administration and financing of cultural activities should be placed in the context of political decision-making, and that 75 per cent of the Member States of Unesco have a ministry or central agency in charge of cultural affairs,

Recommends to the Member States which have not yet done so:

- (a) the establishment, enhancement and appropriate structuring of agencies in charge of cultural affairs, within existing budgetary constraints, and the formulation of their purpose and functions, taking carefully into account Unesco guidelines on the links between culture and other fields of human activity, with a view to shaping an all-inclusive cultural policy that is not limited to a single aspect of personality; and
- (b) the affirmation of culture as a spiritual and material force that should have an effect on the life of the community, by offering not a panacea, but an exemplary illustration of ways in which the dignity of humankind can be asserted through the assertion of one's own dignity.

Cultural management and administration modelsRecommendation No. 120

The Conference,

Recognizing that, throughout the twelve years that have elapsed since the Venice conference, as shown by the experience accumulated by Member States, there has been an evident need for special attention to be paid to the use of appropriate instruments to ensure that the approach to cultural administration makes due allowance for cultural development,

Considering the efforts made by Unesco through its specific recommendations for the standardization of financial statistics for this sector,

Recognizing the experience some Member States have acquired in the inventorying of human and material resources in the sector,

Taking into account the fact that there are still a number of structural obstacles that reveal a lack of consistency between administrative capacity and cultural policies,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Organization of American States in holding meetings of experts in cultural administration for the discussion of specific problems of cultural administration,

Recalling that the Director-General invited Member States to include economists and administrators concerned with culture in their delegations to this meeting,

Considering those efforts to be in line with a general diagnosis of the situation suggesting that cultural administration patterns represent an important item for an exchange of opinions among experts, as it is on such exchanges that the success or failure of cultural policies depends,

Realizing that the processes of decentralization, participation, regionalization and financing of the cultural dimension of development are dependent on the general structure of the sector,

Invites the Director-General to promote the pooling of recent experience in the consolidation of new cultural administration patterns.

Machinery for the administration of cultural affairs in Latin America and the CaribbeanRecommendation No. 121

The Conference,

Considering that conferences on cultural policy should become effective instruments for decision-making on the cultural development of Member States,

Recognizing the practical consequences of the ever greater application of planning to the administration of culture,

Given that the convergence between the recommendation of the Director-General of Unesco that invitations should be extended to economists and experts on cultural administration and the meeting recently held by the Organization of American States in Washington for those responsible for cultural policies in Latin America and the Caribbean reveals a current concern that there should be a pooling of experience between institutions and individuals directly involved in the financing of cultural action,

Recommends that the Director-General convene a meeting of experts on the planning and administration of culture for the Latin American and Caribbean region for the purpose of identifying appropriate machinery and procedures for cultural administration and the exchange of practical experience in this field.

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Financing of cultural development

Recommendation No. 122

The Conference,

Recognizing that to focus on development in cultural terms implies some reformulation of public expenditure,

Deeming that intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies should become effective instruments for decision-making on the cultural development of Member States,

In view of the practical knowledge of cultural planning and administration derived from the experience of the Member States and from the recommendations of previous conferences,

Convinced that the cultural sphere offers a genuine opportunity to introduce changes in economic and administrative systems and in cultural systems themselves as a means of seeking new directions for social development,

Bearing in mind that the cultural action of states can assist in reducing the inequalities of the economic development that has been achieved over the past forty at great cost to society,

Recognizing that the cultural sector still receives scant financial support in the majority of Member States,

Aware of the concern which has been expressed in various international forums regarding budgetary deficiencies and the problems they generate for the full implementation of cultural policies,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) consider the desirability of setting aside for culture, having regard to the particular policy of each country, a percentage compatible with the total amount of the national budget;
- (b) recommend the authorities concerned to study the possibility of establishing a model for the study of cultural problems, which would include:
 - (i) an inventory of the institutions and bodies involved at different levels in development programmes;
 - (ii) a comparison of existing legislation in the field;
 - (iii) a comparative study of the administrative and internal co-ordination structures of the Member States;
- (c) take account of the conclusions of the international seminar on the financing of culture, held in Madrid in March 1982 (International Fund for the Promotion of Culture);

2. Invites the Director-General to strengthen mechanisms to consolidate the standardization of statistics relating to the financing of public sector cultural activities in the Member States, a standardization process whose results--for example the regional distribution of cultural expenditures and their proper apportionment by area in accordance with the priorities and needs expressed by each--can, *inter alia*, through the establishment of a percentual parameter, constitute a useful reference for the allocation of budgetary resources for cultural development.

Recommendation No. 123

The Conference,

Affirming that integrated overall development requires an organic link between cultural development and socio-economic development,

Considering the need to incorporate a cultural strategy in overall development plans,

Having regard to the fact that the growing need of society for cultural goods and services requires a new approach to the financing of culture,

Noting that it is becoming necessary for private enterprises, organizations and institutions to join forces with regional and international organizations to take an active part in cultural development by financing activities in this field,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) endeavour to locate sources of finance for cultural development projects undertaken in countries which, because of their limited financial resources, have difficulty in establishing a balance between their cultural and economic development;
- (b) take advantage of all available sources for the financing of cultural projects, including:
 - (i) the budgetary and extra-budgetary resources of each state;
 - (ii) bilateral and multilateral co-operation;
 - (iii) private bodies and institutions;
 - (iv) regional organizations operating in the cultural field;
 - (v) international organizations and institutions, notably Unesco;
- (c) rationalize cultural expenditure and take the economic aspects of cultural action into account in discussions concerning the social situation and in choosing between the various options open to society; establish an order of priorities for cultural budgets; apportion budgetary resources appropriately between these projects; exploit existing possibilities, including the social communication media of other institutions or bodies; encourage initiatives taken by cultural associations and appeal to them for voluntary help.

Recommendation No. 124

The Conference,

Considering that specific, appropriate and adequate financing is an indispensable requirement for the implementation of coherent, sustained cultural policies and for harmonious development,

Aware that cultural development, a basic dimension of the processes of social change, requires adequate financing to permit the formulation of cultural policies and plans,

1. Recommends that Member States and the appropriate national authorities:
 - (a) promote the creation, especially in the developing countries, of high-level specialized institutions dedicated to the promotion and administration of cultural activities, and guarantee the effective, stable functioning of these institutions, pledging the funds needed to develop their plans and budgets;
 - (b) encourage the assignment of financial resources to cultural activities in accordance with their economic possibilities;
 - (c) take into account the role of the state in financing cultural activities, especially as regards such basic investments as cultural complexes, centres of higher education and cultural research centres, and recognize the need to ensure that financial resources are available for carrying out current cultural activities;
 - (d) pay special attention to the development of the production and dissemination of cultural goods and services, through the creation and maintenance of industries, support for handicrafts production, the distribution of cultural goods, the promotion of appropriate centres and premises providing cultural services and the greatest possible expansion of facilities that promote the development of artistic and cultural production, to benefit the vast majority of the population;
 - (e) create and promote their own cultural industries, especially in the developing countries, using national resources and helping to strengthen national identity and a correct international appreciation of their own values and traditions;

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2. Invites the Director-General to encourage international agencies and the developed countries to provide assistance for all activities related to the developing countries' promotion of their own cultural industries, which may take the form of technical advice, donations or other forms of co-operation.

Recommendation No. 125

The Conference,

Considering the decisive importance of funding sources in connection with the production of cultural goods,

Having regard to the manifestly successful experiments carried out by Argentina, such as the establishment of the National Arts Fund and the creation of the Cultural Finance Centre,

Recommends that Member States encourage the establishment of organizations, foundations and other types of agencies for the financing of cultural activities and products.

Cultural foundations

Recommendation No. 126

The Conference,

Considering that the financing of cultural development is a fundamental element that should be taken into account in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, bearing in mind the many existing sources of financing, including international and national sources and public, private and combined public and private sources,

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970) recommended to Member States that they stimulate, by legislation and other means, the establishment and development of national and international foundations with cultural objectives, and that Unesco should collaborate with such foundations,

Recognizing that the right to establish foundations to promote the common good and the general interest should be recognized as a right of natural and moral persons, which is of social and cultural importance as it is based on the right to freedom,

Considering that various Member States already possess national cultural legislation specifically concerned with the establishment, organization and functioning of foundations which are considered as non-profit-making institutions formed for the common good with resources dedicated to the social interest and the benefit of unidentified persons,

Bearing in mind that foundations are private cultural institutions created to finance the community's cultural development whose activities should be promoted by the public authorities by means of legal, legislative and fiscal provisions designed to encourage the collaboration of private patronage and the availability of private sector resources for such financing,

Recalling that the Venice conference stressed the importance of private financing in the implementation of cultural policies and the desirability of enacting legislation to promote cultural foundations and cultural co-operation among them,

Further recalling that the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, 1972) (i) noted that freely constituted foundations and associations in the field of culture can provide both useful community services and practical and significant opportunities for creative artists and researchers, and (ii) recommended Member States to promote steps to establish foundations formed for cultural and social purposes and develop them in accordance with the ideals and objectives of Unesco, which was in turn (iii) recommended to co-operate with such foundations within the framework of its programme,

Reaffirming that the work of cultural foundations constitutes an ideal framework for collaboration between public and private initiative with a view to providing appropriate and sufficient financing for

activities, areas and functions related to cultural policies, involving all sectors of the community on a broad basis,

Bearing in mind that private, public and semi-public foundations have made important contributions to the financing of artistic creation, of the cultural heritage, of cultural dissemination and training, and of various public cultural services, as well as to regional and interregional cultural co-operation, as was stressed at the International Seminar on the Financing of Culture (Madrid, 1982),

Recognizing that the work accomplished by the Argentine congresses of cultural foundations and by various national and international symposia and meetings related to the foundation movement represents a significant and valuable contribution to better understanding and knowledge of the activities and role of foundations in financing the cultural development of the community,

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978), aware that cultural development, a fundamental and inseparable dimension of the processes of social change, requires adequate financing to permit the formulation of cultural plans and policies, recommended that the Member States of the region initiate and pursue policies to support the work of private, non-profit-making cultural foundations and institutions through appropriate financial support systems,

Stressing that the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session (Belgrade, 1980), invited the Director-General to pursue and extend the relations between Unesco and those foundations which devote the whole or part of their resources to providing aid in the fields of education, science and technology, the social sciences, and culture and communication, and for that purpose authorized him to establish relations of co-operation with such foundations as a means of implementing projects and activities included in the programme and budget of Unesco, with particular reference to those likely to strengthen its contribution to development (21 C/Resolution 7.12),

1. Invites Member States to promote the work of cultural foundations as effective sources of finance for cultural activities;
2. Suggests to the General Conference of Unesco that in the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 it include a specific programme for the promotion and clarification of institutional and financial relations among the foundations, the cultural development of the community, national cultural policies and international cultural co-operation;
3. Invites the Director-General to provide support, within the framework of Unesco's programme, for the organization of symposia, congresses, seminars and other events to study the problems of cultural foundations in the various regions constituted by the Member States.

International Fund for the Promotion of Culture

Recommendation No. 127

The Conference,

Recalling 18 C/Resolution 3.332 of the eighteenth session of the General Conference of Unesco by virtue of which the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture was established and its statutes adopted,

Recalling further the resolution of the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco, held at Belgrade in 1980, which addressed an appeal to all Member States and other public and private institutions to support the Fund,

Noting with appreciation the fact that a large number of governments and institutions have responded generously to these appeals,

Conscious of the urgent need to augment further the resources of the Fund, and

Desirous of the diversification and extension of the activities of the Fund,

1. Invites Member States and other public and private institutions to continue their efforts to augment the resources of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture;

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2. Requests the Administrative Council of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, through the Director-General of Unesco:
 - (a) to continue to provide assistance and loans at low rates of interest to project beneficiaries;
 - (b) to give even greater attention to meeting the training needs of culture specialists from developing countries.

Training of cultural development personnel

Recommendation No. 128

The Conference,

Considering that cultural policies require for their implementation persons appropriately trained in the various conceptual, programming and technical and administrative activities that support such policies,

Considering that the active participation of the socio-cultural community in the planning, implementation and evaluation of cultural activity is substantially facilitated if the members of that community are provided with knowledge of this field,

Considering that endogenous development is founded on the ability of the socio-cultural community consciously to assume its traditions and the cultural values it constantly produces, to disseminate them and to organize itself on the basis of methods of training, organization and dissemination of this kind,

Recognizing that in the co-ordination of the processes that converge to promote what we conceive to be man's integral development, training assumes a conceptual dimension that goes beyond mere specialization and becomes an ongoing activity that is incorporated with other development processes in a single whole in which it is not possible to dissociate training from research, diagnosis or planning, still less from the constant analysis of day-to-day practices,

Recommends that the Member States:

- (a) pay particular attention, in addition to promoting training in the various areas of self-expression through the arts and handicrafts and cultural activity in general, to scientific and technical training in matters related to the preparation of policies and the programming and administration of cultural development;
- (b) place special emphasis on experimentation with whatever methods and styles of training may emerge from the analysis of the direct social practice of those who are engaged in cultural activity, thereby helping to promote a dynamic process of regionalization, participation and democratization in cultural development;
- (c) establish mechanisms for the exchange of experience at the national, regional and world levels regarding the dynamics and identification of training methods based on the actual practice of cultural workers.

Recommendation No. 129

The Conference,

Recalling that the existence of well-trained personnel is a main prerequisite for stimulating the participation of the people at large in cultural life,

Acknowledging the fact that in the cultural field there should be room for personnel with a wide range of educational and vocational backgrounds,

Recognizing the continuing need to train personnel in all areas of cultural development: research, administration, planning, cultural stimulation and dissemination,

Recalling the emphasis placed on such training by the various regional conferences on cultural policies,

Welcoming the efforts which have already been made to meet these needs at the national, regional and international levels,

Welcoming also the practical assistance and support extended by Unesco,

1. Recommends that Member States assist Unesco in the identification of relevant and appropriate training facilities which could assume a wider role at the regional or subregional level;
2. Recommends that Unesco continue to make adequate provision within its future programmes:
 - (a) to support the development of schemes for the training of specialists, organizers, animateurs, administrators and others responsible for carrying out cultural policy programmes in its Member States;
 - (b) to give increasing recognition to the role of existing training facilities in these fields and to the development of regional and subregional networks of training institutions;
 - (c) to award fellowships to nationals of Member States which do not have suitable training schemes.

Recommendation No. 130

The Conference,

Considering the importance of training in the area of cultural activities and the need to increase the competence of the specialized staff responsible for administering cultural institutions and organizing their activities,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Unesco conferences on the training of cultural development staff in general and of cultural activities organizers in particular,

1. Recommends that Member States work for the establishment or development of institutions concerned with the training of cultural activities personnel and for the formation of co-operation and exchange links between them;
2. Requests Unesco, within the limits of available resources to continue furnishing its material assistance and advisory services to existing national institutions for the training of cultural activities organizers, and to offer the same support to those which may be established by Member States in the future.

Recommendation No. 131

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the advances to be noted in the planning, management and techniques of the in-service training of personnel,

Considering in particular the criterion that such training should--without neglecting the efficiency and quality of individual performance--also benefit the individual himself by enabling him, through his working relations, to develop his potential, enrich his contacts with and participation in society, satisfy his personal expectations with regard to self-fulfilment and self-improvement, and take his due place in the specific culture of the place in which he works and the general culture of which it forms part,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) devote attention, on an appropriate scale and with the necessary urgency, to the in-service training of cultural administration personnel of all categories, with the following objectives:

Recommendations

- (i) intellectual and technical participation of the type required for each specific job;
 - (ii) introduction to the general operative criteria applying to the policy, planning, administration and financing of cultural development;
 - (iii) understanding and analysis of the major cultural problems, trends and activities of their country;
 - (iv) opportunities for every employee to participate freely, in accordance with his or her own desires, aspirations and aptitudes, in creative aesthetic activities;
- (b) consider the above-mentioned activities as an investment in human capital, an obligation of society towards the individual worker, and a valuable contribution to the community's quality of life and include them within paid working hours.

Training of copyright specialists

Recommendation No. 132

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that creativity and creative intellectual work are an essential factor in the development of the peoples' culture,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and production of artistic and intellectual works require a framework of law which is adapted to the needs of each country, but which is also in accordance with the internationally recognized principles set forth in the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 revised in 1971,

Bearing in mind, furthermore, the efforts made by Unesco through the International Copyright Information Centre to facilitate access to works protected by copyright,

1. Recognizes that account must be taken of the fact that copyright is an essential factor for the promotion and protection of creativity and creative intellectual work, and for the cultural development of peoples;
2. Recommends to the Director-General that special attention be given in the programme of Unesco to the training of copyright specialists, in order to take advantage of Unesco's experience in that area and to use that experience, in accordance with the needs of the different states, to improve the promotion and protection of artistic and intellectual works.

Research into the economic aspects of cultural development

Recommendation No. 133

The Conference,

Emphasizing the connection between economic development and cultural development,

Underlining the importance of the influence of culture on economic growth, a pre-condition for social and cultural progress,

Noting that cultural development in itself must be encouraged by providing and making efficient use of the necessary material, financial and human resources,

Stressing that the pre-conditions are developed in the various countries to a very different degree,

Underlining the significance of a better foundation for decisions on cultural policy in the light of the existing limited resources and facilities,

Recalling the activities of Unesco and of many Member States aimed at research into the economic problems of cultural development,

Invites the Director-General of Unesco, within the limits of existing resources:

- (a) to promote research into the economic problems of cultural development and to inform on the experience gathered in the countries;
- (b) to envisage in the programme for 1984-1985 the organization of an international conference on the subject 'Economics of Cultural Development as a Field of Cultural Policies';
- (c) to initiate and to promote at international level studies on the theoretical and practical problems of the 'Economy of Culture'.

Interdisciplinary research and studies on cultural policies

Recommendation No. 134

The Conference,

Having surveyed the development that has taken place in the field of culture and cultural policies since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970),

Noting the accelerated change in cultural communication due to a large extent to the introduction of new technologies,

Considering that this qualitative change in cultural communication is characterized by continuous innovation,

Recognizing that these innovative processes are raising new challenges with regard to the formulation of national cultural policies,

Bearing in mind the importance of the contribution which the humanities and the social sciences can make in providing data which can serve as an aid to decision-making in the field of cultural policies,

Acknowledging the need for humanistic and scientific policies to take into account data relating to present-day changes in cultural communication and innovative processes in this field,

Emphasizing the necessity for all disciplines to become more fully aware of the great potential inherent in the humanities, science and technology,

1. Invites Member States to encourage research programmes which will narrow the gap between humanistic culture and scientific culture and yield data which can serve as an aid to decision-making in the field of cultural policies;
2. Invites the Director-General to give due consideration to ongoing interdisciplinary research and studies concerning cultural innovation taking place under the impact of new technologies when preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

Evaluation of cultural policies

Recommendation No. 135

The Conference,

Aware of the fact that cultural development policies presuppose structures capable of encouraging cultural life at all levels,

Acknowledging the need for an integration of cultural development with economic and social development,

Convinced that the success of cultural policies depends first and foremost on the active participation of the people at large in cultural life and that, therefore, the population at large should participate also in the formulation of cultural policies,

Recommendations

Considering that a continuous evaluation of cultural activities is required and that, therefore, cultural policies should be made an object of formal research,

Acknowledging that the results of such research should be made accessible to the population at large in order to enable as many people as possible to become aware of cultural issues,

Recommends to Member States:

- (a) to encourage research programmes which can contribute to the evaluation of cultural policies;
- (b) to encourage the widest possible dissemination of data and research results pertaining to cultural life, including an increased effort to disseminate Unesco publications.

Dissemination and exchange of cultural data

Recommendation No. 136

The Conference,

Considering that efforts should be made to communicate the greatest possible amount of information and knowledge to the greatest possible number of individuals, so as to foster the cultural enrichment of individuals and societies,

Considering that culture cannot be viewed merely as an ornament of everyday life, the access to and enjoyment of which is the prerogative of a social minority that can use it to differentiate themselves and set themselves apart from the rest of the community,

Considering that it is the duty of all organizations performing cultural functions to make available to all individuals a broad and sufficiently varied range of cultural information on the many different aspects of the cultural heritage of mankind,

Considering that, to achieve that objective, emphasis must be placed on the use of the instruments provided by modern technology, and specifically on the utilization of informatics systems that permit the storage of large amounts of cultural information and the quick and easy retrieval of that information,

Recommends to the Director-General that dissemination and communication activities in the field of culture be expanded to include a specific programme to foster:

- (a) creation of the conditions necessary to achieve, by means of informatics procedures, a national capacity in the different countries for the storage, distribution and utilization of cultural information;
- (b) bilateral and multilateral relations aimed at facilitating the generalized use of cultural information and the establishment, within linguistic areas, of far-reaching telecommunication networks that will permit the exchange of cultural and scientific data.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Contribution of cultural co-operation to the strengthening of peace

Recommendation No. 137

The Conference,

Recalling the Constitution of Unesco which calls upon the Organization 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

Recalling the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation of 1966 and the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies held in Venice in 1970 and the conclusions of the regional intergovernmental conference on cultural policies in Helsinki (1972), Yogyakarta (1973), Accra (1975) and Bogotá (1978), and the

Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1974); and resolution 12.1, adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session in 1978,

Considering the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Articles 27 and 28,

Considering resolution 10.2 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session in 1980, expressing its concern at the further acceleration of the arms race, involving both nuclear and other weapons which is reaching proportions that represent a threat to peace and to the existence of all nations,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) encourage and support such cultural activities as may contribute to the closer communication and mutual understanding of peoples;
- (b) promote by all possible means the establishment of favourable conditions for enhancing the creative and constructive role of culture as an important factor in inculcating through education a spirit of peace and mutual understanding and a sense of respect for other peoples and their distinctive cultures;
- (c) stimulate international and regional cultural co-operation in the interest of the mutual enrichment of national cultures and the strengthening of their contribution to the common store of world culture;
- (d) bear in mind that cultural co-operation should help to promote closer relations and better understanding between peoples to reduce the danger of new war and to establish a climate of peace that will extend to all regions and benefit all peoples;
- (e) increase bilateral and multilateral cultural co-operation based on equality, mutual benefit, respect for full sovereignty, national independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of states;
- (f) carry out joint studies on the genesis and nature of the problems that present obstacles to the mutual knowledge and understanding of communities, indicating the means that might be employed to strengthen mutual understanding;

2. Recommends that the General Conference of Unesco, when considering at its twenty-second session the subject of cultural and scientific co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual interest as an important factor in the strengthening of peace, friendship and reciprocal understanding among peoples, should bear in mind that efforts to establish a just and more equitable economic order should not be divorced from simultaneous efforts to bring about greater equity in international cultural relations;

3. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to carry out a broad campaign to publicize the role of cultural co-operation in strengthening peace and creating a climate of trust in the world;
- (b) to expand activities designed to make international cultural co-operation more effective by strengthening existing regional cultural projects and preparing new programmes of common interest in countries in various regions;
- (c) to pay special attention in Unesco's Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 to programmes concerned with problems relating to culture in the service of international understanding and peace;
- (d) to include in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 various measures concerning the role of culture in fostering a spirit of peace through education, drawing peoples closer together and promoting greater understanding between them;
- (e) to make wider use of Unesco's information and publications resources to familiarize the international community with the Organization's activities in the field of international cultural co-operation and to prepare research on the status of cultural exchanges among Member States;
- (f) to pay due attention to the development of programmes to acquaint people with the less-known cultures, particularly those of developing countries;
- (g) to accelerate the work of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development in collecting, processing and circulating information about international cultural co-operation;
- (h) to support measures taken by Member States under the participation programme to give effect to this recommendation.

Recommendations

International cultural relations

Recommendation No. 138

The Conference,

Noting that the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation affirms that 'International co-operation, while promoting the enrichment of all cultures through its beneficent action, shall respect the distinctive character of each' and 'In their cultural relations, states shall bear in mind the principles of the United Nations. In seeking to achieve international co-operation, they shall respect the sovereign equality of states and shall refrain from intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state',

Considering that, in the current international cultural exchanges, there exist some abnormal phenomena which hinder the wholesome development of international cultural co-operation,

Recommends that Member States:

- (a) recognize that the five principles governing international relations, namely: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, are also applicable to international cultural relations, and that all countries should develop international cultural exchanges and co-operation on this basis; and that they combat any actions to impair the national cultures of other countries or plunder the cultural treasures of other countries through armed invasion or economic, technological and communication means;
- (b) insist that the culture and art which one country presents to other countries be the best of its cultural and artistic achievements, wholesome in content, diversified in form, and rich in national features, and that on no account should cultural dross that corrupts people's minds, particularly any which will do harm to young people and children both mentally and physically, be spread;
- (c) fully recognize the importance of training and protecting their own specialized personnel in the cultural field to the development of each country, especially the developing countries; resolutely oppose any deliberate attempt to lure specialized personnel to leave the developing countries through underhand means or through material incentive, thereby doing harm to the cultural development of the countries in question;
- (d) hold exhibitions in each other's countries to introduce each other's cultural heritage and to promote mutual understanding, resolutely oppose the acquisition of cultural property from another country through illicit means; resolutely stop the increasingly rampant activities on an international scale involving the stealing and smuggling of cultural property; formulate laws and regulations and strengthen control to prohibit the illicit import and export of cultural property, and take effective measures to prevent such unlawful acts and punish those who break the laws.

Imbalance of existing international cultural relations

Recommendation No. 139

The Conference,

Recalling the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session (1966) and the following principles enshrined therein:

each culture has a dignity and value (Paragraph I, 1)

every people has the right to develop its culture (Paragraph I, 2)

all cultures are part of the common heritage of all mankind (Paragraph I, 3)

international co-operation shall respect the distinctive character (Paragraph VI) and authenticity (Paragraph VII) of each culture

exchanges (Paragraph VIII) shall be arranged in a spirit of broad reciprocity,

Recognizing that these principles reflect the democratic principle of dignity, equality and mutual respect, set out in the third preambular paragraph of the Constitution of Unesco,

Noticing that the equal dignity of cultures has implicitly been reaffirmed by General and Regional Conferences of Unesco, namely:

in the Organization's Medium-Term Plan for 1977-1983 (paragraph 1224 (b)), which takes as a principle of action 'intra-cultural authenticity supplemented by intercultural dialogue',

resolution 12.1 adopted at the twentieth session of the General Conference in 1978, which emphasizes 'that international cultural co-operation should take place on a footing of equality', and

resolution 4/9.1/3 adopted at the same session, which reaffirms 'the evident necessity to change the state of dependence and to replace it with relationships of interdependence and co-operation',

Concerned about the widespread persistence, due to various causes of a political, economic, geographical or other nature, of the imbalance of existing cultural relations hampering exchanges on the required basis of equality and mutual respect, in a desirable spirit of broad reciprocity, especially in those cases where language is the necessary vehicle of such exchanges,

1. Reaffirms the fundamental equality in dignity and value of all cultures both as a principle and a necessary condition for all mutually enriching intercultural exchange and dialogue;
2. Urges the competent national authorities at all levels:
 - (a) to keep in mind the above considerations in drawing up and deciding on cultural policies and budgets, both nationally and in international exchanges;
 - (b) to refrain from all policies and measures which might lead to imbalances between cultures or the continuation thereof;
 - (c) to take appropriate measures in order to enable the less known, disadvantaged, and smaller or dependent cultural communities and entities to participate on a more equal footing in intercultural exchanges, in international, national, regional or local cultural life, and in decision-making thereon;
3. Requests the General Conference of Unesco and other intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and institutions, in drawing up programmes and projects on intercultural exchanges or the cultural dimension of development, to pay special attention to less known cultures of nations or groups disadvantaged by the present state of international cultural relations with a view to furthering their self-reliance.

Contribution of cultural co-operation to the establishment of new international relations

Recommendation No. 140

The Conference,

Recalling the Constitution of Unesco, which considers cultural co-operation among the peoples an essential factor of peace and understanding among the peoples,

Taking into consideration the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session, in 1966,

Aware of the importance of international cultural co-operation based on equality and understanding among peoples and on respect for the sovereignty of states,

Considering that such co-operation could contribute to the enhancement of all cultures, enrich experience and information, strengthen ties and deepen tolerance in international relations,

Aware that the attainment of such co-operation necessitates the elaboration of clear and harmonized regional and international policies,

Recommendations

Convinced that the desired international co-operation should aim at changing the existing economic, cultural and information order and establishing a new international order,

1. Recommends that the Member States:

- (a) reinforce cultural co-operation among themselves on the basis of equality, mutual respect and understanding, in order to make a greater contribution to cultural development;
- (b) endeavour to encourage competent specialists in developing countries to stay in their homelands and invite skilled personnel who have emigrated to return to their homelands;
- (c) promote international cultural co-operation founded on a dialogue in which cultures are equal in dignity and on respect for every culture, and aimed at presenting the different cultures in their genuine form so as to improve understanding among the peoples;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) continue his active participation in international efforts aiming at the establishment of new international relations;
- (b) support the efforts of the states to achieve international co-operation based on the principles of respect for cultural identity, independence and sovereignty of peoples and the equal dignity of all cultures;
- (c) play an increasing role in the transfer of knowledge among the Member States in such a manner as to enrich the fund of modern scientific and technological knowledge in the states of the 'South', using their national languages and with due respect for their endogenous characteristics.

Equality of treatment in cultural exchanges

Recommendation No. 141

The Conference,

Considering that the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, unanimously adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session, held in 1966, the twentieth anniversary of the creation of Unesco, states that 'cultural co-operation is a right and a duty for all peoples and all nations, which should share with one another their knowledge and skills',

Recognizing that all cultures, all peoples and all nations are of equal value and have the same dignity,

Recognizing further that, in international cultural co-operation as in all the other aspects of cultural development and dissemination, there must be equality of access to and opportunity to benefit from creativity, research and training,

Recognizing also that exchanges continue to be a valuable and widely practised form of cultural co-operation,

Recommends that the Member States:

- (a) keep close watch to ensure that every country accord equal treatment to all other countries in cultural exchanges, provided that the necessary conditions exist for corresponding activities to be undertaken and particularly when such exchanges are covered by conventions and agreements;
- (b) as regards the nature of the exchanges, refrain from establishing any difference in treatment or discrimination based on territorial dimensions, population or geographic situation, or on alleged levels of development and cultural importance;
- (c) that equality of treatment in exchange should be observed both in the organization of activities and the public covered, and in their response to offers;
- (d) give special attention to requests and programmes for cultural co-operation submitted by the less developed countries, with a view to fostering and increasing their participation in universal cultural movements.

Cultural agreements and exchangesRecommendation No. 142

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that under Article I of Unesco's Constitution the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations,

Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Articles 27 and 28,

Recalling the terms of the International Covenants on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, adopted by the United Nations,

Taking into account the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Conference in 1966 by all the Member States of Unesco,

Recalling paragraph IV. 1 (j) and (k) and paragraph V of Unesco's Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (1980),

Stressing the role of Member States regarding the application, in accordance with national legislation, of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist,

Convinced that the encouragement of co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture, as stated in Unesco's Constitution (Article I. 2 (c)), and the free circulation of scholars contribute towards achieving the Organization's objectives,

Considering that individual contacts and exchanges in the field of culture contribute to the establishment of fruitful co-operation and are, together with group exchanges and the exchange of information, an indispensable element of international co-operation and therefore of peace,

Considering further that direct contacts between these persons, the mutual presentation of their ideas and work and continued creative co-operation are of great importance, and that the knowledge of other cultures, societies and countries, as well as the free exchange and circulation of experiences in the fields of contemporary culture, of the property belonging to the cultural heritage and of the results of research and of practical experience in all fields of Unesco's cultural programme, by individuals and groups, are conducive to the development of concepts and to the practical application of ideas and instruments necessary for cultural development,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to facilitate the promotion of cultural activities and the development of cultural co-operation on the basis of bilateral agreements, where they exist, and in accordance with existing legislation in the Member States, and facilitate the exchanges of individuals between different countries and the mobility, co-operation and exchange of individual persons and groups, thereby contributing to the universal goal set forth in Article I of Unesco's Constitution;
- (b) to promote the exchange of works of culture and information on culture, with special regard to contemporary works;
- (c) to elaborate the necessary regulations, for instance in the fields of copyright and customs law, where they do not exist, with due regard to the regulations of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (Florence Agreement, 1950), as well as the 1976 Protocol to the Agreement;
- (d) to meet the material requirements for the realization of cultural exchanges;
- (e) to call in future to a larger degree on the expert knowledge of the competent organizations for artists and persons active in the cultural field, and in particular of the appropriate non-governmental organizations, with a view to promoting cultural co-operation and the exchange of persons and works of art;
- (f) to make maximum use of government-to-government agreements, institution-to-institution and individual persons' contracts, in accordance with the national legislation in Member States, including more free movement and participation in international gatherings for cultural and artistic purposes;

Recommendations

- (g) to ensure for the persons in question the opportunity to take part, without any discrimination, in individual and group contacts, as well as in international meetings of a professional character by facilitating the process of obtaining visas;
 - (h) to encourage professional organizations for artists and cultural workers, appropriate non-governmental organizations, trade unions, as well as other cultural and artistic associations, including women's and youth organizations, to participate more intensively in cultural exchanges and in the exchange of persons;
 - (i) to consider all these objectives in the conclusion of cultural agreements and to ensure their realization in the implementation of such agreements;
2. Congratulates the Director-General on the concrete and persistent efforts that have been made towards facilitating the free circulation of persons and ideas, which is the prerequisite for the very life of the Organization and especially for the realization of Unesco's cultural programme;
 3. Appreciates the assistance of the Director-General in the preparation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist;
 4. Emphasizes the importance of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist as an important pre-condition for the further development of international co-operation and for mutual understanding among nations; and therefore
 5. Requests the Director-General and Member States to promote the future realization of this instrument, its goals and ideals.

Elimination of prejudice in the cultural field

Recommendation No. 143

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly those of Articles 27 and 28,

Recalling the provisions of the Constitution of Unesco concerning the role that the Organization should play in order to contribute to international understanding and co-operation by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture,

Believing that Unesco can discharge that role more effectively by devoting a larger portion of its programme to the problems of how culture can assist international understanding and friendship among peoples,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies, held in Venice in 1970, the conclusions of the regional intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies held successively in Helsinki (1972), Yogyakarta (1973), Accra (1975) and Bogotá (1978), and the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Paris, 1974, resolution 39),

Considering that the raising of the cultural level of peoples must necessarily strengthen mutual international understanding,

Noting that the prejudices, hatreds and enmities of the past, rooted in the minds of men, are one of the main causes hindering the mutual understanding and rapprochement of the peoples,

Aware that people's mentalities are shaped by the influence of their cultural environment and their primary and secondary education,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) carry out joint studies on the genesis and nature of the prejudices that present obstacles to the mutual knowledge and understanding of communities, indicating the means that might be employed to strengthen mutual understanding, once freed from such prejudices;

- (b) assign responsibility for such studies to institutions capable of carrying them out competently, systematically and continuously;

2. Requests the Director-General:

- (a) to encourage Member States to embark on such work on a multilateral and a bilateral basis, with the Organization contributing thereto;
- (b) to foster agreements to that effect among Member States;
- (c) to include in the draft programme of the Organization the promotion of such exchanges of experience at the international level;
- (d) to support suitable pilot projects and contribute to the publicizing of the results achieved.

Developing countries and international cultural co-operation

Recommendation No. 144

The Conference,

Being guided by the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation which states: 'Nations shall endeavour to develop the various branches of culture side by side and, as far as possible, simultaneously, so as to establish a harmonious balance between technical progress and the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind'; and 'International co-operation, while promoting the enrichment of all cultures through its beneficent action, shall respect the distinctive character of each',

Considering the changes in the international situation since the last world war and the emergence of a large number of developing countries which, while upholding their national independence and developing their national economy, are making great efforts to promote their national culture and expand international cultural co-operation, as a result of which considerable achievements have been recorded,

Noting, however, that the majority of them are confronted with difficulties arising from lack of financial, technological and human resources, thereby posing an enormous and pressing need for them to find ways and means to overcome these difficulties and to develop their national cultural undertakings and international cultural co-operation,

Recommends that the developing countries among Member States:

- (a) uphold independence and self-reliance; in promoting their national culture, giving due attention to their rich national cultural heritage and experiences gained from practical work; basing themselves on the reality of their countries and making adequate use of their resources; relying on the initiative and creativity of the broad masses of the people, their cultural affairs departments, institutions and bodies at all levels, as well as the initiative and creativity of the cultural workers; actively seeking the collaboration and support of related departments; making efforts to safeguard, discover, inherit and promote the fine cultural traditions of all the nationalities of the country, and to create a greater number of literary and artistic works and repertoire, rich in national characteristics and well-loved by the people; setting up gradually various cultural facilities and modern mass media in accordance with needs and resources available, and, at the same time, taking concrete steps to avoid the negative influence of decadent elements in foreign cultures, so as to maintain the genuine features of national culture, and ensure that their national culture develops continuously;
- (b) actively expand international cultural exchanges and co-operation, under the guidance of the principle of relying mainly on one's own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary; strengthen first of all mutual assistance and co-operation among developing countries, pooling their efforts and resources to overcome difficulties and develop their own cultures through solidarity and co-ordination, and, at the same time, promoting cultural co-operation with other countries, making use of the fine culture and experiences of other countries, accepting their genuine assistance and co-operation with no conditions attached, so as to accelerate the development of national cultures.

Recommendations

Shared linguistic, historical or geopolitical characteristics

Recommendation No. 145

The Conference,

Considering that the growing number of cultural initiatives launched jointly by different states contribute to the mutual enrichment of cultures and to understanding among men when such initiatives are founded on balanced exchanges and on respect for different cultural identities,

Considering that cultural co-operation should be capable of transcending ideology and nationalism, as well as routines that are based on geography,

Believing that a sense of belonging to the same cultural community that is founded on linguistic, historical or geopolitical links can serve as the basis for co-operation among states, whether or not they belong to the same region,

Considering that co-operation among states within the context of such common characteristics represents an effective means of correcting imbalances in the communication media and in exchanges, owing to their multiplication of areas of creativity and dissemination, particularly in the sector of cultural and audio-visual industries,

1. Recommends that Member States develop a full range of initiatives aimed at strengthening cultural co-operation within the framework of such common linguistic, historical or geopolitical characteristics, with a view to increasing the number of areas of creativity and dissemination;
2. Recommends that Unesco support such regional or transregional initiatives and ensure that they receive the intellectual and material assistance required for their development.

Cultural co-operation and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities

Recommendation No. 146

The Conference,

Recalling the eminent role which, under the terms of its Constitution, devolves upon Unesco in contributing 'to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

Recalling the provisions of the Unesco Constitution concerning the need to respect, preserve, protect, and make known all national cultures,

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

Recalling that everything possible should be done to provide such economic and social conditions as will permit the free access of all to culture,

Recalling that the purpose of cultural co-operation between states should be to strengthen peace and international security,

Considering Recommendation No. 21 adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, 1972),

Considering also the fact that only effective exercise of the rights set forth in Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights can guarantee respect for the principle of the real and not merely formal equality of persons belonging to minority groups,

1. Recommends that Member States take active and appropriate measures to give effect to the rights set forth in Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. Recommends that Unesco base international cultural co-operation on, amongst other things, the fundamental principles of the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and on genuine respect for the cultures, religions and languages of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

Intensification of regional, interregional and international cultural co-operation

Recommendation No. 147

The Conference,

Recalling the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session (1966),

Mindful that the diversity of regional and local cultures is a source of enrichment,

Mindful of the need for ever more precise knowledge of these various cultures,

Mindful also of the need to develop closer co-operative links between these cultures,

Convinced of the outstanding role of Unesco in this field,

Convinced of the importance of the role of international institutions which are active in the field of culture at regional or interregional level,

Convinced of the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations and associations,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to develop their cultural co-operation regionally or interregionally, in particular by endeavouring to work out specific objectives jointly through exchanges of information, preparation of programmes and the joint management of service activities;
 - (b) to complete their economic co-operation programmes with cultural co-operation programmes;
2. Invites Unesco to continue endeavouring to provide the best possible conditions for intensifying regional, interregional and international cultural co-operation;
3. Invites international organizations engaged in culture at the regional or interregional levels:
- (a) to develop among themselves forms of co-operation which show them to be on a complementary and not a competitive footing;
 - (b) to develop their activities with a view to closer co-operation with organizations operating in other world regions;
 - (c) to intensify their contacts with non-governmental organizations and with associations concerned with cultural matters;
 - (d) to give Unesco the benefit of their experience.

Regional and interregional cultural co-operation centres and projects

Recommendation No. 148

The Conference,

Considering that regional and subregional cultural relations are decisive instruments for bringing people closer together,

Mindful of the urgent need for a concerted policy regarding cultural co-operation in order to maintain and strengthen the solidarity of peoples and to promote mutual knowledge of and respect for their cultures,

Recommendations

1. Recommends that Member States pay special attention to relations between regional and subregional cultures as a means and aid to international understanding and co-operation by:
 - (a) enlarging the fields of co-operation between developing states;
 - (b) encouraging co-operation between Unesco and the regional organizations specializing in the field of culture;
 - (c) promoting knowledge of the different arts of peoples and nations through studies, seminars, symposia, exhibitions, festivals and regional and international competitions;
2. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) promote the establishment, operation and development, at the subregional, regional and inter-regional level, of cultural and scientific associations and provide such associations with moral and financial support;
 - (b) intensify cultural and scientific exchanges among countries of the various regions in all fields;
3. Invites Member States to use the machinery for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the execution of cultural co-operation projects;
4. Recommends that Unesco carry out, in co-operation with Member States, feasibility studies regarding the establishment of regional cultural centres in order to promote knowledge of all cultures and provide a setting for the development of dialogue between civilizations;
5. Invites the Director-General to expand Unesco's cultural development programme, and redistribute the Organization's budget accordingly, in order to contribute to the carrying out of projects for cultural co-operation with Member States;
6. Requests UNDP, having regard to the concept of the cultural dimension of development, to devote special attention to regional and interregional cultural co-operation projects.

Islamic culture and civilization

Recommendation No. 149

The Conference,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of Unesco in connection with the fifteenth century of the Hegira and in the preparation of the History of Islamic Civilization,

Considering the important and significant contribution of Islam to human civilization and the cultural heritage of mankind,

Recognizing the role that Islam and Islamic culture continue to play today in promoting international peace and understanding,

Bearing in mind the serious lack of knowledge that persists in certain quarters about Islam and Islamic culture,

Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to develop programmes of studies of Islamic culture and civilization;
- (b) to promote exchanges and contacts between Islamic culture and other cultures;
- (c) still further to strengthen co-operation between Unesco and the Organization of the Islamic conference and its affiliated bodies as well as other Islamic institutions and foundations.

Hispanic-African Congress on CultureRecommendation No. 150

The Conference,

Considering that one of the most urgent needs of present-day Equatorial Guinea is to elucidate the problems caused by the cultural genocide which took place under the previous regime, which is why it wishes to organize the 'International Hispanic-African Congress on Culture', to be held from 9 to 16 October 1982,

Mindful of the existing need in African countries to study the form and meaning of tradition, and the contributions to it which are represented by technology and other positive factors inherited from the former colonial powers,

Deeming it necessary in this connection that the aforesaid components should be rearranged and introduced into the education systems of African countries, which would facilitate instruction more in keeping with the requirements of present-day society,

Considering that the essential nature of each people is made up both of traditional values and of those due to historical events,

Considering that the purposes of this project include study of the links between the African and American continents and between Equatorial Guinea and the Hispanic world,

Considering that one of the major concerns of Unesco and of this conference is the quest for and protection of the cultural identity of peoples in the face of the threat of outside factors hindering their development,

1. Recommends that the Member States concerned make an active contribution to the holding of this congress, sending their experts to take part in its work;
2. Recommends that, within the limits of available resources, the Director-General of Unesco should provide financial assistance and the Unesco advisory services required for the effective implementation of this project.

History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of MankindRecommendation No. 151

The Conference,

Noting that as soon as it was established Unesco took the initiative of preparing a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind with the objective of promoting mutual knowledge and understanding among peoples, cultures and societies,

Noting that, although the remarkable work published many years ago to enable humanity to become aware of its shared past provides a panorama of the world's most outstanding cultural and scientific achievements, it nevertheless bears the imprint of the world situation and historical thought characteristic of the post-war period,

Recalling that the General Conference at its twentieth session (1978) decided, in 20 C/Resolution 4/1.2/6, '... to revise the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind ensuring, in order for the work to be authoritative, that any form of revision takes into account factual accuracy and the most recent progress of research and methodology, including the contributions of existing oral traditions, and also ensures the full representation of regions of major importance which were not given the kind of consideration which they would doubtless receive today',

Considering that, with that purpose in mind, an international commission was constituted under the presidency of Professor Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro which included distinguished scholars from the relevant disciplines in which all the regions of the world are represented,

Deploring the death, recently, of its President, Professor Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro, which represents a great loss for both Unesco and the international community,

Recommendations

Having been informed that the aforementioned commission, in preparing the future work, has established, on the one hand, a system whereby each volume will be published as it is concluded and a new structure that takes into consideration the recommendations of some fifteen working groups that have worked on certain themes, regions or eras that are considered not to have received sufficient in-depth treatment in the previous edition; and on the other, a plan for the introductory volume, prepared primarily by the members of the commission, that will be devoted to questions and problems of a general nature and to methodological bases,

1. Pays tribute to the extraordinary personality and outstanding intelligence of Professor Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro, whose prestige derived simultaneously from his humanitarian and his intellectual qualities;
2. Expresses the desire that the distinguished historians and scientists making up the international commission, whose work must be carried out under optimum conditions, will continue to be enabled to collaborate in its work;
3. Further expresses the desire that the history will be circulated as widely as possible, in the form of inexpensive editions and in the greatest possible number of languages;
4. Invites the Director-General of Unesco to ensure the continued smooth functioning of the commission.

Encyclopedia of world cultures. Dissemination of cultures

Recommendation No. 152

The Conference,

Considering that in view of the risks of uniformization faced by contemporary societies as a result of the impact of new technologies, including communication technologies, a rebalancing of intercultural exchanges appears to be called for in order to preserve the identities and development of cultures,

Noting that the various communication media are in a position to contribute to improved knowledge of local features and make large-scale dissemination of all cultures possible, including the least widely disseminated,

Invites Unesco to:

- (a) initiate a study of the possibilities of preparing a comprehensive encyclopedia of all the cultures of the world in the course of which each nation may be invited to compile whatever information it considers appropriate to constitute the essence of its identity or identities;
- (b) study the full range of possibilities for the dissemination of cultures, notably through:
 - the promotion of books and written material;
 - the various audio-visual media;
 - the use under its control of one or several satellites for the regional broadcasting of television programmes;
 - the use of a large computer centre that could serve as a host for bibliographic data linked with large, worldwide data telecommunication networks.

History of South-East Asia

Recommendation No. 153

The Conference,

Recalling that Unesco has carried out important cultural and intercultural studies, particularly within the framework of its Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values,

Aware that such major projects as the publication of the Cultural and Scientific History of Mankind, the General History of Africa, Histories of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Civilization of Central Asia, have been undertaken,

Considering that South-East Asia has a rich cultural heritage,

Recommends that the Director-General, when preparing the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, study the possibility of undertaking the compilation of a History of South-East Asia.

Collection of works on American culture

Recommendation No. 154

The Conference,

Considering that one of the functions of Unesco is, by means of appropriate international co-operation, to give each people access to the printed and published materials produced by all,

1. Urges the Member States of America to establish a 'Collection of Works on American Culture' which will reflect all the most representative spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of the peoples of the continent, and which will be organized on the basis of the following general principles:
 - (a) each of the American states would publish at least five titles a year and send to the Member States supporting the collection and to Unesco an adequate number of copies. In the space of a decade a heritage would thus have been constituted which would provide a true reflection of their history and of their most significant cultural works;
 - (b) the editions published by each country would be identical and observe the specifications laid down by Unesco in respect of binding, format and other characteristics, in order that the collection may be uniform in aspect;
 - (c) an effort should be made to give priority to those works which promote still greater continental unity;
2. Invites the Director-General to offer the co-operation of Unesco in this venture, particularly by initiating contacts in order to advise and assist the Member States of America to achieve the desired end.

Bicentenary of the birth of Simón Bolívar

Recommendation No. 155

The Conference,

Stressing that the historical stature of Simón Bolívar, hero and liberator of America, is now appreciated beyond the American continent and has become a universal symbol of freedom and dignity,

Noting that the image of Simón Bolívar takes on a new dimension in a contemporary world in which some areas are still struggling to obtain the victories to which he dedicated his considerable intellectual gifts and his very existence,

Recalling that the year 1983 marks the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the hero of the major battles in the struggle for American independence and the visionary leader of the Charter of Jamaica and the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama,

Bearing in mind the fact that the delegations of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean intend to pay tribute to the liberator on the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth by convening a conference of representatives of the region,

Requests the Director-General to support the organization of this meeting within the framework of the activities planned by Unesco to commemorate this most important date.

Recommendations

Five-hundredth anniversary of the meeting of European and American cultures

Recommendation No. 156

The Conference,

Considering that the five-hundredth anniversary of the meeting of European and American cultures will be celebrated in 1992,

Recalling that that event was one of major significance in the history of mankind and in the cultural evolution of the world,

Bearing in mind that the experience of the present conference on cultural policies has demonstrated the desirability of convening an extraordinary conference every ten years to reflect on the situation and prospects in the fields of education and culture,

Recommends that the General Conference of Unesco study the possibility of commemorating in outstanding fashion the five-hundredth anniversary of the meeting of European and American cultures.

Latin American and Caribbean Congress on the Cultural Heritage

Recommendation No. 157

The Conference,

Having regard to the importance, for the cultural identity of peoples, of the study, recognition, preservation and protection of their artistic, archaeological, architectural and historical heritage,

Realizing that Latin America and the Caribbean possess a cultural heritage of the utmost importance that enriches not only the region itself and the states forming part of it but also mankind as a whole,

Bearing in mind that there is a vital need to adopt an overall, multidisciplinary approach to the various problems involved in the safeguarding and preservation of the cultural heritage of Latin America,

Emphasizing the leading role that Unesco should play, and its valuable experience and achievements, in matters pertaining to the cultural heritage,

Recalling that the Italian-Latin-American Institute (IILA), an international body with its headquarters in Rome, to which the twenty countries that make up the Latin American region belong, has included as a major item in its programme of activities for the immediate future the holding in one of the countries of the region of a Latin American and Caribbean Congress on the Cultural Heritage,

Bearing in mind the desirability of co-ordinating Unesco's activities with those of regional bodies in areas of mutual interest and competence,

1. Requests the Member States to lend their support and appropriate co-operation, through the Organization, in connection with the holding of the Latin American and Caribbean meeting, referred to below, in view of the importance of the Latin American cultural heritage for mankind;
2. Invites Unesco to collaborate with the Italian-Latin-American Institute (IILA) for the organization of a Latin-American and Caribbean meeting on the archaeological cultural heritage in relation to the environment.

Preservation of the cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean and interregional relations

Recommendation No. 158

The Conference,

Considering that activities at the regional level not only involve positive work in the area concerned, but at the same time also contribute to the integration and strengthening of relations among the participating countries,

Bearing in mind that regional efforts in the cultural field help to enrich the individual approach that each participating country takes to such problems by providing an overall view of cultural development,

Considering that regional programmes encourage countries to share their experience, their individual techniques, financing and readiness to engage in reciprocal aid activities, particularly within the framework of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC),

Considering that the Unesco-UNDP Regional Project for the Protection, Conservation, Revitalization and Development of Heritage in Latin America serves as a frame of reference for joint activities and horizontal co-operation with other regions of the world both in projects for the exchange and application of endogenous heritage technology and in such areas as culture and education, culture and science, culture and technology, culture as an objective and dimension of development and cultural communication itself,

Asserting that the multidisciplinary experience derived from such regional projects as the Unesco-UNDP project for the preservation of the cultural heritage in Latin America has helped to expand the scope of each country's approach to its problems,

Recommends that Unesco:

- (a) continue and if possible increase its support for activities at the national and regional levels in Latin America and the Caribbean, incorporating them into an overall programme and using allocations from the ordinary programme and budget and from other funding sources;
- (b) request the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue its participation in coming years (1982-1986) in existing regional activities in the field of cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, bearing in mind the possibility of interregional efforts being undertaken in association with other parts and regions of the world, especially in Africa, where the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage in all its forms poses a number of comparable problems.

Regional museums of contemporary art

Recommendation No. 159

The Conference,

Considering that the international community has a duty to create the necessary facilities to make known the creative work of the artists of our time,

Conscious that works of art express the concerns, sufferings and hopes of the peoples,

Aware that knowledge of art works helps to strengthen cultural identity,

Bearing in mind that works of contemporary art form part of the cultural heritage,

Believing that there is a need to make arrangements to enable contemporary works of art in developing countries to be admired not only in major collections but also elsewhere,

Having regard to the fact that museums of contemporary art do not always exist at the regional level,

1. Recommends that Member States set up subregional working committees to encourage and co-ordinate the creation of museums of contemporary art which, on the basis of gifts or loans, could exhibit significant works of the most representative artist of each country or region;
2. Invites Unesco to offer co-operation and advice in the creation of such museums.

Recommendations

Biennial exhibition of Caribbean visual art

Recommendation No. 160

The Conference,

Considering that cultural co-operation at the regional and subregional level is one of the most positive, satisfactory and fruitful forms of international co-operation,

Considering that the Caribbean subregion is noted for its socio-cultural affinities, for the need to strengthen and preserve different identities and similarities and for the desire of the countries and peoples of the area to become better acquainted with one another,

Considering that the visual arts in the Caribbean constitute an extremely important and representative aspect of the cultural heritage,

Considering that festivals, encounters and biennial exhibitions provide particularly appropriate opportunities for strengthening the ties of friendship and mutual knowledge,

Recalling that in 1977, within the framework of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a proposal was made to hold a biennial exhibition of Caribbean visual art,

1. Recommends to Member States that:

- (a) they provide support for the biennial organization of this exhibition of different national and regional forms of artistic expression;
- (b) that they make the necessary arrangements for the biennial exhibition to be held alternatively in different countries in the region, accompanied by audio-visual media and educational texts, in a manner in keeping with the interests and possibilities of the different governments;
- (c) that they welcome the offer by the Dominican Republic to hold the first biennial exhibition of Caribbean visual arts;
- (d) that the competent arts departments and institutions of the Dominican Republic assume responsibility for the executive and promotional organization of the activities involved with the assistance of Unesco and of the Secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee;

2. Recommends that Unesco and competent regional and international governmental and non-governmental organizations associate themselves with the exhibition by providing it, within the limits of available resources, with technical and financial assistance and advisory services.

Jeunesses Musicales World Orchestra

Recommendation No. 161

The Conference,

Noting the contribution to peace and mutual understanding among peoples made over the last thirty years by the activities of the International Federation of Jeunesses Musicales, a founder member of the International Music Council,

Noting that the Jeunesses Musicales World Orchestra, composed of outstanding young instrumentalists from some twenty countries, meets annually in different Member States to rehearse and perform under leading conductors,

Considering that these annual sessions of the Jeunesses Musicales World Orchestra represent a living symbol of international understanding,

Recalling that the provisions of draft resolution 366, which the twenty-first session of the General Conference, held in Belgrade in 1980, decided should be taken into consideration in the work plan:

1. Welcomes the regular material support provided by Canada in carrying out this project;

2. Recommends that Member States participate as far as their means allow in the financing of the orchestra so as to enable it to continue to promote international understanding,
3. Invites the Director-General to provide Unesco's assistance to the Jeunesses Musicales World Orchestra.

International exchanges in the performing arts

Recommendation No. 162

The Conference,

Considering the contribution which exchanges in the field of music and performing arts, both 'live' and through the audio-visual media, are already making--and could increasingly make--to the preservation and presentation of the cultural identity of peoples and to the mutual knowledge of their artistic creativity,

Recalling the need felt by all those engaged in international exchanges in this field for better and more accurate information,

Noting that an international Symposium on East/West Exchange in Music and the Performing Arts, held in Hong Kong in March 1982 with assistance from Unesco, recommended 'that a feasibility study be made on the establishment, at the earliest possible time, in an Asian location, of a centre for information and documentation relevant to international exchanges in the performing arts',

Recommends that Unesco give the necessary support to the preparation by the organizers of the Hong Kong symposium of the above-mentioned feasibility study.

Circulation of cultural goods, shows and services in Latin America and the Caribbean

Recommendation No. 163

The Conference,

Considering that the free and unhampered circulation of cultural goods, shows and services, in accordance with the standards laid down by the international community, enriches the life of the peoples and contributes to their knowledge of each other,

Noting the need to establish more appropriate means and instruments to give effect to the Declaration of the Principles of International Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session in 1966 and to the 1948 Agreement for facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character,

Noting likewise that the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978), in its Recommendation No. 46, urged the Director-General to carry out a study to facilitate 'from the financial, technical and administrative point of view, the circulation of cultural goods, shows and services in accordance with the needs and peculiarities of the different countries of the region',

Recommends that the Director-General approach the United Nations Development Programme in connection with the financing of a regional project with a view to:

- (a) carrying out a feasibility study; and
- (b) preparing a programme to facilitate and stimulate the circulation of cultural goods, shows and services within the Latin American and Caribbean region and between that region and other world regions.

Recommendations

Cultural exchanges and the media

Recommendation No. 164

The Conference,

Considering that the new communication media, in their growing diversity, enable the different cultures to obtain knowledge of each other and make possible broader-based policies of cultural exchange,

Drawing attention to the fact that it is now technologically feasible to reach not only mass audiences but also, through a combination of complementary media, highly specific groups,

Noting that electronic communication makes possible not only the transmission of data, sounds and images but also teledialogues, and provides links between groups in different countries, as well as teletext editions of books and reviews,

Noting however that economic conditions and the technical capacity for the introduction of such media vary greatly as between regions and states,

Considering likewise that these disparities in respect of the production, storage, distribution and export of data and of written, sound and visual media, which are concentrated in a restricted number of countries and enterprises, are reflected in the virtual exclusion of some and, in the case of others, in an invasion of imported products and programmes,

Recalling the importance for cultural development and for better understanding between peoples of mutual receptiveness to the culture of others,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to make provision in their laws and in their exchange practices, both commercial and governmental, for giving great prominence to writings, messages and programmes deriving from other states and concerning their culture;
- (b) to ensure their effective and regular dissemination among the public at large and among groups likely to derive the most benefit from them, such as young people, teachers, intellectuals and creative artists, making certain that their circulation extends beyond the principal organs of radio and television to decentralize institutions of all kinds that contribute to the spread of cultural knowledge and the organization of cultural activities;
- (c) to undertake and develop co-operation activities that exploit the possibilities of the new communication media so as to increase contacts between individuals and groups of different cultures, in particular through co-productions of films and television programmes on cultural themes, leading to reciprocal knowledge of heritages and modes of life;
- (d) to help thereby to remedy current inequalities and to ensure a better balance as regards receptivity to the culture of others, favouring the cultures of the least equipped--and, hence, under-represented--countries;

2. Invites Unesco:

- (a) to support measures designed to promote more balanced cultural exchanges between Member States via the new communication media;
- (b) to assist more particularly the states least well equipped in this field by encouraging the international community to co-operate with them so that they may acquire independent means of production and dissemination and thus gain entry to the international circuits from which they are currently excluded;
- (c) to encourage the most highly equipped states to do everything possible to ensure greater and more consistent openness to works and programmes from the less well endowed states, so that better mutual knowledge as between cultures may contribute progressively to the reduction of stereotypes and to understanding of and respect for the cultural identity of all.

Research in the field of technologies applied to cultural property

Recommendation No. 165

The Conference,

Considering that the application of new technologies to the various aspects of investigation and safeguarding of the cultural heritage is a basic requirement for the progress of peoples,

Considering the risks presented by uncontrolled technology,

1. Recommends to Member States and to Unesco that, in the field of advanced technologies applied to the preservation of cultural property and to the preparation of data and documentation concerning the transmission--and even remote transmission--of data, the compilation of scientific catalogues, reproduction and user services:
 - (a) research on the subject be co-ordinated under a joint programme;
 - (b) a system for the interchange of research facilities be instituted as part of that programme, if appropriate;
 - (c) joint information and documentation centres be established;
 - (d) contacts be encouraged between experts;
2. Invites Member States and Unesco to give the most extensive support to the developing countries, upon specific request, by building up, if possible, forms of regional co-operation and in particular by intensifying direct exchanges between developing countries;
3. Requests in particular the Director-General to supply Unesco's assistance in implementing the principles and proposals contained in this recommendation.

Training centres for work involving cultural property

Recommendation No. 166

The Conference,

Bearing in mind the increasing demand for training, further training and refresher courses in the various disciplines connected with the presentation, protection, conservation and restoration of cultural property and the use of reprographic, documentation and dissemination techniques in this field,

Also bearing in mind that modern technologies require a high degree of specialization, both in the theory and in the practical application of knowledge connected with this field,

Recommends that the Director-General set up a working group with a view to establishing, under Unesco's auspices, and with the financial and technical assistance of Member States, a network of vocational training and further training centres including training workshops intended particularly for specialists in the developing countries.

Research, documentation and information on cultural legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean

Recommendation No. 167

The Conference,

Considering that Recommendation No. 18 adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 1978), devoted specifically to cultural legislation, stresses the direct links between the cultural development of the community, the cultural policies of government authorities and the need for specific normative action for the purpose of improving national cultural legislation,

Recommendations

Stressing that under the aforesaid recommendation the Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean are invited to 'take steps to compile, systematize and codify their national cultural legislation' and 'promote improvements in the study of cultural legislation',

Recalling that this recommendation also recommended that the Director-General of Unesco strengthen comparative studies, the publication of works and international technical co-operation with Member States for the compilation, systematization and other studies of national cultural legislation, later specifically set forth in the Organization's Programmes and Budgets for 1979-1980 (20 C/5, paragraphs 4005, 4006 4008 and 4011) and for 1981-1983 (21 C/5, paragraph 4033),

Further recalling the importance attributed by Unesco to the different aspects of cultural legislation and to cultural rights in the Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and Their Contribution to It (Nairobi, 26 November 1976) and in the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (Belgrade, 27 October 1980),

Recognizing the important work done on the systematic ordering of Andean cultural legislation involving Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, specifically set forth in the international directory published by the Executive Secretariat of the 'Andrés Bello' Convention for the educational, scientific and cultural integration of the Andean countries, with the technical and financial co-operation of Unesco and the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture,

1. Invites the Member States of Unesco in Latin America and the Caribbean:
 - (a) formally to recognize the right to culture, if they have not already done so, and to promote the adoption of a comprehensive body of cultural legislation including all the various standard-setting elements which it comprises;
 - (b) to take action to inventory legal provisions and encourage the study of their cultural legislation;
2. Recommends that the Director-General:
 - (a) examine the possibility of creating a regional programme for research, documentation and information on cultural rights and legislation, in agreement with an appropriate regional or sub-regional organization;
 - (b) within the limits of available resources continue to provide financial support and technical assistance for that purpose, under regular programme planned activities and/or the participation programme to the Member States and institutions interested in improving and systematizing their cultural legislation;
 - (c) increase, with the aid of qualified experts, research and publications on systematization and harmonization and the preparation of model laws (on the promotion of theatrical activities, the protection of the cultural heritage, support for creative work, the promotion of musical activities, social security for artists, etc.) and other specialized studies on cultural legislation and rights;
3. Recommends that the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture provide increased technical and financial assistance for Member States, national or regional, governmental or non-governmental institutions and acknowledged specialists who have undertaken studies, inventories and research on cultural legislation and cultural rights.

Information concerning cultural exchanges

Recommendation No. 168

The Conference,

Considering that culture, in all its aspects, expresses the fundamental identity of each of the peoples of the Member States of Unesco,

Considering the contribution that every culture, in its diversity, makes to the common heritage of mankind,

Bearing in mind the more and more generally recognized role of cultural exchanges in the promotion of mutual understanding, and the enrichment they bring to all involved,

Considering also that such exchanges not only imply mutual respect but should be regarded as providing opportunities for fruitful intercultural dialogue,

1. Recommends that Member States communicate to the Unesco Secretariat full information about any cultural events that they may wish to stage abroad;
2. Invites the Director-General to provide information consisting of the regular dissemination to Member States of lists of the proposals thus received for the staging of cultural events leaving it to them, when interested, to contact the countries concerned.

Mediterranean cultural co-operation

Recommendation No. 169

The Conference,

Considering:

the growing awareness of the cultural dimension of development based on mutual respect for cultural identity,

the diversity and complementarity of Mediterranean cultures,

the central role that intercultural dialogue can play in the reinforcement of peace in the Mediterranean basin and the strengthening of the North-South dialogue,

the importance of the search for a peace based on justice and law in this region of the world, as a necessary stage in the process of strengthening peace in the world,

the usefulness, continually reaffirmed since the sixteenth session of the General Conference of Unesco, of the policy of decentralization,

the need to co-ordinate the activities of national and interregional institutions concerned with Mediterranean cultures,

the need to centralize, in a data bank, information on Mediterranean cultures with a view to its more effective dissemination,

the desirability of launching study programmes and specific projects based on the intercultural links between the European and Islamic cultures on both sides of the Mediterranean,

Requests the Director-General:

- (a) substantially to expand the Mediterranean cultures programme within Unesco's programme of activities and, in this connection, and within the limits of available resources, to support initiatives devised to develop cultural co-operation around the Mediterranean basin;
- (b) to study to this end the possibility of setting up a Regional Office for Mediterranean Cultures, and to report thereon to the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions.

'Banner of Peace' Movement and Assembly

Recommendation No. 170

The Conference,

Firmly convinced that peace is the basic prerequisite for the creation of the necessary material, economic, social and cultural environment to enable society to guarantee all human beings, and in particular children and young people, their legitimate right to develop their creative abilities and to realize their potential,

Recommendations

Recalling the important role that Unesco is called upon to play, under the terms of its Constitution, in strengthening peace and security by promoting co-operation among the nations in education, science and culture,

Referring to the success of the measures taken during the International Year of the Child and to the need for continuing such actions,

Recalling the resolution on aesthetic education adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session,

Recalling further resolution 3/05 concerning the International Youth Year to be held in 1985, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, which refers to the role of youth and the use of its enthusiasm not only for promoting national development but also for encouraging the overall economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples,

Taking into account the wide international interest aroused by the 'Banner of Peace' Movement and Assembly, founded in 1979 and held under the patronage of the Director-General of Unesco with the motto 'UNITY, CREATIVITY AND BEAUTY', and their considerable contribution to the achievement of the purposes of aesthetic education, i. e. the creation of the best possible conditions for the flowering of the creative potential of the people, for the formation of a harmoniously developed personality, and for education in the spirit of peace and international understanding,

1. Recommends that the Member States of Unesco co-operate actively in the 'Banner of Peace' Movement and Assembly with a view to making them a permanent form of communication among children and young people all over the world so as to develop their creative capacities, their acquaintance with one another and their education in the spirit of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples;
2. Recommends that Unesco:
 - (a) devote attention to the development of the 'Banner of Peace' Movement and Assembly and to the international forums for musical, literary and other creative work by children and young people organized during the Assembly;
 - (b) promote active co-operation with the 'Banner of Peace' Centre set up in Sofia with a view to extending and developing its international activities as a centre for scientific research and theoretical and practical work in the field of creative artistic activities for children and young people, education in the spirit of peace, and the mutual understanding and active cultural collaboration of the rising generations;
 - (c) devote special attention to providing the necessary assistance for participation by the developing countries in the 'Banner of Peace' Movement and Assembly;
 - (d) consider convening an international seminar for studying and publicizing the experience built up in the development of the 'Banner of Peace' Movement and its Assemblies.

Role of universities and students in support of peace

Recommendation No. 171

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that in the effort to achieve genuine democratization of participation in cultural life, with the concomitant educational considerations, it should be remembered that the consistently generous attitude of the world's students may be a factor in achieving such objectives,

1. Emphasizes that this attitude, in Latin America and the Caribbean, was singularly well illustrated in the Liminar Manifesto of Córdoba, Argentina, of June 1918, whose postulates continue as a vital force and whose sixty-fifth anniversary could contribute a source of inspiration for new efforts to put them into effect;
2. Recommends that Member States and non-governmental organizations, while respecting the academic freedom of universities, should take steps to make universities high-level centres of creation, research and promotion of culture, so as to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security by bringing about closer collaboration among nations through education, science and culture.

Role of cultural workers and artists in the service of peaceRecommendation No. 172

The Conference,

Profoundly conscious of the danger of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind at a time when world civilization, all the works of the human spirit, and even life on earth itself are threatened with extinction,

Convinced, as set out in the Preamble of the Constitution of Unesco, that '... it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed',

Recognizing the particularly important role in these circumstances of cultural workers and artists, that is, of all those who serve the high ideals of truth, goodness and reason, who cherish the lofty humanistic traditions of world culture, and who preserve and continually add to the heritage of works expressing man's spiritual life,

1. Affirms that:

the horrors of the last war have not yet faded from memory. But even these horrors cannot be compared to what the world would experience in the event of nuclear catastrophe. It is now quite clear that an atomic conflict cannot be local or limited, for the first explosion will cause the destruction of millions of people and the annihilation of world culture. A fraction of the nuclear weaponry already amassed would be enough to destroy our planet;

the international situation is complex and contradictory, but we firmly believe that all problems can and must be surmounted at the negotiating table. Peace is the common property of man and the cardinal condition of his existence;

if decisive steps are not taken today to defend life on earth, tomorrow may be too late. Time urgently requires that all forces unite to save man, his priceless culture and our future;

cultural workers and artists are one of the most powerful forces in modern society. Great is their influence on minds and feelings, on spiritual and moral development, and on the moulding of public opinion. They should therefore be heralds of peace and friendship among the peoples and raise their voices against the forces of war, death and destruction;

2. Invites the Director-General to convene a conference of intellectuals and artists from all over the world to analyse ways in which co-ordinated action could be taken to place their works, their creations and their talents in the service of peace.

Representative Assembly of CultureRecommendation No. 173

The Conference,

Considering that the full and complete realization of cultural development requires the mobilization of creative efforts by individuals and groups at every level of society,

Considering that the dialogue, understanding and mutual enrichment of cultures and an improved awareness of the cultural dimension of development call for the active participation of every member of the community,

Considering that cultural democracy can only be fully ensured if the participation and contribution of the masses is constantly increased,

Considering that if genuine cultural life is to develop fully it requires the participation of creative artists and the promotion of individual and group creativity,

1. Believes it essential that, in line with the work of this conference, creative artists, researchers and men of culture in all fields, as well as the competent non-governmental organizations, be associated with reflection on and with every action taken in the field of culture;

Recommendations

2. Supports the proposal made by the French delegation regarding the organization of a Representative Assembly of Culture with a view to inspiring, in the spirit of the work of this conference and of the Mexico City Declaration and with full respect for diversity, a deeper reflection on cultural problems and what is at stake in that regard at the end of this twentieth century, as well as the action to be taken to foster the development of cultural life and the strengthening of understanding and co-operation among creative artists and men of culture from different countries;
3. Recommends that the Director-General study the means by which the Organization might provide its full and complete support for the organization and holding of such a Representative Assembly.

Role of National Commissions

Recommendation No. 174

The Conference,

Recalling Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco which stipulates, in particular, that 'Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies',

Recalling the Charter of National Commissions for Unesco adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session,

Emphasizing the unique and specific role of National Commissions as bodies bringing together specialists in all Unesco's sectors of competence,

Emphasizing the importance of the National Commissions as bodies providing liaison both between Unesco and Member States, and between Unesco and the intellectual community, non-governmental organizations and the various groups and associations of the countries in which the Commissions are located,

Emphasizing the essential role of the National Commissions as cultural co-operation bodies at the international, interregional, regional and subregional levels,

Recalling the part played by the National Commissions in the preparations for this conference,

1. Invites Member States:
 - (a) to take the National Commissions into account in consultations for the preparation of their cultural policies and, in particular, to promote their activity in the field of intercultural co-operation;
 - (b) to provide their National Commissions with the resources they need to play their part to the full;
2. Invites the Director-General to support the National Commissions in their efforts to increase their contribution to international cultural co-operation.

Role of international non-governmental organizations

Recommendation No. 175

The Conference,

Recalling that Unesco has at its disposal, in the cultural and artistic domain, a network of non-governmental organizations, unique of its kind, founded on shared ideals as well as common interests; that this intensive and original relationship is a natural outcome of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Organization, which declares that 'a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind'; and that it was agreed, in the light of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, that the 'peoples of the world' referred to in the Preamble would be represented by the non-governmental organizations, in proof of which consultative status was granted to them,

Recalling the growing importance of non-governmental action, moving in step with development and the diversification of cultural life at the national, regional and international levels and of its role in the development and preservation of the cultural identity of persons and communities composing a nation or a region,

Considering the particular contribution that non-governmental organizations can make to cultural development at the international, regional, national and local levels inter alia by acting as a cultural bridge for all levels of society,

1. Requests Member States to intensify their efforts in creating conditions in which national and community branches of cultural and artistic non-governmental organizations may be set up and flourish, wherever such branches do not yet exist, and to consider the fostering of their presence as part of their obligations under the Constitution of Unesco;
2. Recommends that Member States associate non-governmental organizations in the elaboration and the carrying out of their cultural policies and give them their support;
3. Requests the Director-General to pursue and intensify his efforts to enable the non-governmental organizations of the cultural and artistic sector to develop, associating them increasingly closely with the preparation and enactment of Unesco's programme, confiding more responsibility to them in its execution and granting them the aid necessary for the assumption of growing responsibility and representativeness and the extension of their activities.

Role of intergovernmental organizations

Recommendation No. 176

The Conference,

Considering that culture is the fundamental dimension of development,

Convinced of the equal worth of all cultures and of the right of each people to assert and preserve its cultural identity and have it respected by others,

Emphasizing the real benefits to be derived by the international community from interregional co-operation both between countries belonging to different cultural areas and between communities with common cultural features,

Anxious to work to establish a balance in cultural exchanges between the industrialized and the developing countries, particularly with regard to the distribution of the means of producing, reproducing and disseminating cultural goods,

Considering that the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation brings together countries and communities of the five continents belonging to the major cultural areas,

Referring to the co-operation agreement concluded between Unesco and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

1. Recognizes the need to intensify cultural co-operation and exchanges, particularly through the pooling of human and material resources for the realization of cultural development programmes aimed at the regeneration of cultures and, in particular, of national languages as the expression of cultural identities and vehicles of universal knowledge;
2. Takes note of the convergence of the programmes instituted by Unesco and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation;
3. Recommends that the Director-General of Unesco:
 - (a) strengthen co-operation with the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and, in general, draw on the resources and special expertise of intergovernmental cultural co-operation agencies based on similar principles with a view to taking the action required to implement the recommendations of the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, with particular reference to:
 - (i) cultural exchanges;

Recommendations

- (ii) the production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural goods;
 - (iii) back-up studies and research for the promotion of national languages as tools for literacy work and creative arts teaching;
 - (iv) consultation with a view to encouraging the positive role of the mass media;
 - (v) the role of culture in the identification of endogenous development models;
- (b) more generally, strengthen regional and interregional co-operation by devising common projects in all fields connected with cultural policies.

Support for the United Nations University

Recommendation No. 177

The Conference,

Recalling that the General Conference of Unesco, at its seventeenth session in 1972, adopted resolution 1.323 recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations the creation of the University, which was founded on 11 December 1972, and started to function in Tokyo in 1974,

Bearing in mind that the University is to devote its work to research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, with due attention to the social sciences and, in particular culture and communication, the humanities, as well as the natural sciences,

Convinced that the realization of these has a global character,

Paying tribute to all the Member States, institutions and bodies which have pledged or paid contributions to the University's Endowment Fund or Operating Fund,

Recommends all Member States to give special attention to encouraging the development of the activities of the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University, and/or to make operating contributions to the University in order to enable it to fulfil its global mandate effectively.

Establishment of a Unesco Regional Office for Culture in Africa

Recommendation No. 178

The Conference,

Recalling the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa (AFRICACULT) (Accra, 1975), and particularly its recommendations concerning the establishment of operational structures for cultural action and of bodies to co-ordinate and promote the cultural policies of the African Member States at the regional and subregional levels,

Welcoming the adoption by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of a Cultural Charter for Africa and a Plan of Action for the Economic and Social Development of Africa to regulate the future regional integration efforts of the African Member States with a view to achieving integrated endogenous and self-directed development,

Considering the need for Unesco to continue to decentralize its programme and its operational structures in order to have a presence in the regions and promptly to supply whatever assistance is immediately required in its diverse fields of activity,

Considering that since AFRICACULT, culture has occupied an increasingly important place in the concerns of the African Member States, which consequently recommend the expansion of Unesco's culture programme,

1. Recommends that Member States strengthen institutions for regional cultural co-operation in order to harmonize their cultural policies and facilitate their participation in interregional co-operation;

2. Recommends that, within the limits of available resources, Unesco establish an African Regional Office for Culture to systematize the decentralization of its culture programme with a view to strengthening co-operation at the regional level.

Unesco Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean

Recommendation No. 179

The Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the part played by Unesco in the development of education, science and culture in the different geocultural areas of the world,

Considering that the establishment of Regional Offices has been a praiseworthy step in the efforts to decentralize Unesco's activities,

Appreciating the part that the Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean is called upon to play in strengthening cultural co-operation and interrelations among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Recommends that the Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean support the work of the aforementioned Regional Office;
2. Recommends that the Director-General continue to strengthen the Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Cultural Documentation Centre by providing it with the funds and human and material resources necessary for its work as a centre of contact and cultural dissemination in the region.

Co-operation between Caribbean countries and Unesco in the field of cultural policies

Recommendation No. 180

The Conference,

Reaffirming that cultural development is an essential component of overall development and therefore a matter of the utmost importance to all states,

Recognizing that the implementation of recommendations adopted in the field of cultural policies and practices is, in some cases, severely hampered by the lack of appropriate administrative arrangements linking the Unesco Secretariat and its Member States,

Considering that the importance of an intersectoral approach in developing cultural programmes is being increasingly recognized,

Invites the Director-General to make particular arrangements to strengthen the Office of the Unesco Representative for the Caribbean, based in Kingston (Jamaica), by giving it the capacity to deal effectively with cultural matters and to act, *inter alia*, as a focal point for the exchange of information and co-operation in the field of culture with the rest of the Latin American region.

Tribute to Unesco for its work to promote culture

Recommendation No. 181

The Conference,

Considering that Unesco has worked untiringly at the international level to promote international understanding and peace,

Recommendations

Noting that in its action it has constantly shown awareness of the value of culture and of cultural relations as a means of achieving these objectives,

- Conveys to Unesco its thanks for and congratulations on its constant defence and promotion of cultural values and cultural relations among nations as a contribution to peace and international understanding.

ANNEX I

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

PLENARY

1. Opening of the conference
2. *Election of the President*
3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure
4. Election of the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairmen of the Commissions
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. Stock-taking of experience acquired in policies and practices in the field of culture since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies organized by Unesco in 1970

COMMISSION I

7. Fundamental problems of culture in the contemporary world: recent evolution of ideas and reflection on future prospects
 - 7.1 Culture and society: cultural identity and intercultural relations; specificity and universality of cultural values
 - 7.2 Cultural dimension of development
 - 7.3 Culture and democracy: cultural rights; participation in cultural life and creativity

COMMISSION II

8. Cultural policies and cultural action
 - 8.1 Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage
 - 8.2 Stimulation of artistic and intellectual creativity and promotion of art education
 - 8.3 Links between cultural policies and policies pursued in the areas of education, science and communication
 - 8.4 Production and dissemination of cultural goods and services; cultural industries
 - 8.5 Planning, administration and financing of activities related to cultural development
9. International cultural co-operation
 - 9.1 International cultural co-operation as a factor for mutual tolerance, international understanding, progress of peoples and peace among nations

Annex I

9.2 Nature and present forms of cultural co-operation at the subregional, regional, inter-regional and international levels and the means for strengthening it (Role of Unesco and international governmental and non-governmental organizations)

10. Adoption of recommendations and final report

11. Closing of the conference

ANNEX II

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING SESSION

Address by H.E. Mr Fernando Solana,
Minister of Public Education of Mexico

Address by Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow,
Director-General of Unesco

Opening address by H.E. Mr Fernando Solana,
Minister of Public Education of Mexico

Mr President of the United Mexican States,
Mr Director-General of Unesco,
Distinguished Ministers,
Heads of Delegations,
Honoured Delegates,

On behalf of the administration of President Jose López Portillo, I extend to you the most cordial welcome.

We have gathered here under the aegis of Unesco to reflect on the problems and potential of contemporary man.

We meet in the city of three cultures, the city that was once Tenochtitlan, the greatest, richest city of pre-Columbian America; the city that became the great colonial capital of New Spain, the city that is today one of the most densely populated in the world.

We have met to reflect on culture.

We have gathered here in the conviction that through dialogue and an exchange of points of view, we will encounter new ideas to guide and strengthen the cultural policies of the countries represented here and thus open up broader vistas of understanding among peoples and co-operation among nations.

The world today

Twelve years ago, the Venice Conference stimulated, throughout the world, greater awareness of the cultural dimension in contemporary life and demonstrated that reflection on culture is an irreplaceable means of gaining deeper insight into man's problems and potentialities.

The seeds of understanding first sown at that Conference have flourished and grown stronger in various regional conferences and brought us together here today.

Between 1970 and the present day we have witnessed increasing progress in science and technology, in education and communication. And we have seen improvement in the living conditions of thousands of the world's communities.

Nevertheless, we have also witnessed the crisis of the international economic systems created during the Second World War; we have seen the economic problems, those of unemployment, inflation and lack of food production, suffered by various countries. And we have seen administrative machinery--both public and private--continue its accelerated growth in the majority of countries, frequently to the detriment

of creativity and the freedom of individuals and of independent social groups.

An unprecedented economic expansion has taken place in the world.

More articles and services are constantly being produced, and yet in some countries this production has led to luxury spending, wastage and ecological destruction, while in others, levels of production do not cover basic needs.

In general, the triumph of production has not signified a triumph for mankind. In the most affluent countries of America and Europe, almost 30 million persons are jobless. In the poor countries, there are still more than 800 million illiterate adults. And half of the world's inhabitants consume daily less food than is required for an acceptable diet.

As a result of unequal development, it is as though we were living in all the centuries of history at once. There are human beings who are born, eat, live and die just as they would have done two hundred or two thousand years ago. Others are living in the world of the future; they produce, consume, create under conditions determined by the highest levels of progress.

Great progress has also been achieved in communication. We can see on a screen what is happening simultaneously on the opposite side of our planet and receive images from Saturn. This has broadened the potential of education to an unprecedented degree and has immensely stimulated man's imagination.

Despite the fact that we have more communication today, however, mutual understanding has scarcely increased. In some cases, technical progress has been used to exercise excessive control over the major information media and has allowed economic and political interests to manipulate public opinion rather than promote mutual understanding among men.

Our habits of community living have undergone profound change during the past years. Contemporary societies reveal inexplicable contradictions. We are more familiar with the laws of social evolution yet are unable to put a stop to the conflict of ideologies and to overcome violence.

On the international level, the efforts of international agencies to find a road leading to true peace have increased considerably in recent years. Nevertheless, these have been twelve years of conflicts and war. More than 500 billion dollars are spent each year and tens of thousands

of scientists and technologists work directly for military industries, depriving humanity of their talent and creativity for well-being and peace. The world thus continues to devote a substantial part of its resources, its creativity and its wisdom towards building up an arsenal that could one day lead to world destruction.

Modern man seems to be caught up in a vast whirlwind. Never before has mankind been so close, at one and the same time, to its highest potential and to its greatest peril.

All these paradoxes converge in the one fundamental contradiction of our age: the material progress that science and technology have made possible is not accompanied by an ethical progress that could enable us to achieve a peace based on justice and the acceptance of the unity of the human race. This seems to me to be the fundamental contradiction of contemporary culture, the culture that we have gathered here to discuss.

Unesco has provided us with a stimulating agenda for this Conference. Among other items, the Organization suggests that we reflect on: identity and cultural heritage; the cultural dimension of development; creative freedom; democratization of culture; and culture and education.

Identity and cultural heritage

A fundamental item in our agenda is respect for the cultural identity of all people.

The 4,500 million men and women who live on earth today, construct their private lives, day by day, and at the same time, forge the history of our nations and of the world.

Day by day, each of these men live side by side, produce, consume, enjoy, suffer, believe, create, express themselves within a composite set of values, usages, customs, life-styles; in a word, within the framework of a specific culture that gives direction and meaning to their actions and that simultaneously enriches and forms part of world culture.

Culture is the course along which man's life flows. And each people has its own course, its own cultural identity: a course along whose banks grow the fruit of those lives as the years go by: the cultural heritage of each people, expressed in their belongings, their sayings, their art, their beliefs and their projects.

Each culture--like every human life--represents a complex of unique and irreplaceable values. And the traditions and forms of expression of each people constitute their unique presence in the world.

The cultural identity of the various peoples and groups represents a rich store of values from which man draws his capacity for achievement. It is this identity that stimulates each people, each group, to seek inspiration in their past, to assimilate elements from other cultures that are compatible with their individual characteristics, thus constantly renewing the process of their own creation.

These individual characteristics, far from presenting obstacles, tend to enrich communion in the universal values that unite us.

Therefore, all these questions imply the need for a cultural policy that protects, stimulates and enriches the individual identity and the cultural heritage of each people. A cultural policy establishing absolute respect for and full appreciation

of the cultural minorities and of all the other cultures of the world.

Cultural dimension of development

Another basic topic of our Conference is the cultural dimension of development.

The human race continues its vertiginous growth. Each year there are 90 million more persons in the world. Although it may be possible to lower fertility, the population increase from now to the year 2000 will equal the total population of the world at the time of the First World War.

To provide this population with food, housing, schools, hospitals, services and employment in the next 18 years represents a titanic task.

To provide every man with an opportunity to fulfil a truly human destiny implies much more: it would require a readjustment in the course of development.

For decades, a large number of countries have accepted explicitly and implicitly the development model followed by the present industrialized nations. Nevertheless, there are countries that can no longer persist in following a process that cannot be repeated and that has its limits.

A growing number of men and women want a different model: a world in which, naturally, the basic needs of all are satisfied but in which the goal would not be production, *per se*, nor income nor consumption, *per se*, but the development of man himself, his well-being, his opportunity for peaceful coexistence with all the peoples of the world, and the possibility of complete individual and collective fulfilment together with the preservation of the natural environment.

In practice, however, development still continues to be identified with economic growth. It would seem that it is not easy to free ourselves from the economist point of view in which, despite the diversity of its ideological trends the main social currents of the last two centuries coincide.

And what is developing?

The answer is, mainly things, systems to produce more things and institutions to operate systems to produce more things.

Not enough effort has been made in all countries to develop people's knowledge and values, their capacity to produce goods and services that are really needed, their creativity, their control over their own destinies.

Despite the deterioration suffered by the biosphere, no government takes this situation sufficiently into account, as long as it is able to produce enough. The search for economic growth is legitimate. And for the majority of the countries that are still poor, it is essential. But growth is only one part of the whole process of development. And for that growth itself to be possible, it is first necessary to prepare the minds of men.

How far is it possible to grow? How can economic growth be reformed so that it is rational, proportionate to the availability of natural resources geared to the satisfaction of real needs, regulated by decisions that take into account the well-being of all men in the long term, and not the enrichment nor the political ambition of a few men in the immediate future?

Culture is man's capacity for reflection on himself. It is what makes us specifically human, rational and critically and ethically committed. Thanks to culture we discern values and make choices. Because of it, man becomes aware of his

incompleteness, he questions his own achievements, constantly seeks new meanings and creates works that are greater than himself.

If we are to formulate a cultural policy, we must prove ourselves capable of salvaging the profound and human sense of the development process, rectifying its deviations and eliminating its illusions. We need new models. And it is in the sphere of culture and of education that we shall find them.

Culture and freedom

The formulation of a cultural policy also implies the availability of well-defined criteria concerning freedom and democracy.

Culture is inseparable from freedom. The exercise of a creative cultural activity demands freedom of expression.

The ideal model for freedom, for which many generations have struggled, is a freedom exclusively limited by the demands of nature, the freedom of others and collective well-being. But all coexistence requires order. And it is in the excesses or shortcomings of those who control that order that man's freedom often founders.

In so far as science and technology have improved on natural conditions, they have become liberators of man. The present problem lies in society. And we must hope that man's science will help to increase the sphere of freedom of both individuals and social groups.

Culture liberates, but it also requires freedom if it is to flourish.

It is not legitimate to subject that which the community creates to dogmatic rules, political guidelines or ideological censure. Neither should market criteria be imposed on it. Regulation of social life cannot be extended to regulate freedom of thought and expression or it will end by suppressing both thought and expression.

The apparent dilemma between man and society cannot be solved by alienating individual man in the masses.

We are social beings, but we are also individuals. It is in social solidarity, in everyday society, in community life and not in an alienating mass culture that we will find a solution to our dual nature as individuals and social entities.

Culture and democracy

In Venice, in Helsinki, in Bogotá, in Accra and in Yogyakarta the importance of the democratization of culture was affirmed. It is not merely a question of increasing access to cultural treasures. It is also ensuring that all persons and groups of society may participate in their production. Above all, it is a matter of opening up new paths in political democracy by providing equality of opportunity in the fields of education and culture.

Cultural creation of high quality has traditionally been concentrated in the great urban centres. In the past, only the wealthy could fully enjoy it. And it was only when the privileged groups extended their protection to artists that the latter achieved the necessary conditions for achieving excellence.

Any programme of democratization of culture must entail, in the first place, the decentralization of centres for creation and enjoyment of fine arts. A democratic cultural policy will bring the opportunity to enjoy artistic excellence and

artistic creation to every community and to the entire population.

The demand for social and political participation caused an upheaval in the institutions of all the western nations two centuries ago. The demand for cultural participation that we are witnessing today may have even greater consequences, it will increase human creativity and open new avenues towards well-being and equality.

We are in the presence of an entirely new phenomenon. The increasing involvement of the masses in more active forms of civic and political expression brings with it increasing cultural demands. All, from linguistic and ethnic minorities of long-standing tradition to newly formed groups of people, have a legitimate desire to make themselves heard, to make their specific contribution to the definition of the cultural goals of their national community and to participate in their attainment.

Education and culture

The main point in a new cultural policy--in its broad sense--is to give the greatest possible momentum to education, an education that imparts knowledge of the values and usages of its own culture and at the same time stimulates creativity and renewal.

Universal education has shown its effect on the well-being of peoples. The countries that first provided education for everyone, live better today. The German education system, for example, was practically universal in 1815. It was soon followed by Holland and Switzerland. In 1850, only 10 per cent of the white population of the United States was illiterate.

It is obvious that it is not enough to supply schools and teachers. Today, what is needed is an innovating kind of education that does not limit itself to transmitting information and knowledge but that forms and renews. An education that aids its students to become aware of their time and place, that instils self-discipline, and respect for others, in a spirit of social and international solidarity. An education that prepares its recipients for organization and productivity, for the production of the goods and services that are really needed. An education that inspires renewal and stimulates creativity.

In so far as we direct our efforts towards the development of persons and not of things, through the influence of education, in so far as culture is truly democratized, we shall be giving each individual and each group the opportunity to improve their own living conditions.

It is the task of education to humanize the history of our countries in the crucial years in which we are living. It is the task of education to give our peoples values and knowledge, awareness and meanings, high productivity and the capacity for self-determination, in short, the possibility of living with dignity.

A cultural policy that corrects man's course

There are no new words or ideas in all that has been said. It has all been repeatedly stated in other forums. But we must not waste this opportunity with which Unesco has provided us, to explore new avenues that will allow the countries represented here to revise and strengthen their

cultural policies in such a way that they will help modern man to make up for lost time--our time--and develop every possibility offered by modern science, technology, communication and education.

We have bases and points of reference that are useful in our work.

Twelve years of progress made since the Venice meeting give impetus to our action.

Guidance has come from the reflections and conclusions of numerous regional conferences.

Documents prepared by different countries and the excellent studies by Unesco situate our action within a general framework.

It has been given momentum by the exceptional determination of the Director-General, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.

In this world of light and shadow we have met to share our concern, to seek consensus and to establish new hopes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is a meeting for reflection. We have not come to match interests and political positions but to find the consensus that can unite us. We have not come to express grievances. There are other forums for such purposes. Ours is a forum of intelligence that must lead us to constructive proposals.

The nation which receives you today is a strong society, but one in constant transition, that has amalgamated various races and cultures and that has learned--and continues to learn--to respect its minorities, to tolerate and understand those with opposing views and integrate them into a dynamic unity.

Mexico has traditionally upheld a policy of respect for the sovereignty of all nations and the self-determination of all peoples, of non-intervention, of legal equality of states, of peaceful solutions to controversy and of international co-operation.

Mexico has invariably condemned colonialism and racism.

In Mexico, the basis for our democratic ideal and our spirit of international solidarity is linked with education, not only in the spirit but also in the very letter of the political Constitution that governs us.

Article 3 of our Constitution, which lays down the principles of our educational process, expressly establishes that the education provided by the state 'shall ... develop harmoniously all the faculties of the human being and shall foster in him at the same time a love of country and a consciousness of international solidarity, in independence and justice'.

The same article further establishes the close relationship between democracy and culture, pointing out that education 'shall be democratic, considering democracy not only as a legal structure and a method of political organization, but as a system of life founded on a constant economic, social and cultural betterment of the people'.

In recent years, the administration of President López Portillo has made a major effort to achieve a more just and rational relationship between rich and poor countries and, in another sphere, between those countries that have, and those that do not have energy sources.

The meeting of Heads of State held last year at Cancún, reopened a dialogue that had been stagnating for some time. Is it not possible to continue that dialogue?

Here in Mexico, we are convinced of the

gravity of the economic, social and political problems that affect the world of our time. But we are also aware of contemporary man's immense capacity for overcoming these problems.

In Mexico, we are convinced of the possibility of consolidating man's progress, of guiding it towards situations that each day offer better living conditions for an ever greater number of the earth's inhabitants.

Through culture and education one can find, for each of the nations of the world and for collaboration among nations, new options that will provide vast potential for the present and future generations.

If we allow ourselves to become submerged by the confusion and uncertainty of world problems, we might begin to believe that man's greatest achievements were a thing of the past.

Nevertheless, if we observe the immense progress that twentieth-century man has made, if we analyse his capacity not only to survive but to live relatively better despite the population growth, if we observe how an ever-increasing number of men and women are becoming aware--because of their education and their reflection on their own culture--of the world situation and the possibilities for improvement, we can only conclude that humanity is at the dawn of a new epoch. New times in which, within the sphere of human cultures, the process of man's humanization--if you will allow me the expression--will rationalize the exploitation, distribution and use of the resources of our planet and will spread understanding of the fact that we are all human beings, belonging to a single family and having a single destiny.

Sharing a common destiny as we inevitably do, we are faced with two alternatives--either to sink into a decline or to move forward towards a more intelligent and just order.

The spirit of solidarity needed to transform into action the awareness of our common destiny can begin in the sphere of culture and must be based on respect for others and tolerance.

Respect for the cultural identity of all peoples, tolerance and acceptance of a common destiny, are points on which the vast majority of contemporary cultures are in agreement. Consequently they can serve as a starting-point for a fresh examination of the problems of the world, for international co-operation and for the elaboration of new and better cultural policies.

It is for this purpose that we are meeting. In two weeks of work we must and shall propose cultural policies that will increase the possibilities for equality, freedom and democracy for contemporary man; that will defend a form of development of which the final aim is Man himself; that will stimulate international co-operation and strengthen peace; that will make wider use of modern mass media to serve culture and education; and that will identify education--innovative education--as the driving force behind the major changes of the future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The large number and high calibre of the delegations attending this Conference indicate the world's interest and confidence in the role of culture.

We wish you an agreeable and enriching stay in this city.

Welcome.

It is a great honour for Mexico to host this Conference.

Opening address by Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General of Unesco

Mr President of the Republic,
Madam,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished Delegates,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and at the same time a particular pleasure for me to be taking part with you in the opening of this World Conference on Cultural Policies.

I should like first of all to say how deeply grateful I am to the Mexican authorities, who have generously offered their hospitality to this meeting and, in particular, to Mr José López Portillo, the President of the United Mexican States, who has constantly, in such a turbulent period of international life, endeavoured to promote freedom and dignity for the peoples of the world, together with closer ties among the nations on a foundation of equality, justice and fellowship. Your presence here, Mr President, enhances the distinction of this formal opening meeting and shows what very great importance the Government of Mexico attributes to the work of Unesco.

I should also like to thank Mr Fernando Solana, the Minister of Public Education, for the stimulating words he has just spoken and the welcome he has extended to us, and to say how glad we are to have with us here Mr Mohamed M'zali, the Prime Minister of Tunisia, Mr Léopold Sedar Senghor, formerly President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr Victor Massuh, the Chairman of Unesco's Executive Board, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, and so many eminent Mexicans.

Lastly, I would welcome most cordially the distinguished delegates of the Organization's Member States from all parts of the world; the observers belonging to the other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system; the representatives of other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and those of foundations.

Mexico is, in many respects, an eminently appropriate venue for the Conference for which we are met today. With its multiplicity of cultural roots, it has derived from their very diversity a more and more vital unity from which famous artists, renowned throughout the world, and the anonymous interpreters of an art springing from the underlying folk culture have alike drawn inspiration.

It is a land where art pervades the whole of life, where the admirable murals of Rivera and Siqueiros adorn the official buildings, giving a touch of the eternal to the everyday world itself.

And it is a land where hospitality has combined with generosity to provide for other people, including many exiles, representing all the horizons of the thinking and creative mind, a place of refuge where they can find full freedom for self-expression in accordance with their particular genius.

Mexico has a natural vocation for international co-operation deriving from its ability to combine being true to itself with being receptive to others. It has accordingly maintained the closest ties of fruitful co-operation with Unesco.

In 1947, it was host to the second session of the Organization's General Conference. And in 1948 it gave it its second Director-General, Jaime Torres Bodet, a writer and statesman whose moral and intellectual integrity provides a glowing example for all those who have dedicated their lives to international service.

It was his initiative that led to the adoption of the concept of fundamental education, his intention thereby being that schooling and literacy should be extended to all. And it was in the following terms that he defined Unesco's principal purpose in cultural matters: 'To give every culture the sense of the universal, inculcating the desire for understanding and for change; to enable each to appreciate its own distinctive features as compared with those of others, so that all may thus be strengthened and perfected'.

But his work was cut short all too soon by the pressures to which he was subjected. In the face of the urgent and varied needs of the world's most underprivileged peoples he refused to accept the pretexts invoked by some to justify their refusal to provide Unesco with the resources it needed to carry on its work. In deciding to retire rather than give way, in the circumstances in which he found himself, this great humanist remained to the end, in the face of selfishness and scheming, true not only to himself but also to an ideal of international co-operation which, as far as Unesco is concerned, can only be synonymous with equity and human solidarity.

His country has continued to observe the tradition of which Mr Torres Bodet was so outstanding an example. On the personal initiative of its President, Mr Lopez Portillo, Mexico has already acted as host to two intergovernmental

meetings of crucial importance organized by Unesco.

The first, held in Mexico City in 1979, was the Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which drew up the 'Mexico City Declaration'. This Declaration laid down guidelines for the Major Project in the field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean which is already entering on its first operational phase and whose basic objectives, converging with those of cultural development, are to provide a sound basic education, to eradicate illiteracy before the end of the century and to improve the quality of education, and particularly scientific and technical education.

The second meeting, held in Acapulco in 1982, was that of the Intergovernmental Council formed to co-ordinate the International Programme for the Development of Communication. This meeting took the first practical steps towards the implementation of a wide-ranging programme which the developing countries are hoping will enable them to acquire the wherewithal to expand and diversify their ability to obtain information and communicate with others in their own way, a way in keeping with their culture and aspirations.

The conference opening today is thus, for Mexico, part of a continuous process through which it expresses at international level the willingness to listen to and co-operate with others and the gift for creative union and conciliation which it has developed on its own soil.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This conference has been convened in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference, which met in Belgrade in October-November 1980. Its purpose is to take stock of experience acquired in policies and practices in the field of culture since the holding of the Venice Conference, to encourage thorough reflection on the fundamental problems of culture in the world as it is today and to spell out fresh guidelines both for strengthening the cultural dimension in development and for facilitating international cultural co-operation.

It is the latest in a series of international conferences of which the first was held in Venice. This, in 1970, was the first intergovernmental conference at world level to discuss cultural policy, and it launched a wide-ranging movement which has since then steadily expanded its scope. For after Venice the various regional conferences succeeded each other: Helsinki in 1972, Yogyakarta in 1973, Accra in 1975, Bogota in 1978 and Baghdad in 1981. These meetings examined several aspects of world cultural problems, in different regional contexts, but in the light of world-wide trends.

The provisional agenda before you includes four essential items:

1. Stock-taking of experience acquired in policies and practices in the field of culture since the Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies organized by Unesco in 1970.
2. Fundamental problems of culture in the contemporary world: recent evolution of ideas and reflection on future prospects.
3. Cultural policies and cultural action.
4. International cultural co-operation.

The annotated provisional agenda and the main working document, entitled 'Problems and

Prospects', deal in detail with each of these items. The reference documents, covering the 'situation and trends in cultural policy in Member States', give details about each of the world regions: Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arab states. A list, by subject, of the recommendations of the intergovernmental conferences on cultural policies convened by Unesco since 1970 is also available to you.

In preference to dealing systematically with each of the subjects it is suggested you should discuss, therefore, I should like to think with you about certain specific points which may be of particular interest for your deliberations.

As we now enter upon this period of reflection it seems to me essential to underline, first, the growing importance that culture is acquiring both in the life of each society and in relations among nations. Faced with the rapid changes which all societies are undergoing and the increasingly marked phenomenon of world-wide interdependence, the peoples of the world all appear anxious to preserve what is the very essence of their being, that is, their cultural identity. At the same time, cultural exchanges are increasing in number and intensity.

This double and apparently contradictory trend is one of the distinguishing features of our age.

For a long time, the fact of one people's domination, or even extermination, of others was based on the postulate that peoples were different in nature, and that some of them were superior to others. On the basis of this postulate, those who were viewed as superior had certain more or less natural rights over those who were considered inferior. The criteria upon which that alleged superiority was based may have varied, but they were essentially of a cultural nature.

Today, such thoughts and attitudes are no longer admissible, but they have not yet entirely disappeared, despite the fact that in most cases they cannot now be openly and aggressively expressed. But what is new and of basic importance and what holds out promise for the future, although the results may not be all that is desired, is that the world community now recognizes the equality under the law and in dignity of all individuals and all peoples. And that recognition implies the recognition of the equal dignity of all cultures, if culture is indeed the essence of every people's being.

It is through its culture that a people perceives itself as such, and it is through its culture, in the broadest sense of that word, that it perceives other peoples. For culture may be seen both as the product of all that a society has created throughout time and as the essential driving force for all that it continues to create and that fashions the collective sensibility and imagination of its members.

It is in the works of its artists, its architects, its musicians, its writers and its scholars, but also in the anonymous intellectual and material creations of its folk art and the body of values that gives sense to its life, that a people's cultural heritage may be seen.

However, transcending the tangible manifestations of a culture, cultural identity can be seen as the sphere in which culture is experienced as subjectivity, in which the community reflects upon itself as subject. If the cultural heritage covers all that a culture has produced and continues to produce, cultural identity contains, in virtuality, all that it is capable of producing. It is the

vehicle of its creative genius. It can thus be seen as the dynamic principle whereby a society, drawing on its past, sustained by its own potentialities and selectively embracing appropriate foreign influences, pursues the continuous process of its own creation.

Cultural identity is consequently emerging, at the present time, as a factor of vital significance at the world level. Any community that is subjected to external constraints and pressures finds that its cultural identity is the key to its faithfulness to itself.

Culture, however, not only shapes the distinctive personality of a community but at the same time determines its accessibility to others. As well as being the custodian of the most intimate secrets of its history, it is also the means whereby this history can be made accessible to others.

We are living in an era of human history in which no culture, lest it risk extinction, can afford to live in isolation. Throughout history, most peoples--even those geographically most distant from one another--have been culturally influenced and enriched by each other. The origins of ideas and beliefs that today constitute the foundations of our most deep-rooted convictions or of part of our knowledge of the world or that express some of our deepest feelings can be traced back to a past so remote and so many-faceted that we can conceive of it only with the greatest difficulty. But it is modern science and technology, the modes of production, organization and life that they generate, and the means of communication they are able to create and develop that now impose a kind of symbiosis on all cultures that may be either destructive or creative.

It will be a destructive symbiosis if the power provided by science and technology is used for the purpose of domination, to subjugate peoples and submit them to the dictates of force. On the other hand, it will be a creative symbiosis if this power liberates man from the materialistic servitude that continues to prevent him from expressing himself fully and if it makes possible the realization of all the spiritual, moral, intellectual and aesthetic values essential for a well-balanced personality, and the cohesion of societies.

Thus, new relationships may now begin to prevail which will enable the peoples of the world to become aware of the irreplaceable contributions each of their cultures has made to the progress of mankind and to understand that each of them possesses a unique historical experience and vision of the world--in a word, a part of the truth that is essential to the progress and happiness of all men.

Acceptance of the diversity of cultures as an unfathomable treasure on which each can draw to renew its strength implies that every effort must be made to root out, wherever it may appear, any manifestation of intolerance--from ethnocentrism through racism and racial prejudice to the more or less subtle forms of cultural discrimination--and presupposes a continuation of the never-ending search to discover points of convergence among the various cultures which bring out shared values that enable mankind to express its unity through its very diversity.

If this is the place of culture in the life of each people, as it is in the relations among different nations, we can now have a better understanding of the role of culture in the development process.

The concept that has dominated international economic thought in recent decades has been development. A distinction has been drawn between industrialized countries and countries that have been described as underdeveloped or developing, development thus being reduced merely to its economic aspects. Today, it is being realized more and more that development has no true meaning unless it enables peoples and individuals to raise their standard of living and fully to realize their moral and spiritual aspirations and all their creative faculties. Thus, the problem of development becomes, in varying degrees, that of all societies and each particular society. If the development of the economy is a requirement of prime importance, then the economy must be provided with the direction and cohesion that it can only draw from culture. Development will then be able to assume once more its meaning of comprehensive deployment of the potentialities of the entire community.

This necessity is felt particularly keenly in the so-called developing countries, for in many of them cultural identity itself has been shaken to its very roots. For that reason, the challenge confronting them today is regarded from the outset as a comprehensive, existential one.

One of the dilemmas they are facing often arises from the fact that they have eventually accepted, in consequence of history, a series of new needs, evoked from without by industrial society, which are nevertheless at variance with their own cultural universe. This had led to the creation of a gulf not only between new aspirations and age-old requirements but between those aspirations and the practical means of satisfying them. For both cultural and economic reasons, therefore, they are called upon to take up simultaneously all the reins of their destiny, to ask themselves both what they have become and what they wish to be, and to redefine themselves in order to be able to decide upon the best courses for their development.

Not only culture but all Unesco's other fields of competence are then involved.

In the field of education, for instance, any view of the future must spring from initial overall reflection on how formal and non-formal education at the various levels may both serve to transmit culture and constitute a system whereby that culture may become a part of everyday life, may flourish, blossom and be renewed.

Recognition of the substantial links between culture and the 'lifelong' conception of education is one of the major achievements of international thinking about culture over the past twenty years. Teaching methods and the actual content of teaching have a considerable cultural impact with regard, for example, to the relations between teachers and students, to the awakening of moral and aesthetic sensibility, to the development of the critical faculty and creative ability, to appreciation of the arts, to the acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge, and to understanding of the problems of daily life and those of the modern world.

Science and technology face any culture with the issue of its ability to absorb new contributions--originating within or outside it--while retaining its own distinctive individuality. It is in this balanced grafting of new material on to what has been inherited from the past that the vitality of a culture is probably most apparent. But it is an inescapable fact that, in many societies, the

advances in scientific knowledge themselves lead to a break between the recent achievements of technology and the ways of life, ways of acting or of thinking handed down by history.

It therefore seems necessary that close attention should be given to the critical thresholds beyond which innovations disturb the basic fabric of societies, their cultural features, their memory, their heritage and their values; and that the cultural changes necessary for perceiving technological developments in resolutely creative terms should be fostered. For only changes consciously willed can enable cultures to restore to technology its significance and ultimate justification, which is to serve the increased well-being and the self-fulfilment of man and of societies.

In the sphere of communication, the advances made in modern technologies, particularly television and associated media, including cable transmission, video-discs and video-cassettes, together with satellite broadcasting and information technology, with all its components, both individual and collective, are tending to speed up the distribution of the products of the cultural industries.

We are bound to take note of the considerable potential represented by these media as means of cultural development. Films, records, radio and television enable particular creative artists to reach an audience they could never have done in any other way. There have been some encouraging experiments, although on a limited scale, in the field of community television and light audio-visual equipment. But the general trend continues to be towards mass production and consumption and increasingly uniform products. We must therefore consider whether there may not be in this a danger of impoverishing the communication networks through which a vital part of each people's creativity is transmitted. However that may be, the influence that these industries have on cultural life now seems to be a major preoccupation in many countries and at the international level.

At all the crossroads of social life, therefore, the question of the means whereby culture can help to direct development processes and to make people happier and bring them closer together has to be considered. This underlines the importance of the question of cultural policies.

While certain countries show a preference in this respect for action on structured, organized lines, others have a tendency to adopt more flexible forms of planning and support, and others prefer simply to offer encouragement, leaving the bulk of the work involved to various associations and communities and decentralized bodies.

All states are agreed, however, that the purpose of cultural policy is not to determine the content of cultural life, nor to lay down guidelines for creative intellectual and artistic work, but to produce conditions conducive to more satisfactory self-expression and participation in cultural life by the population at large.

Individuals and social groups have a right to engage in creative activities, and to freedom of expression and production in the literary, artistic and scientific fields. A balance needs to be established here between action by the state, the work of private groups, and the individual initiative of citizens who wish, on the one hand, to have access to the cultural products of their nation and of the whole world and, on the other, to secure the means of increasing participation in cultural life.

These, it seems to me, are some of the factors that might promote the flowering of culture for each people, as would the establishment of genuine peace, based on mutual understanding and the mutual enrichment of all nations.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In different degrees and with varying intensity, a sense of great uncertainty about the future is perceptible in all the regions of the world, from the richest to the poorest. Having reached a pinnacle of intellectual and material achievement humanity now seems to be hesitating between a number of different possibilities. Will the immense resources it has accumulated and its tremendous latent potential be placed at the service of all the world's people, or will they be invested in activities which, by accentuating rivalries and tensions, may lead to confrontations which might result in bringing humanity's great adventure to an end for all time?

But the uncertainty that is clouding most minds in the tormented twilight of this second millennium could perhaps be made to bear fruit. A condition for this would be that it should keep every individual, everywhere, however great or small the power he wields, conscious of the responsibility he bears, from now on, for the future of the world. And that it should lead on to the conviction that tragedy is not inevitable and that, in their very diversity, people can find some of the keys which will enable them to develop their potential together.

What is profoundly new about today's uncertainty, in the long history of mankind, is that it has become a worldwide phenomenon and that we are all beginning to realize that each of us is no longer alone in facing the challenges of our time; that other people are facing them too, people holding different knowledge and wisdom in trust, who possess other secrets and are inspired by other convictions, but who, like us, are longing for greater justice and a greater sense of brotherhood. And we are realizing, too, that mankind may derive from these springs of feeling, once combined, the strength it needs to take up most of these challenges.

The will to do so exists, but it is not concentrated, not everywhere the same, still hesitant. It needs to be sought out, mobilized, drawn together and directed to the achievement of a single plan for the future, in which mankind's desire for unity will prevail over the individual self-interests that are tearing it apart, and in which the particular hopes of each people and the creative urge of each individual will find their places in a future world desired by all, whose destiny is the responsibility of all.

We are still only just beginning to feel our way along this road, for we are only just discovering the key role that cultural co-operation has to play in bringing people together--as they must be brought together--and in the building of a world in which each nation has its recognized place and in which more and more people are able to conceive of behaviour different from their own and to appreciate values different from their own, so that they feel themselves to be integral parts of a single human community with a thousand different faces.

May our conference mark a real advance in this direction.

ANNEX III

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE CLOSING SESSION

Address by Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow,
Director-General of Unesco

Address by H.E. Mr Fernando Solana,
Minister of Public Education of Mexico

Closing address by Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General of Unesco

Mr President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the close of this second World Conference of Ministers of Culture on Cultural Policies, I should like first of all, Mr President, to express through your intermediary my heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of the United Mexican States.

True to its tradition of generous hospitality, Mexico welcomed us with a warmth that was felt by all the delegates here present and by every member of the Secretariat, and its contribution to both the material and intellectual aspects of the organization of this conference have earned it the right to our gratitude. The attentions showered upon us, the friendly atmosphere created around us and the co-operation of the staff and services placed at our disposal formed a particularly encouraging background for our meetings.

May I ask you, Mr President, to convey my very special gratitude and that of Unesco to Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, the President of the United Mexican States, for having extended Mexico's hospitality to this conference and for having honoured the inaugural ceremony with his presence.

I am also sure that I speak for everyone when I say how much credit for the successful conclusion of our work is due to His Excellency Mr Fernando Solana Morales, Minister of Education and head of the Mexican delegation, who has chaired the conference with as much courtesy as efficiency throughout these days of intense and productive work.

I should also like to thank the Vice-Presidents of the conference and its Rapporteur, Mrs Jacqueline Baudrier, the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the two commissions, the delegates and many others whose efforts in one capacity or another have contributed to the smooth running of the conference, and all those who have given unstintingly of their time and energies, sometimes having to work during the night translating, reproducing and collating documents to enable the conference to complete its work in the allotted time.

A great deal of work has been done, thanks to the combined efforts of all the delegations present, spurred on by a common

determination to increase mutual understanding and, notwithstanding all the strife and tension in the world today, to reach an agreement which is reflected in the unanimous adoption of the Mexico City Declaration.

But before I go any further, Mr President, let me also express my gratitude to the Chairman of the Group of 77 and to all the representatives of regional groups who have spoken this afternoon. Their appreciation of the Organization's work and the modest role played by its Director-General is a much valued source of encouragement for my colleagues and myself. And I wish to offer you our assurance that we will continue to make every effort to serve the international community to the best of our ability.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The importance attached to this conference by the international community is reflected in the number and calibre of the delegations taking part in it and the great variety of subjects discussed. A total of 129 Member States sent delegations, almost 100 of which were headed by a minister or deputy minister and a large proportion of which included, in addition to ambassadors and senior officials, prestigious representatives of the world of the arts, science and communication.

The Holy See, five organizations of the United Nations system, sixteen intergovernmental organizations, sixty international non-governmental organizations and seven foundations and institutions considered it necessary to send representatives and observers to the conference.

Furthermore, numerous Heads of State sent messages to the conference, among which I shall only mention that of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the exalted spirituality of whose address to the world from the forum of Unesco two years ago has not been forgotten.

The variety of gifts and the prestige of the participants attending this conference were reflected in the discussions that have taken place during the past two weeks. Their exceptional breadth and intensity, the occasional wave of strong emotion, bore witness to the interest that Member States now

take in cultural problems and the diversity of their experience in regard to cultural policies and practices over the past few years.

The results and impact of such a meeting can only be assessed in the longer term--it would be imprudent to attempt an exhaustive appraisal at this juncture. I shall therefore confine myself, before we part, to mentioning a number of points that I feel to be significant and recapitulating some of the salient ideas to emerge from your deliberations and from the recommendations and Declaration adopted at the close of the proceedings.

Among the many topics discussed, that which, to my mind, ultimately carried by far the greatest weight was the notion of cultural identity, which is related to that of cultural heritage and is the nucleus around which the notions of, in particular, development for cultural enhancement and cultural co-operation are organized.

Cultural identity has been recognized as a dynamic principle of individuality, creativity and free determination, through which each people expresses the continuity between its past, present and future, while at the same time helping to enrich and invigorate the common heritage of mankind.

Stress was laid on the importance of the affirmation of cultural identity as a vehicle for the achievement and consolidation of national independence, as witnessed by the conference's concern for the sufferings of the Lebanese population, the tribulations of the Palestinian people and the tragic situation of the black population of South Africa and Namibia. The conference vigorously condemned all forms of racism, especially that institutionalized in South Africa under the name of apartheid. Racism may indeed be described as a particularly repulsive manifestation of contempt for or outright repudiation of the collective personality of others.

How could I fail to take advantage of this solemn occasion, Mr President, once more to make an impassioned plea to the world: it is time to have done with the conflicts that claim the lives of so many men, women and children and that jeopardize or destroy the heritage of so many peoples! It is time for mankind to seek new ways of solving their problems instead of perpetually resorting to fire and the sword. The use of force and violence to try to settle problems is a practice that should be relegated to the past.

The point was also made during the discussions that cultural identity is embodied in the tangible and intangible heritage, which consists of works inspired by that identity throughout the history of each people. Very detailed consideration was therefore given to the cultural heritage as a frame of reference and driving force for both the continuity of that people and its powers of creation and self-renewal.

The concept of cultural heritage itself has steadily acquired deeper layers of meaning over the past few years. The scope of efforts which were initially concentrated on preserving a small number of very ancient monuments has been broadened to include the safeguarding of more and more recent

buildings, of a greater variety. To the immovable heritage has been added the movable heritage, the age qualification for which is tending to be lowered as more categories are added to it. Lastly, alongside the material and tangible manifestations of the heritage, its intangible components--traditions and customs, languages or dialects, music and dance, arts and handicrafts and literature--are acquiring increasing importance.

For a long time now the heritage--especially its immovable portion--has been exposed to damage by both human and natural agents. Moreover, there is a tendency for the risks to become even greater today. Exposed to the full force of wars and invasions, it has often been subjected to pillage and illicit traffic but also to the depredations of the elements and to natural disasters. More recently, all kinds of negligence, the impact of urbanization and industrialization and certain forms of uncontrolled tourism have wrought further destruction which the pace of modern life is unfortunately tending to accentuate.

Most delegations stressed the inestimable value for their peoples of these vestiges of their past, as it were the visible signs of their distinctive historical background, and the urgency of taking action--in addition to that already in progress under Unesco's auspices--to safeguard them for the sake of mankind as a whole.

A particular aspect of this effort that held your attention had to do with certain monuments--or fragments of monuments--regarded as eminently symbolic of their cultural identity by the peoples who created them but who no longer had them in their possession today. These peoples are increasingly expressing the hope that these works will be returned to their country of origin. And the international community can help to solve the problems involved by showing a spirit of understanding, tolerance and human solidarity.

It was in the same spirit that the delegates alluded to the need for each culture to be open to all other cultures and pointed to the creative character of the exchanges that may result. The dynamics of each culture is such as to enable it fruitfully to assimilate external inputs, just as it draws sustenance from its internal diversity. For this to occur, however, it is essential that the equal dignity of all cultures and their capacity for constant self-renewal be recognized as an inviolable principle.

The participants also gave attention to the central role of culture within the development process as a whole. Delegations from developing and industrial countries alike laid emphasis in particular on the fact that it is no longer possible to reduce development to its economic or technological aspects alone and that its objectives must be defined in terms of enhancing the role of culture, individual self-fulfilment and the well-being of all.

Your concerns in this area led you quite naturally to direct your attention to creative artistic and intellectual activity, recognized to be the source of all genuine cultural life. And your discussions centred on the new measures being taken to stimulate such activity.

Any measure designed to encourage artistic and intellectual creativity presupposes the stimulation of the creative abilities of the people at large and the promotion of instruction and training in the arts, both through the education system and through the mass media.

It was largely recognized that cultural policy cannot be dissociated from other major activities being conducted in such fields as education, science and technology. However, it was the specific relations between culture and communication that gave rise to the most animated discussions, giving evidence of the crucial importance that this question has now assumed for all Member States.

In this context, the influence of the media and of the new audio-visual technologies, regarded as means of bringing about cultural development, is clearly an essential area of investigation for the future.

The mass media are capable of enlarging and constantly enriching contacts between the various forms of culture, between the various cultural areas, and between the various types of sensibility in the world. But there is also a danger that, if the cultural industries incite people passively to accept norms and models that tend to result in uniformity, they will gradually undermine the integrity of a very large number of cultures. There is then an increased danger of a kind of cultural erosion, as harmful as soil erosion under the effect of external agents, which, it is clear, needs to be combated with the same determination and tenacity as mark the efforts being made to safeguard the natural environment.

For this reason many delegations endeavoured to identify ways and means of making constructive use of the media. No doubt the interesting experiments that have been made possible by the emergence of light technologies could be carried out on a wider scale. As for the 'heavy' media, practical proposals were made to foster the establishment of national facilities and the creation of programmes based on national or regional cultures.

The conference also considered at length the various aspects of cultural co-operation and a large number of delegations strongly expressed their determination increasingly to open up their nations and regions, which in many cases were themselves multi-cultural, to other cultures in the world.

The realization that widespread cultural exchanges are a source of necessary enrichment for each human community is to my mind one of the great lessons to have been learned in the last decade and one that has been given striking expression at this conference, thus opening up promising prospects for international co-operation. Hence the concern, voiced over and over again, to assign due prominence to culture in the struggle to forge new forms of solidarity between peoples, and thereby achieve world peace.

Culture must indeed play an increasingly active role in efforts to overcome parochialism and to bring out those essential affinities that will lead men everywhere to recognize that they are jointly responsible for their common future.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Most of the ideas to have emerged from your discussions gave rise to an exceptional number of recommendations, some of which I consider to be of major importance for future reflection and action by the international community. We shall study them with all due care and I naturally intend to take them into account as far as possible when I submit the second Medium-Term Plan to the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session, to be held this coming October and November.

All the topics on the agenda were dealt with in those recommendations and I would mention, simply as examples, those concerning the cultural identity of peoples (Recommendation 51), international cultural co-operation (Recommendation 59), the return of cultural property (Recommendation 38), cultural participation (Recommendation 53), folk art (Recommendation 15) and culture and communication (Recommendation 76).

Furthermore, important initiatives were announced or proposed, including that of convening a representative assembly of culture. This initiative, intended more particularly for creative workers, is part of the follow-up to this conference, extending its scope still further. Unesco should give it its full support.

Lastly, the conference adopted a Declaration that seeks to sum up the major principles on which cultural policies might be based in the future, which represents a successful recapitulation of the various views expressed here and sets out the broad lines of future action, concerning which complete agreement was reached.

The Declaration adopted by your conference adds considerably to the concept of cultural policy and especially to that of cultural identity, considered to be 'a treasure that vitalizes mankind's possibilities of self-fulfilment by moving every people and every group to seek nurture in its past, to welcome contributions from outside that are compatible with its own characteristics, and so to continue the process of its own creation'. Similarly, the Declaration affirms that cultural identity and cultural diversity are indissolubly linked and stresses the decisive importance of cultural co-operation and the need to humanize development by restoring to it its cultural aims. Lastly, it emphasizes the basic fact that the flowering of culture is inseparable 'both from the independence of peoples and from individual freedom'.

Mr President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The sparkling intellectual activity which this conference has generated, the disagreements it has brought to light and the like thinking it has revealed, all these bear the stamp of our age--one in which divergent approaches to all crucial areas of life have become apparent as the presence of the other, of others, has impinged on the horizon of each.

Our age is indeed one which has witnessed the ever stronger affirmation of differences, as different groups have each

been able to put their views across to others; and it is the age in which the world has, for the first time, recognized the great variety of identities of which it is made up.

It is now nearly half a century since the initiative in the making of history ceased to be restricted to a few all-powerful centres. Today it surges from a thousand sources, each interacting with others: states gaining their independence, cultural communities expressing their collective personality, and individuals the world over laying claim to their fundamental freedoms.

There has come about something in the nature of an expansion of the inner being of both peoples and individuals, whose emergent wills may combine, or complement or contradict one another, but whose overall effect is a calling into question of some of our most deeply entrenched patterns of thought and action. Nothing can be treated in the same way as it was before. Nobody today has any idea what the future holds, but each feels sure that it will need, if growing tensions are to be avoided, to take up that call for creative diversity which takes shape in fervent hope and which alone may in the future serve as a basis for fruitful co-operation among peoples.

This call finds its fullest expression in culture, for culture is, above all others, the mode of self-affirmation which enables each people most clearly to assert its originality and at the same time appreciate that of others. This is no doubt why the feeling is growing everywhere that culture holds some of the potential solutions to our present difficulties and the keys to a future in which each of us will be able to identify with and in so doing gain a comprehensive knowledge of his fellow men.

This unique virtue, which enables us at one and the same time to express our originality and strengthen the ties of solidarity with our fellow men, is clearly apparent in the realm of cultural identity, since this is a multidimensional concept which only comes to life in and through diversity.

Each of us thus identifies himself with several superimposed collective areas: one may belong at the same time to the Tamil people, to the Indian nation and to the Hindu or Muslim community, just as one may belong at the same time to Catalonia, to Spain and to the Catholic Church. One may be Jamaican, West Indian and American, just as one may be Egyptian, Arab, African and Muslim or Coptic. These various allegiances put down roots at different levels of the being: in the nation or the domain of political culture; in religion or the domain of spiritual culture; in language or the realm of temporal culture. And the interactions of these different areas reflect the variety of the inner workings of identity, its intrinsically pluralistic nature and its essential plasticity.

In the last half century, when many peoples were facing the crucial problem of accession to sovereignty, it was naturally the national level of identity which was most in evidence, as what was required was the satisfaction of an essentially political need. But as this need is met, other allegiances come into the foreground which, without denying national identity, actively affect it,

throwing it open to broader spiritual or temporal concerns--and thereby to mankind as a whole--or adding to it from within a vast range of ethnic, spiritual or linguistic components. One may be Serbian, Croatian or Montenegrin while also being Yugoslav.

The affirmation of cultural identity thus opens up boundless horizons for true solidarity among the most diverse communities since in its essence it brings about the empathy of self with the other, the breathing of one in harmony with the all. Diversity may then no longer lead to confrontation, but to closer communion. The coming together of identities in concert may give rise to a new world symphony.

This is an ideal area for co-operation. If it proceeds from respect for cultural identities, it may lead, from small beginnings, to balanced and mutually beneficial exchanges in all areas of human creativity, including the economic field. It may little by little replace the logic of unequal exchange by that of reciprocity assumed as a continuing enrichment.

This is a basic condition if peace is to be something other than an armed truce, rising above the balance of terror and the language of naked power to take its place in the collective consciousness of mankind as an aspiration towards individual fulfilment through the fulfilment of all.

But while the affirmation of cultural identity underlies every constructive effort to usher in universal peace and co-operation, it may also be regarded as consubstantial with the expression of all individual freedoms. It is vain to speak of freedom of personal creation for a writer, a poet, a painter or a musician if the language in which he writes is stifled, if the traditions with which he identifies himself are scorned or if effective means of intercommunication are forbidden him. Individual freedom is indissociable from collective freedom and so long as the latter is denied or threatened, the former is oppressed.

As an ideal medium for self-affirmation vis-à-vis others, or a decisive means of collective and individual liberation, cultural identity is also increasingly proving to be the best medium for self-affirmation vis-à-vis the future, or as providing a decisive impetus for creativity, progress and development.

Against the background of the primacy of economic considerations, the all-pervading importance of quantitative measurements and trends towards reductionism and standardization which are emerging in a great many societies today, culture stands out as the supreme focus for quality, for the ultimate purposes in life and for the full flowering of human potential. It thus offers us the detachment from everyday concerns necessary if we are to ponder afresh on the meaning of our future existence--the relationship between our means and our ends, between man and machine, between society and nature, between the individual and the state--and, at the same time, the necessary impetus to clear the obstacles of today and open up new paths for tomorrow.

It is in fact when we return to culture, as a vital source of inspiration, continuity and renewal for each people, that we clearly

see the limitations of any attempt at development based solely on the logic of material growth and, *a fortiori*, on a single growth model.

As each society possesses special aptitudes and specific aspirations, which are bound up with its particular culture and history, it can only fulfil itself by assuming and revitalizing the creative lifeblood of its past. And if in the present situation things often escape human control, this is perhaps due to the fact that men have allowed the laws of economics to diverge from the objectives of culture. Furthermore, if the present network of international relations seems to correspond so little to the needs of collective and individual creativity, this is perhaps because the specifications in accordance with which it has been formed--those of cultural standardization and economic inequality--no longer match the requirements of the new variety of centres of cultural affirmation and independent decision-making.

The fulfilment of man is never an added bonus, the side effect of a process of which he is not the prime end. It is, therefore, time to reconsider the matter in terms of man in control of development and a development which matches man's aspirations.

It is the question of the relationship between economics and culture which is thus posed, for development cannot in fact be modelled on human requirements unless its purposes and incentives are rooted in the

values, symbols and aspirations which define the collective personality of each people.

It must therefore recover its multi-dimensionality and integrate all human activities--those of the mind and those of the body; those of leisure and those of work; those of reason and those of the spirit--into a continuous fabric of social manifestations where the living unity of the individual will be restored in all the varied aspects of his personality.

The image of man afforded by such a view of development is that of a being singular, complete and open to the outside world; and the image of mankind that of a unique network of solidarity and creative tensions, all involved on the same footing, and establishing between each entity, individual or community, and the species as a whole constantly changing equilibria. The challenge confronting us is that of ensuring that this evolution, this ongoing creative effervescence, enriches relationships between men and nations without disrupting the networks on which they are based. If culture truly lies at the heart of all positive efforts and is the focus of all the creative initiatives required to take up this challenge, then the conference which is now coming to an end will have taken us a good deal further along the road leading towards a world of greater fellowship in which peoples can be more free and individuals more creative.

Closing address by H.E. Mr Fernando Solana
Minister of Public Education of Mexico

Mr Director-General,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government and people of Mexico feel particularly honoured and satisfied by this Conference and by the results it has achieved. In a few days, in this great and diverse city, we the representatives of the cultures of all the peoples of the world, have come to know one another; we have talked to one another and sometimes disagreed, but we have also found common ground and agreement.

This great meeting of minds from all over the world would not have been possible without the will, experience and guiding talent of the Director-General of Unesco, whom I congratulate and thank, as I also thank and congratulate the Secretary-General of the Conference, Henri Lopes, for the efficacy of his work, and indeed the whole complex and able technical team from our international organization which has been involved in the preparations and in the carrying-out of our tasks. I also thank and congratulate the translators, who have so painstakingly built bridges of understanding between men and women of so many languages and cultures of the world. They have done excellent and at times very demanding work and I am sure that all of us delegates are particularly grateful to our translator friends. I also thank the technical groups of the Ministries of External Relations and Public Education of Mexico, who have for months, in co-operation with Unesco staff, been tirelessly working for the successful outcome we have now achieved.

We have demonstrated in two weeks of work that communication is possible and that agreement is possible; we have once more shown that under the auspices of Unesco and in the context of culture, men and women who in other fields are unable to concur have here managed to reach mutual understanding and agreement. Yet while we were working, violence, financial crises, wars and hunger continued implacably. Let us be realistic: the problems of the world have not been solved in these few days. But new and broader horizons have been opened up here for the men and women of the world.

At this Conference we have stressed the importance of each of the cultures and of the cultural identity of each of the peoples of the earth. We have stressed and emphasized the need to respect each culture and each people. We have insisted on the need to recover and preserve the cultural heritage of each nation. We have resolved to

find a new meaning and a new direction for development, a new cultural dimension of development which makes man, the humanization of man, so to speak, the ultimate purpose of development. We have emphasized that culture is inseparable from freedom, and that freedom is a necessary condition for the full exercise of a creative cultural activity. We have also spoken of democracy and culture, and we have stressed that all men and women in a community should have the opportunity to create and access to enjoyment of cultural property. And we have identified education, an innovative education, an education making for self-discipline, respect for others, self-respect, and national and international social solidarity, as the motive force for the major transformation of the modern world.

We have also recognized, ladies and gentlemen, that cultures are not static; they are the living and dynamic channels along which history moves forward; ever-changing cultures are enriched and transformed by the interchange stimulated by worldwide meetings such as this one. Nor are cultures, whose identity we have defended at this Conference, dormant: they are the living contexts of human life, they possess vitality and a capacity for change and constant improvement. It is the imagination, ability, boldness and creativity of man that lend vigour and dynamism to cultures and constantly transform and improve them.

We have also remarked how, in a sense, the economic criteria of development and coexistence have predominated to such an extent that the language of international economic reality has contaminated and encroached on the realm of culture. Because of economic differences in the world we sometimes speak of a first world, a second world and a third world, and here we are saying that all the cultures of the world are equal. I therefore respectfully maintain that in the field of cultures there are no third or fourth worlds; we are one single world in which all our countries are converging, advancing with the transformation of their cultures towards the unity of the human race, of which we have also had much to say at this Conference.

Mexico is grateful for your presence and thanks each delegation for its collaboration in working for the splendid results we have all achieved together. Mexico is also deeply appreciative of the fact that it has been here that the men and women who are the cultural leaders of the world have met together. This Conference indeed does honour to Mexico.

Annex III

Before formally closing the Conference, I would ask you to stand and observe a minute's silence for the men, women and children of various countries of the world who have met a violent death as a result of wars and political struggles

in the days during which we have met together here reflecting on culture. Today, 6 August 1982, I declare the Second World Conference on Cultural Policies of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization closed.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE, THE COMMISSIONS
AND THE DRAFTING GROUP

CONFERENCE

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Secretario de Educación Pública
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Vice-Chairmen

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(Algeria)

Excmo. Dr. Julio César Gancedo
Secretario de Cultura
(Argentina)

H. E. M. Georgui Yordanov
Président du Comité de la culture
et vice-président du Conseil des ministres
(Bulgaria)

S. Exc. M. Bernard Dadié
Ministre de la culture
(Ivory Coast)

Excmo. Dr. Armando Hart Dávalos
Ministro de Cultura
(Cuba)

H. E. Mr Zhu Muzhi
Minister of Culture
(China)

H. E. Prof. Lise Ostergaard
Minister of Cultural Affairs
(Denmark)

H. E. Mr Saeed Salman
Minister of Education
(United Arab Emirates)

Excma. Sra. Da. Soledad Becerril
Ministra de Cultura
(Spain)

H. E. Mrs Jean Gerard, Ambassador
United States Permanent Delegate to Unesco
(United States of America)

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(Gabon)

H. E. Dr Daoed Joesoef
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Hon. Edmund Bartlett
Minister of State for Culture
(Jamaica)

H. E. Mr Takahisa Tamo
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education
(Japan)

Hon. Moses Mudavadi
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(Kenya)

S. Exc. M. Said Ben Bachir
Ministre des affaires culturelles
(Morocco)

S. Exc. Mme Najah Attar
Ministre de la culture
(Syrian Arab Republic)

S. Exc. M. Yuri Barabash
Premier vice-ministre de la culture
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Excmo. Sr. Luis Pastori
Ministro de Estado para la Cultura
(Venezuela)

H. E. Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka
Minister of Education and Culture
(Zimbabwe)

General Rapporteur

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ambassadeur,
Délégué permanent de la France auprès
de l'Unesco
(France)

COMMISSION I

Chairman

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(Zambia)

Vice-Chairmen

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(Haiti)

H. E. Mr A. J. Mouhsein Salman
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(Iraq)

H. E. Mr Javad Mansoori
Under-Secretary to the Foreign Ministry
for Cultural and Consular Affairs
(The Islamic Republic of Iran)

Rapporteur

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Director-General for International Relations,
Ministry of Culture
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Vice-Chairmen

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(Syrian Arab Republic)

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ

قائمة المشتركين

与会者名单

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

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ/ قائمة المشاركين /与会者名单

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H. E. Felipe Mabilangan
Philippine Ambassador to France
Permanent Delegate to Unesco
(Alternate Head of Delegation)

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Director, Film Center of the University of the Philippines

Mr Pedro Abella
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Ministry of Information

Finlandia/ Finland/Finlande
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Delegates:

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Minister of Culture and Science
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Counsellor for Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education

Mr Roger Broo
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Mr Risto Kivelä
Counsellor for Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education

Mr Ismo Porna
Secretary of Cultural Affairs
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Mr Iivo Salmi
First Secretary
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Mrs Riitta Seppälä
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Advisers:

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Secretary of Cultural Affairs
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Francia/ France/ Франция/ فرنسا/ 法国

Délégués :

S. Exc. M. Jack Lang
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(*Chef de la délégation*)

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Gabón/ Gabon/ Габон/ جابون/ 加蓬

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Ghana/ Гана/ غانا/ 加纳

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M. Youssouf Diaré
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populaire révolutionnaire de Guinée à Paris

**Guinea Ecuatorial Equatorial Guinea
Guinée équatoriale Экваториальная Гвинея
غينيا الاستوائية 赤道几内亚**

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Honduras/ Гондурас/ هندوراس/ 洪都拉斯

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Mr Kam Chaddah
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Indonesia/Indonésie/ Индонезия

اندونيسيا 印度尼西亚

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Iraq/Irak/ Ирак/ العراق/ 伊拉克

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Icelandia/ Iceland/ Islande/ Исландия/ ايسلندا 冰岛

Delegates:

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Delegates:

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Italia/ Italy/ Italie/ Италия/ إيطاليا / 意大利

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Vice-Ministre pour les affaires étrangères
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(*Chef de la délégation, suppléant*)

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Membre du Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco

Dr. Emanuele Caruso
Directeur général du Ministère de l'instruction publique

Prof. Renato Grispo
Directeur général du Ministère des biens culturels

Av. Filippo Capece Minutolo
Chef du Cabinet du Ministre des biens culturels

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Dr. Licia Vlad Borrelli
Ministère des biens culturels

Dr. Maurizio Buonocore Caccialupi
Ministère des biens culturels

Dr. Fausto Pusceddu
Ministère des biens culturels

Conseiller Emanuele Pignatelli
Ambassade d'Italie à Mexico

Conseiller Giuseppe Zaccagnino
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Dr. Bona Pozzoli
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Dr. Stefania Lazzari Celli
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Experts :

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Membre du Conseil national des recherches

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Commission nationale italienne pour l'Unesco

Prof. Antonio Alberto Boscolo
Membre du Conseil national des recherches

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Prof. Vincenzo Cappelletti
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Dr. Lola Goujon Poggi
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Pro-Recteur de l'Université de Gênes

Prof. Francesco Margiotta Broglio
Professeur à l'Université de Florence

Prof. Gian Paolo Rossi
Ministère de l'instruction publique

Prof. Gabriella Pasqualini
Ambassade d'Italie au Mexique

Jamahiriyah Arabie Libyenne Populaire et Socialiste
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah
Jamahiriyah arabe libyenne populaire et socialiste
Социалистическая Народная
Ливийская Арабская Джамахирия
الجمهورية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية
阿拉伯利比亚人民社会主义民众国

Delegate:

H. E. Mr Abdulgader El-Atrash
Ambassador,
Permanent Delegate of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab
Jamahiriyah to Unesco
(*Head of Delegation*)

Jamaica/Jamaïque/ Ямайка/ جامايكا 牙买加

Delegates:

H. E. Mr Edmund Bartlett
Minister of State for Culture
(*Head of Delegation*)

Miss Olive Lewin
Director of Culture and Arts
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Mrs Ann Trouth
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Japón/ Japan/Japon/ Япония/ اليابان 日本国

Delegates:

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Mr Susumu Fukuda
Second Secretary

Mr Toru Ebisawa

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Jordania/ Jordan/Jordanie
Иордания/ الاردن/ 约旦

Delegate:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Kampuchea Democrática
Democratic Kampuchea
Kampuchea démocratique
Демократическая Кампучия
كمبوتشيا الديمقراطية / 民主柬埔寨

Délégués :

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Président de la Commission nationale du Kampuchea
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(*Chef de la délégation*)

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Кенуа/ Кения/ كينيا/ 肯尼亚

Delegates:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr J. G. Siboe
Director of Culture

Kuwait/ Koweït/ Кувейт/ الكويت 科威特

Delegates:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

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Mr Sidqi Hattab
Director of Cultural Affairs
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Libano/ Lebanon/ Liban/ Ливан/ لبنان 黎巴嫩

Délégués :

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Luxemburgo/ Luxembourg/ Люксембург
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Délégué :

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Madagascar/ Мадагаскар/ مدغشقر 马达加斯加

Délégués :

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(*Chef de la délégation*)

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Maldivas/ Maldives/ Мальдивы

جزر مالديف / 马尔代夫

Delegates:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr Mohamed Waheed
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Malta/ Malte/ Мальта/ مالطة / 马耳他

Delegates:

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Mr Dionysius Mintoff
Director of Culture

Mr Victor Camilleri
Permanent Delegate of Malta to Unesco

Mr E. Bartolo
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Mr E. Bezzina
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Marruecos/ Morocco/ Maroc/ Марокко
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Mauritania/ Mauritanie/ Мавритания
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México/ Mexico/ Mexique/ Мексика

المكسيك 墨西哥

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Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

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Secretaría de Educación Pública

Embajador Víctor Flores Olea
Representante Permanente de México ante la Unesco

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Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

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Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

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Sr. Javier Barros
Director General del Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes

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Secretaría de Educación Pública

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Secretaría de Educación Pública

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Mongolia/Mongolie/Монголия/مونغوليا 蒙古

Délégués :

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Mozambique/Мозамбик/موزمبيق / 莫桑比克

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Mr Candido Teixeira
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Namibia/Namibie / Намибия / ناميبيا 纳米比亚

UN Council for Namibia

Delegate:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Nepal/Népal/Непал/نيپال / 尼泊尔

Delegates:

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Mr M. Musa
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Delegates:

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Deputy Permanent Delegate of Norway to Unesco

Nueva Zelandia/ New Zealand
Nouvelle-Zélande Новая Зеландия/ نيوزيلندا 新西兰

Delegates:

Hon. D. A. Highet
Minister for the Arts
(Head of Delegation)

Mr F. Turnovsky
Member of the Executive Board of Unesco
(Deputy Head of Delegation)

Mr R. R. Cater
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Department of Internal Affairs
Member, New Zealand National Commission for Unesco

Dr. M. Volkerling
Director, Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand

Ms H. M. Fawthorpe
Second Secretary
New Zealand Permanent Mission to the
United Nations, N. Y.

Ms Shona MacFarlane
Artist

Mr R. Thornton
Private Secretary to Hon. D. A. Highet

Paises Bajos/ Netherlands/Pays-bas
Нидерланды/ الأراضي الواطنة / 荷兰

Delegates:

Mr R. Hotke
Director-General for Cultural Affairs, Recreation and
Social Work
(Head of Delegation)

Mr M. Mourik
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of
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(Alternate Head of Delegation)

Advisers:

Mr A. J. van der Staay
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Netherlands National Commission for Unesco

Mr H. F. van den Broek
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Netherlands Embassy in Mexico

Mr F. Racké
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr P. M. Schaepman
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Netherlands National Commission for Unesco

Mr P. J. C. Mulder
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Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work
Secretary of the Delegation

Pakistán/ Pakistan / Пакистан/ باكستان 巴基斯坦

Delegates:

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Federal Minister for Culture
(Head of Delegation)

Mr A. Z. Farooqui
Secretary
Ministry of Education

Mr Yousuf Jamal
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Education

Alternate:

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Panamá/ Panama/ Панама/ باناما / 巴拿马

Delegados:

Dr. Diogenes Cedeno Cenci
Director General del Instituto Nacional de Cultura
(Jefe de la Delegación)

Sr. Demetrio C. Toral
Director General de Patrimonio Histórico y Subdirector
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S. E. Sra Josefa Maria Prado
Embajadora, Delegado Permanente de Panamá ante
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S. E. Sra. Emilia Anosennena Vallarno
Embajadora de Panamá en México

Sr. José Guillermo Stoute
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Paraguay/ Парагвай/ باراجواى / 巴拉圭

Delegado:

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Agregada Cultural en México
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Perú/ Peru/ Pérou/ Перу/ بيرو / 秘 鲁

Delegados:

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S. Exc. Juan de la Piedra
Embajador del Perú en México

Sr. José Cuneo
Ministro de la Embajada del Perú en México

Sr. Arturo Montoya
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Polonia/ Poland/ Pologne/ Польша/ بولندا 波 兰

Délégués :

S. Exc. M. Stanislaw Stefanski
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Portugal/ Португалия/ البرتغال / 葡萄牙

Délégués :

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Délégué permanent au Portugal auprès de l'Unesco

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Président de la Commission nationale du Portugal pour
l'Unesco

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Ministère des affaires étrangères

Mme Maria Teresa Gouveia
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Ministère de la culture

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Chargé d'affaires, a. i.

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Chef du cabinet du ministre de la culture et de
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Consultant du Ministère de la culture et de la coordination
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Professeur de sociologie à l'Université de Paris X

Qatar/ Катар/ قطر/ 卡塔尔

Delegates:

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Minister of Education
(Head of Delegation)

Mr Abdul Rhaman Nema Jaber
Director of Cultural Affairs

Dr. Kamal Nagi
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Mr Ahamd Mohd Obaidan
Director of Education, Minister's Office

Dr. Ahmed Rajab Abdul-Majeed
Director of Technical Research

Mr Fat'hi Abul-Reesh
Public Relations Officer
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Mr Moussa Zainal Moussa
Director of the Department of Culture and Art
Ministry of Information

Dr. Ibrahim Kazem Mohd
Rector of Qatar University

H. E. Mr Abdul Qader Alaamri
Ambassador

Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord
Соединенное Королевство Великобритании
и Северной Ирландии
المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى و
ايرلندا الشمالية
大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

Delegates:

Rt. Hon. Paul Channon
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(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr Rodney Stone
Office of Arts and Libraries
(*Deputy Head of Delegation*)

Mr Crispin Tickell MVO
H M Ambassador

Mr Victor Margrie
Director of the Crafts Council

Lord McGregor
Chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority

Sir Roy Shaw
Arts Council

Dr. David Wilson
British Museum

Mr John Macrae
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Dr. Barry Brown OBE
Cultural Counsellor and British Council Representative

Mr. David Church
Overseas Development Administration

Mr Geoffrey Berg
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Miss Mary Giles
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Miss Helen Watson
Third Secretary (Chancery)
British Embassy in Mexico

Observer:

Mr Oliver Ross McGregor
Professor

República Árabe Siria
Syrian Arab Republic
République arabe syrienne
Сирийская Арабская Республика
الجمهورية العربية السورية
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

Délégués :

S. E. Mme le Dr. Najah Attar
Ministre de la culture
(*Chef de la délégation*)

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(*Chef adjoint de la délégation*)

Dr. Afif Bahnassi
Directeur général des Musées et des antiquités

Dr. Hanna Mineh
Expert culturel

República Centroafricana
Central African Republic
République centrafricaine
Центральноафриканская Республика
جمهورية وسط افريقيا / 中非共和国

Délégué :

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Directeur du Musée Boganda
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República de Corea/ Republic of Korea
République de Corée / Корейская Республика
جمهورية كوريا / 大韩民国

Delegates:

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Minister of Culture and Information
(*Head of Delegation*)

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Ambassador of Republic of Korea in Mexico
(*Alternate Head of Delegation*)

Mr Bong-Shik Park
Secretary-General of the Korean National Commission
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Mr Su Doc Kim
Director-General of Korean Overseas Information Service

Mr Sang Shik Kim
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Cultural Affairs Bureau
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Mr Jin-Yup Choo
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República Democrática Alemana
German Democratic Republic
République démocratique allemande
Германская Демократическая Республика
جمهورية ألمانيا الديمقراطية 德意志民主共和国

Delegates:

H. E. Mr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann
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H. E. Mr Peter Lorf
Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Mexico
(Deputy Head of Delegation)

Mr Helmut Tautz
Director-General for International Relations
Ministry of Culture
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Mrs Hildegard Kiermeier
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Mr Rudolf Greiser
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República Democrática Popular Lao
Lao People's Democratic Republic
République démocratique populaire lao
Лаосская Народно-Демократическая Республика
جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية
老挝人民民主共和国

Délégués :

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(*Chef de délégation*)

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Secrétaire permanent de la Commission nationale lao pour
l'Unesco

República Dominicana
Dominican Republic
République dominicaine
Доминиканская Республика
جمهورية الدومينيكان 多米尼加共和国

Delegados:

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(*Jefe de la delegación*)

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Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores

Dr. Máximo Aviles Blonda
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Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos

Sr. Rafael Herrera Cabral
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Irán/ Iran/ ایران/ ايران / 伊 朗

Delegates:

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Eng. Ali Paya
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Mr Javad Shammiri
Deputy Director of Organizations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Mahmood Emani Naini
Counsellor
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Dr. Gholam Ali Haddad Adel
Advisor to the Ministry of Education

Mr Ali Keyhan
Advisor to the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Mr Mehr Ali Kalami
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Mr Réza Feiz
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Mr Abbas Ali Amid
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Committee
Member of the University Management Committee of Iranian
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Dr. Ali Shariatmadari
University Professor and Member of the High Council of the
Cultural Revolution

República de Corea
Republic of Korea/République de Corée
Корейская Республика/ جمهورية كوريا
大韩民国

Délégués :

S. Exc. M. Ri Sang Tae
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République populaire démocratique de Corée pour
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M. Sang-II Ri
Membre de la Commission nationale de la République
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M. Myong-Sik Djang
Chef de section
Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Keum Seuk Kim
Expert, Ministère de la culture et arts

M. Keum San Pak
Expert, Ministère de la culture et arts

M. Tchan Djong Pak
Expert, Ministère de la culture et arts

M. Tchang Sik Pak
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République populaire démocratique de Corée auprès de
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República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie
Белорусская Советская Социалистическая
Республика
جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفيتية
白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国

Delegates:

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Mr Oleg Laptенок
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República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine
Українська Советська Соціалістическа
Республіка
جمهورية اوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفيتية
乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国

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República Socialista de Viet-Nam
Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam
République socialiste du Viêt-nam
Социалистическая Республика Вьетнам
جمهورية فينتام الاشتراكية / 越南社会主义共和国

Délégués :

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M. Mai Thao

M. Trinh Huy Quang

República Unida del Camerún
United Republic of Cameroon
République-Unie du Cameroun
Объединенная Республика Камерун
جمهورية الكامرون المتحدة 喀麦隆联合共和国

Délégué :

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República Unida de Tanzania
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République-Unie de Tanzanie
Объединенная Республика Танзания
جمهورية تانزانيا المتحدة 坦桑尼亚联合共和国

Delegates:

Mr. G. Tibakweitira
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Mr. O. Anaclet
Ministry of Information and Culture

Rumania/ Romania/Roumanie/Румыния
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Délégués :

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Présidence de la République

M. Maniragaba Balibutsa
Directeur général de la culture et des beaux-arts

Santa Lucia/ Saint Lucia/Sainte-Lucie
Санта-Люсия/ سانت لوسيا / 圣卢西亚

Delegate:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Santo Tomé y Príncipe/ São Tomé and Príncipe
Sao Tomé et Príncipe / Острова Сан-Томе
и Присипи/ ساو تومي وبرنسيبي
圣多美和普林西比

Délégués :

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Délégués :

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(*Chef adjoint de la délégation*)

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M. Mamadou Gueye
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Conseiller :

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Somalia/Somalie/ Сомали/ الصومال / 索马里

Delegate:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Sri Lanka/ Шри Ланка/ سرى لانكا / 斯里兰卡

Delegates:

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(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr. Walter Ladduwahetti
Secretary
Ministry of Cultural Affairs

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Mrs. Malinee Hurulle
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Sudán/ Sudan/Soudan/ Судан السودان / 苏丹

Delegates:

H. E. Mr Mohamed Khogali Salilheim
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Ministry of Culture and Information
(*Head of Delegation*)

Dr. Bashir Bakri
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Suecia/ Sweden/Suède/ Швеция/ السويد 瑞典

Delegates:

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Mr. Hans Sand
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Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs

Mrs. Eva Laftman
Head of Section
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Secretary of the Swedish National Commission for Unesco

Mr. Erik Hammarskjöld
Second Secretary
Swedish Embassy in Mexico

**Suiza/ Switzerland/Suisse/ Швейцария
سويسرا / 瑞士**

Délégués :

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Président de la Commission nationale suisse pour l'Unesco
(*Chef de la délégation*)

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fédéral de l'intérieur
(*Chef adjoint de la délégation*)

S. Exc. M. Ch. Hummel
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Délégué permanent de la Suisse auprès de l'Unesco
(*Chef adjoint de la délégation*)

M. R. Weiersmüller
Chef de la section des affaires culturelles et de l'Unesco
Département fédéral des affaires étrangères

M. M. Müller
Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale suisse pour
l'Unesco

M. K. Wyss
Premier Secrétaire à l'Ambassade de Suisse au Mexique

Suriname/ Суринам/ سورينام / 苏里南

Delegates:

Mrs. Nell Justien Stadwÿk-Kappel
Director of Migration
Chairman of the Suriname National Commission for Unesco
(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr. Orlando Van Amson
Deputy Director
Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Dr. Ruwaldo Van Bochove
Chargé d'Affairs
Suriname Embassy in Mexico

**Tailandia/ Thailand/ Thaïlande
Таиланд/ تايلاند / 泰国**

Delegate:

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Permanent Secretary of State for Education
(*Head of Delegation*)

Advisor:

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Delegates:

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Deputy Permanent Secretary of State for Education
(*Deputy Head of Delegation*)

Mr. Dejo Savanananda
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Thailand National Commission for Unesco
Director-General, Fine Arts Department
Ministry of Education

Mr. Chong Wongkhan
Vice-Chairman of the Culture Committee
Thailand National Commission for Unesco
Secretary-General
Office of the National Culture Commission
Ministry of Education

Mr. Prakorb Juangbhanich
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Office of National Economic and Social Development Board
Office of the Prime Minister

Mrs. Savitri Suwansathit
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Ministry of Education

Mr. Sriyon Srisamoot
First Secretary of the Royal Thai Embassy in Mexico

Miss Churairat Sangboonnum
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External Relations Division
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Ministry of Education

Togo/ Toro/ توجو / 多哥

Délégué :

S. Exc. M. Vigniko Amedegnato
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(*Chef de la délégation*)

Trinidad y Tabago/ Trinidad and Tobago
Trinité-et-Tobago / Тринидад и Тобаго
ترينيداد و توباگو / 特立尼达和多巴哥

Delegates:

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National Commission of Trinidad and Tobago for Unesco
(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr. Terrence A. Walker
First Secretary
Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington, D. C.

Túnez/ Tunisia/Tunisie/ Тунис
تونس / 突尼斯

S. Exc. M. Mohamed Mzali
Premier Ministre

Délégué :

S. Exc. M. Béchir Ben Slama
Ministre des affaires culturelles
(*Chef de la délégation*)

M. Ezzedine Guellouz
Délégué permanent de la Tunisie auprès de l'Unesco

M. Habib Ben Yahia
Ambassadeur de Tunisie à Mexico

M. Hédi Moussa Jarrara
Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale tunisienne
pour l'Unesco

M. Ali Belarbi
Attaché de Cabinet
Ministère des affaires culturelles

M. Abdelaziz Achouri
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M. Ezzedine Bachaouch
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M. Tahar Labib
Directeur de l'Institut de formation des animateurs culturels

M. Ridha Tlili
Directeur du Bureau d'études et de documentation sur le
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M. Ammar Guizani
Attaché de presse
Ministère des affaires culturelles

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Ministre conseiller près de l'Ambassade de Tunisie à Mexico

M. Andre Kuhn
Consul à Mexico
Consulat de Tunisie à Mexico

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M. Rachid Ben Slama
Président du Club Unesco, Tunis

Turquía/ Turkey/Turquie
Турция/ تركيا / 土耳其

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Secrétaire d'État du Ministère de la culture et du tourisme
(*Chef de la délégation*)

M. Ozdem Sanberk
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Directeur du Département des relations culturelles
multilatérales au Ministère des affaires étrangères

Prof. Suat Sinanoglu
Président de la Commission nationale turque pour l'Unesco

M. Necip Inceler
Conseiller auprès du Ministère de la culture et du tourisme

Prof. Ercument Kuran
Professeur à l'Université d'Ankara

Prof. Mehmet Gonlubol
Professeur à l'Université d'Ankara

Uganda/Ouganda/Уганда/اوغندا/乌干达

Delegates:

Hon. Dr. J. W. Rwanyarare
Minister of Culture and Community Development
(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr G. C. W. Oniaun
Principal Culture Officer

Mr J. W. Wagonda Muguli
Personal Assistant to the Minister

Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques
Союз Советских Социалистических Республик
اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفيتية
苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟

Delegates:

Mr Yuri Barabash
First Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture, Professor
(*Head of Delegation*)

Mr Yuri Kashlev
Deputy Chairman
USSR National Commission for Unesco
Professor
(*Deputy Head of Delegation*)

Mr Sergei Ivanko
Chief, Department of External Relations
Ministry of Culture, writer
(*Deputy Head of Delegation*)

Mr Ivan Frolov
Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences

Ms Melitina Kotovskaya
Director, Institute of Cultural Problems
Ministry of Culture, Professor

Advisers:

Mr Gennadi Mozhaev
First Deputy Secretary-General
USSR National Commission for Unesco

Mr Ivan Badul
Deputy Chief, Department of External Relations
Ministry of Culture

Mr Oleg Smolensky
Deputy Chief, Department of External Relations
Ministry of Culture

Mr Andrei Tarelin
Counsellor, USSR National Commission for Unesco

Mr Valeri Modestov
Assistant to the First Deputy Minister of Culture

Mr Anatoly Kouznetsov
First Secretary, USSR Embassy in Mexico

Mr Igor Shurygin
First Secretary, USSR Embassy in Mexico

Mr Vladimir Litvinov
Senior Inspector, Department of External Relations
Ministry of Culture

Technical Personnel:

Mr Oleg Ostrovsky
Translator/Interpreter

Ms Nina Ignatova
Secretary

Uruguay/Уругвай/اوروجواي/乌拉圭

Delegados:

Excmo. Dra. Raquel Lombardo de Betolaza
Ministra de Educación y Cultura
(*Jefe de la delegación*)

Sr. D. Yaci Rouira
Embajador de Uruguay en México

Sr. Arq. César Loustau
Director de Cultura
Ministerio de Educación y Cultura

Sr. D. Antonio Camps
Ministro Consejero
Embajada de Uruguay en México

Venezuela/Венесуэла/فنزويلا 委内瑞拉

Delegados:

Excmo. Sr. Luis Pastori
Ministro de Estado para la Cultura
(*Jefe de la delegación*)

Excmo. Sr. Alfredo Tarre Murzi
Embajador, Delegado Permanente de Venezuela ante
la Unesco

Excmo. Sr. Rafael José Neri
Embajador de Venezuela en México

Sr. Jorge Daher Daher
Director General Sectorial de Relaciones Culturales
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Sr. Felipe Massiani
Coordinador General del Despacho
Ministro de Estado para la cultura

Sr. Juan Alvarado
Director de Relaciones Internacionales
Consejo Nacional de la Cultura

Sr. Naudy Suárez
Primer Secretario, Figueroa Delegación Permanente de
Venezuela ante la Unesco

Sr. Jorge Caseres
Miembro de la Delegación Permanente de Venezuela
ante la Unesco

Sr. Antonio Rodríguez Yturbe
Ministro Consejero de Venezuela en México

Aseores:

Excmo. Sr. Expíritu Santo Mendoza
ex-Embajador de Venezuela ante la Unesco

Lic. Haydee Chavero
Representante del Ministro de Fomento

Observadores:

Lic. Leon Diaz Williams
Jefe de División de Investigación
Consejo Nacional de la Cultura

Sr. Pedro Luis Gonzalez
Director de la Cultura
Dirección de Cultura

Yemen/Yémen/ Йемен/ اليمن/ 也 门

Delegates:

H. E. Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Haddad
Plenipotentiary Minister,
Permanent Delegate of Yemen to Unesco
(Head of Delegation)

Dr. Yousef M. Abdulla
Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts
University of Sanaa

Mr Ali Mohammed Al-Kawi
Director of Technical Department of Antiquities

Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie/ Югославия
يوغسلافيا / 南斯拉夫

Délégués :

M. Bozidar Gagro
Président du Comité pour l'éducation et la culture de
la RS de Croatie
(Chef de la délégation)

S. Exc. Branko Vukusić
Ambassadeur de la République socialiste de
Yougoslavie au Mexique

M. Mateja Matevski
Président de la Commission pour les relations
culturelles avec l'Étranger de la République
socialiste de Macédoie

Mme Ilinka Micić
Président-adjoint du Comité de la République
socialiste de Serbie pour la culture

M. Vjekoslav Kosta
Conseiller à l'Ambassade de la République
socialiste fédérative de Yougoslavie au Mexique

Observateur :

Mme Marija Lovrencić-Svetek
Attaché culturel à l'Ambassade de la République
socialiste fédérative de Yougoslavie au Mexique

Zaire/Zaire/ Заир/ زائير / 扎伊尔

Délégués :

M. Dzambulate Kande
Commissaire d'État à l'information, à la culture et
aux arts
(Chef de la délégation)

M. Makeli Boguo
Ministre Conseiller
Délégué permanent du Zaire auprès de l'Unesco

M. N'Sial Sesepe
Vice-Recteur
Université de Lubumbashi

M. Lupwishi Mbuyamba
Directeur de l'Institut national des arts

M. Mobiem Mikanza
Directeur du Théâtre National

M. Dema P'Fambon
Conseiller principal au Département de l'information,
de la culture et des arts

Zambia/Zambie/ Замбия/ زامبيا / 赞比亚

Délégués :

Hon. Cosmus Chibanda
Minister of State for Culture
(Head of Delegation)

Mr Alfred K. Mofya
Director

Zimbabwe/ Зимбабве/ زيمبابوي 津巴布韦

Delegates:

H. E. Dzingai Barnabas Mutumbuka
Minister of Education and Culture
(Head of Delegation)

H. E. Mr N. Tanyongana
Deputy Secretary for Culture
(Deputy Head of Delegation)

Dr. J. Ndlovu
Deputy Chief Cultural Officer

Mr C. Till
Director of the National Art Gallery

Mrs I. G. Pswarayi
S. D. O. Unesco Desk

Observer:

Mr John Maromo

II. Representantes y Observadores/ Representatives and Observers

Représentants et Observateurs/ Представители и Наблюдатели

الممثلون والمراقبون / 代表和观察员

A. Estados no miembros/Non-Member States/États non membres/ Государства, не являющиеся членами/ الدول غير الأعضاء / 非会员国

Santa Sede/ Holy See/Saint-Siège/ Ватикан
الكرسى البابوى / 罗马教廷

Observateurs :

Son Excellence Monseigneur Girolamo Prigione
Délégué Apostolique au Mexique

Révérénd Père Hervé Carrier, S. J.
Secrétaire du Comité exécutif du Conseil Pontifical pour
la culture

Révérénd Frère Francisco Leonel de Cervantes
Recteur de l'Université Lasalle de Mexico City

B. Movimientos de liberación de Africa reconocidos por la OUA/African liberation movements recognized by the OAU/Mouvements de libération d'Afrique reconnus par l'OUA/ Африканские освободительные движения, признанные ОАЕ حركات التحرير الافريقية التى تعترف بها منظمة الوحدة الافريقية / 非洲统一组织承认的非洲解放运动

African National Congress

Mme Lindiwe Mabuzo

C. Organización de Liberación de Palestina Palestine Liberation Organization Organisation de libération de la Palestine Организация освобождения Палестины منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية / 巴勒斯坦解放组织

M. Omar Massalha
Observateur permanent auprès de l'Unesco
(Chef de la délégation)

M. Ahmad Sobeh

M. Fawaz Turki

M. Ahmad Abu-Hilal

D. Organizaciones del sistema de las Naciones Unidas Organizations of the United Nations System Organisations du système des Nations Unies Организации системы Организации Объединенных Наций /

منظمات تابعة لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة
联合国系统组织

Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para
América Latina/Commission économique des Nations
Unies pour l'Amérique latine/Economic Commission for
Latin America

Sr. Sergio Alcántara-Ferrer
Jefe, Sección de Desarrollo Social

Sra. Lil Aida de Tiburcio
Oficial Asuntos Económicos

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo/
United Nations Development Programme/Programme des
Nations Unies pour le développement/

Mr Gustavo Silva Aranda
Resident Representative of the UNDP in Mexico

Mr Klaas Geert Van Vliet
Programme Officer

Mr José del Campo
Programme Officer

Universidad de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations
University/Université des Nations Unies/

Prof. Pablo González Casanova
Director de Proyecto

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y
la Alimentación/Food and Agriculture Organization/
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et
l'agriculture/

Dr Saul Fernandez Baca
Representante en México

Sr. Tomás Lindemann
Oficial de programas

E. Organizaciones intergubernamentales
Intergovernmental Organizations
Organisations intergouvernementales
Межправительственные организации
المنظمات الدولية الحكومية / 政府间组织

Banco interamericano de desarrollo/Inter American Development Bank/Banque interaméricaine de développement/

Mr Antonio Ortiz Mena
Presidente

Mr Ismael Escobar V.
Representante en México

Centro Internacional de Estudios de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales/International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property/Centre international d'études pour la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels (ICCROM)

Sr. Salvador Diaz-Barrio
Representante Director ICCROM

Comité intergubernamental para las Migraciones Europeas/Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations/Comité intergouvernemental pour les migrations européennes/

M. J. Monteil
Représentant du CIM au Costa Rica

Comisión de Comunidades Europeas/Commission of European Communities/Commission des Communautés européennes/

M. Alexandre Stakhovitch
Conseiller principal

Consejo de Europa/Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe/

M. de Pange
Directeur adjoint

Mme Doris Pack
Députée à l'Assemblée Parlementaire

M. Stig Alemyr
Député à l'Assemblée Parlementaire

M. Raymond Weber
Président du Conseil de la Coopération culturelle

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences/Faculté latino-américaine des sciences sociales/

Dr César Verduga
Coordinator Académico Regional

Instituto Cultural Africano/African Cultural Institute/Institut culturel africain/

M. Jean Émile Mbot
Président du Conseil exécutif

M. Basile Kossou
Directeur général

M. Éric Apronti
Directeur général adjoint

Instituto Italo-Latino Americano/Italian-Latin American Institute/Institut italo-latino-américain/

Sr. Oscar Acosta
Vice-Presidente

Sr. G. Putzeys Alvarez
Vice-Secretario cultural

Sr. Julio Macera Dall'orso
Jefe del servicio de prensa

Oficina Árabe de Educación para los Estados del Golfo/Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States/Bureau arabe de l'éducation pour les États du Golfe/

Dr Mohamed A Rasheed
Director General

Dr Mr Suhail A. Al Shibel
Head of Documentation and Statistics Department

Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana/Ibero-American Bureau of Education/Bureau d'éducation ibéro-américain/

S. Excmo. José M. Chaves
Embajador, Delegado Permanente Honorario

Dr. M. Durst

Mr J. Shnee

Agencia de Cooperación Cultural y Técnica/Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation/Agence de coopération culturelle et technique/

M. François Owono-Nguema
Secrétaire général

M. Simon-Pierre Nothomb
Directeur général de la culture

M. Ahmadou Touré
Chargé de Programme de coopération linguistique
Direction générale de l'éducation et de la formation

Mme Anne Cublier
Chargée d'études
Direction des relations extérieures

M. Robert Furlong
Chargé d'études
Direction générale de l'éducation et de la formation

Mlle Mireille Gailbault
Assistante administrative-chargée d'études
Direction générale de la coopération scientifique et technique

Organización Árabe para la Educación, la Cultura y la Ciencia/Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization/Organisation arabe pour l'éducation, la culture et la science (ALECSO)/

M. Mohieddine Saber
Directeur général

M. Tahar Guiga
Directeur général pour la culture

M. Ahmed Derradji
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

M. Bachir Bekri
Expert

Organización de la Unidad Africana/Organization of African Unity/Organisation de l'Unité africaine/

M. Marcel Diouf
Chef de la Section culture

Organización de los Estados Americanos/Organization of American States/Organisation des États américains/

Dr. Jorge Zelaya Coronado
Executive Secretary for Education, Science and Culture

Mr Roberto Etchepareborda
Director
Department of Cultural Affairs

F. Organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales

**International Non-Governmental Organizations
Organisations internationales non gouvernementales**

Международные неправительственные организации

منظمات دولية غير حكومية 非政府国际组织

Comité permanente de las organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales/Standing Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations/Comité permanent des Organisations internationales non gouvernementales

Mme Françoise Lafitte
Présidente

Categoría A

Asociación Internacional de Artes Plásticas/International Association of Art/Association internationale des arts plastiques/

M. Adigio Benitez Jimeno
Président

M. Dunbar Marschall-Malagola
Secrétaire-Général

Mme Marianne Grünberger
Secrétaire exécutif

Miss Diane Forley

M. Francisco Zenteno Bujaidar
Représentant au Mexique

M. Sebastian Carbajal

Sra. Avora Marya Saaveda
Coordonnatrice

Confederación Mundial de Organizaciones de Profesionales de la Enseñanza/World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession/Confédération mondiale des organisations de la profession enseignante/

Sr. Carlos Zúñiga
Presidente del COLPROSUMA

Confederación Mundial del Trabajo/World Confederation of Labour/Confédération mondiale du travail/

Sr. Luis Leñero
Asesor Técnico

Sr. Fernando Pliego
Asesor

Sr. Romulo Mambel (FLATEC)

Prof. Victor José Angulo Angulo (FLATEC)

Prof. Emilio Chacin (FLATEC)

Sr. Salvatore Curro Riso (FLATEC)

Sr. Guiomar Ramón Ojeda Alcalá

Dra. Luisa del Valle Brito de Cabrera (FLATEC)

Dr. Alfredo José Cabrera Lista (FLATEC)

Prof. Ernesto Condalarío Cabrera Lista (FLATEC)

Consejo de Artesanía Mundial/World Crafts Council/Conseil mondial de l'artisanat/

Marea Gazzard
Président

Dra. Ruth Lechuga
Vice-President for Latin America

Mr Rafael Carrillo Azpeitia
Representative in Mexico

Dominique Bouchart
Conseiller

Consejo Internacional de Archivos/International Council of Archives/Conseil international des archives/

Mme Alejandra Moreno Toscano
Directora del Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico)

Consejo Internacional del Cine y la Televisión/International Film and Television Council/Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision (CICT)

Professeur Enrico Fulchignoni
Président

M. Jean-Pierre Brossard
Secrétaire général de la fédération internationale des Ciné clubs

M. Jean-Michel Arnold
Président du Conseil audio-visuel mondial pour l'édition et la recherche sur l'art

Consejo Internacional de Filosofía y Ciencias Humanas/International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies/Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines/

Professeur Ernesto de la Torre Villar
Membre de l'Academia Mexicana de la lengua

Consejo Internacional de la Música/International Music Council/Conseil international de la musique/

Prof. Barry S. Brook
President

Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Lugares de Interés Artístico e Histórico/International Council of Monuments and Sites/Conseil international des monuments et des sites/

Sr. Michel Parent
Presidente

Profesor Jorge Alberto Manrique
Presidente C. E.

Sr. Sergio Zaldivar

Consejo Mundial de la Paz/World Peace Council/Conseil mondial de la paix/

Professeur Georges Astre
Représentant permanent auprès de l'Unesco

Sr Carlos Zapata Vela
Presidente Movimiento mexicano por la paz

Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Bibliotecarios/International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions/Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires/

Professor Adolfo Rodriguez Gallardo

Federación Internacional Sindical de la Enseñanza/World Federation of Teacher's Unions/Fédération internationale syndicale de l'enseignement

Prof. Ramón Martinez Martin

Prof. Elba Esther Gordillo Morales

Prof. Ismael Rodriguez Aragon

Prof. Humberto PLIEGO Arenas

Prof. Jorge Canedo Vargas

Federación sindical mundial/World Federation of Trade Unions/Fédération syndicale mondiale/

Profesor Alberto Texier

Sra. Adriana Lombardo

Sr. Ranulfo Evangelistas

Sra. Maria Viñas

Instituto internacional del teatro/International Theatre Institute/Institut international du théâtre/

ZM. Lars af Malmberg
Secrétaire général

Mme Nelly Garzon
Vice-Président

Sra. Mercedes Pascual
Directora del Centro Mexicano

Dra. Socorro Merlin Cruz
(Asociación Internacional del teatro para la infancia y la juventud)

Sr. Antonio Lopez Mncera
(Organización de escenógrafos y técnicos teatrales)

Sr. Luis de Tavira
(Unión internacional de teatro universitario)

Sra. Patricia Ostos Mondragon
(Unión internacional de la maroneta)

Societad Africana de Cultura/Society of African Culture/Société africaine de culture/

Mme Yandé Christiane Diop
Secrétaire général

M. Iwiyé Kala-Lobe
Secrétaire administratif

M. Mukala Kadima-Nzugi
Attaché culturel

QUnión internacional para la conservación de la naturaleza y de sus recursos/International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources/

Prof. Albert V. Baez
Chairman of the IUCN Commission on Education

Categoría B

Asociación de Amigos de Miguel Angel Asturias/Miguel Asturias' Friends Association/Association des amis de Miguel Asturias/

M. Léopold Sédar Senghor
Ancient Président de la République du Sénégal

M. Giuseppe Bellini

M. Amos Segala
Secrétaire général

M. Bernard Pottier
CNRS

M. Alain Gourdon
Administrateur général de la Bibliothèque nationale, France

Asociación Católica internacional para la Radiodifusión y Televisión/Association catholique internationale pour la radiodiffusion et la télévision (UNDA)/

Monseigneur Lucien Metzinger

Asociación interamericana de radiodifusión/Inter-American Association of Broadcasters/Association interaméricaine de radiodiffusion/

Sr. Emilio Nassar Jr.
Presidente del Consejo Directivo

Dr. Luis Alberto Solé
Director General

Sr. Gerardo Brborich
1° Vice-Presidente

Sr. E. Markham Bench
Consejero titular

Capitán (r) Fernando González del Campo
Consejero titular

Sr. Félix Cardona Moreno

Dr. Rafael Peñaloza

Dr. Pedro Simoncini
Presidente, Comité Acción Cultural

Sr. Luis Santibanez F.

Mr Donald E. Smullin

Asociación Internacional de Críticos de teatro/International Association of Theatre Critics/Association internationale des critiques de théâtre/

Sr. Juan Miguel de Mora
Presidente del Centro Mexicano

Asociación internacional de investigaciones sobre información pública/International Association for Mass Communication Research/Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information/

Dr. Rafael Roncagliolo
Director, Division of Communication Studies

Asociación internacional de Profesores y Conferenciantes Universitarios/International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPI)/Association internationale des professeurs et maîtres de conférences des universités/

Mme Virginia Luviano d Michel

Centro internacional de películas para la Infancia y la Juventud/International Centre of Films for Children and Young People/Centre international du film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse/

Mme Yvette Blard

Confederación internacional católica de Caridad/International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Action/Confédération internationale d'organismes catholiques d'action charitable et sociale/

M. Manuel Salvador Gómez
Director del Centro de Estudios y Promoción Social

Confederación internacional de sociedades de autores y compositores/International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers/Confédération internationale des sociétés d'auteurs et compositeurs

Lic. Gabriel E. Larrea Richerand
Director General

Congreso Judío Mundial/Jewish World Congress/Congrès juif mondial

Dr. Leon Kronitz
Chairman, Cultural Committee

Consejo internacional de educación de adultos/International Council for Adult Education/Conseil international d'éducation des adultes (ICAE)/

Dr. César Picón-Espinoza

Consejo internacional de mujeres/International Council of Women/Conseil international des femmes (CIF)/

Mrs. Jessie Scottford
Vice-President

Mrs. Elena Urrutia

Consejo internacional de sociedades de diseño industrial/International Council of Societies of Industrial Design/Conseil international des sociétés d'esthétique industrielle/

Sr. Alejandro Lazo Margain

Federación internacional de los actores/International Federation of Actors/Fédération internationale des acteurs/

Sr. Luis Gimeno Teixido
Presidente del Centro Mexicano

Federación internacional de arquitectos paisajistas/International Federation of Landscape Architects/Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes/

Sr. Carlos Contreras Pagés
Delegado de Mexico

Federación internacional para la educación de los padres/International Federation for Parent Education/Fédération internationale pour l'éducation des parents/

Sra. Maria de la Luz de Pichardo de Nava
Presidente

Federación internacional de PEN Clubs/International PEN Federation/Fédération internationale de PEN/

Mr Alexandre Blokh
International Secretary

Federación internacional de la prensa periódica/International Federation of the Periodical Press/Fédération internationale de la presse périodique/

Dr. Brandolini d'Adda
Vice-President

Federación internacional de productores de fonogramas y videogramas/International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers/Fédération internationale de l'industrie phonographique (IFPI)/

Dr. Miguel Angel Emery
Secretario Ejecutivo

Sr. José R. Bustillos
Vice-Presidente

Federación internacional de las universidades católicas/International Federation of Catholic Universities/Fédération internationale des universités catholiques (FIUC)/

R. F. Francisco Leonel de Cervantes
Rector Universitario

Federación Mundial de Investigadores sobre el Futuro/World Futures Studies Federation/Fédération mondiale pour les études sur le futur/

M. Fernando Reyes Matta

Instituto internacional de comunicación audiovisual y desarrollo cultural/International Institute for Audio-Visual Communications and Cultural Development/Institut international pour les communications audio-visuelles et le développement culturel (MEDIACULT)/

M. Kurt Blaukopf
Directeur

Liga internacional de los derechos del hombre/International League for Human Rights/Ligue internationale des droits de l'homme/

Lic. Sergio Nudelstejer B.

Liga internacional de la enseñanza, de la educación y de la cultura popular/International League for Child and Adult Education/Ligue internationale de l'enseignement, de l'éducation et de la culture/

M. Guy Gauthier

Movimiento internacional de estudiantes católicos/International Movement of Catholic Students/Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques - Pax Romana

M. Luis Sereno Colo

Mme María del Carmen Uribe

Movimiento internacional de jóvenes y estudiantes sobre asuntos de las Naciones Unidas/International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations/Mouvement international des jeunes et des étudiants pour les Nations Unies/

Mme Graziella Frigerio-Sidicaro

Oficina internacional católica de la infancia/International Catholic Child Bureau/Bureau international catholique de l'enfance/

Sra. Virginia Martínez de Garza Ramos

Sr. Alejandro Garza Ramos Madrid

Oficina internacional del turismo social/International Bureau of Social Tourism/Bureau international du tourisme social/

Profesor Giampiero Guidarelli Alberti

Lic. Hector Miguel Vazquez

Organización mundial para la educación preescolar/World Organization for Early Childhood Education/Organisation mondiale pour l'éducation préscolaire/

Mme Madeleine Goutard

Mme le Professeur Beatriz Ordoñez Acuna

Mme le Docteur Eulalia Benavides de Dávila

Mme Ma. del Carmen Ramos Gómez Pérez

Organización internacional de periodistas/International Organization of Journalists/Organisation internationale des journalistes/

Sr. Luis Suárez
Vice-Presidente

Organización internacional para el progreso/International Progress Organization/Organisation internationale pour le progrès/

Dr. Arturo Muñoz Ledo
Vice-President

Sociedad Europea de Cultura/European Society of Culture/Société européenne de culture/

Prof. Leopoldo Zeá

Sr. Paul Anguiano

Sociedad internacional para la educación por medio del arte/International Society for Education through Art/Société internationale pour l'éducation artistique/

Prof. E. W. Eisner
World Councillor

Unión internacional de arquitectos/International Union of Architects/Union internationale des architectes/

M. Lorenzo Aldana Echeverría

Unión internacional de estudiantes/International Union of Students/Union internationale des étudiants/

M. Benjamin Liberoff

Unión internacional del notario latino/International Union of Latin Notariat/Union internationale du notariat latin/

M. Juan Manuel García de Quevedo Jr.

Dr. Carlos Prieto Aceves

Unión mundial de organizaciones femeninas católicas/World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations/Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques/

Sra. María Gutierrez de Rentería

Categoría C

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M. Xavier Cortés Rocha

Asociación internacional del teatro aficionado/International Amateur Theatre Association/Association internationale du théâtre amateur/

Sr. Francisco Peredo
Presidente del Centro Mexicano

Asociación mundial de recreo/World Leisure and Recreation Association/Association mondiale pour les loisirs

Professeur Alberto Gómez Juárez

Asociación de universidades e institutos de investigación del Caribe/Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes/Association des universités et instituts de recherche de la région des Caraïbes (UNICA)/

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*Centro de enlace para el medio ambiente/Environment
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*Organización católica internacional del cine/International
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Monseigneur Metzinger

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Licenciado Juan Antonio Mateos
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