

developing countries, and there will be a concentration of effort in three fields: the promotion of improved training for mass-media personnel; the formulation of plans and priorities for the growth of national information media; and the development of mass communications techniques for education purposes.

A set of guiding principles concerning international exchanges was proposed and it was decided that a "solemn declaration" on this subject should be drafted for the approval of the next General Conference.

In the field of international exchanges, in order to meet the need for teachers with an international background to promote adult-education programmes, a number of "teacher-and-learner" grants will be made to enable persons within workers' organizations to undertake a three-month study period in another country. UNESCO will also continue to promote opportunities for academic study abroad by inviting member states to offer fellowships to be sponsored and administered jointly by UNESCO and donor states. Within this context, special campaigns will be launched for the training of staff in higher education in Africa and for advanced training in the basic sciences in Latin America. The Director-General was also authorized to promote and administer, beginning in 1965, a six-year campaign of fellowships (financed wholly or partly by member states) to enable creative artists, writers and composers to undertake studies abroad.

Budgetary Questions

As the thirteenth session of the General Conference got under way, there was considerable divergence of opinion regarding the provisional budget ceiling that should be adopted for 1965-1966, and it was only after a protracted debate that a figure of \$48.9 million was settled on by a roll-call vote of 74 in favour and 17 against (Canada), with 13 abstentions. This decision was taken after figures of \$48.12 and \$50 million had failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in earlier voting. Canada was among those supporting a figure of \$48.12 million, and the chairman of the delegation intervened during the budget debate to make the Canadian position known. He urged that, if additional resources were required to meet essential expenses which had not been anticipated, these resources should be found through savings and elimination of marginal projects. He also used the opportunity to call for improvements in the procedures for preparing the budget and for a more rational approach in the use of the Working Capital Fund. Following the completion of the work of the Programme and Administrative Commissions, the Conference's last item of substantive business was the adoption of a final budget figure of \$48.8 million by a vote of 76-0-15 (Canada). This final figure was slightly lower than the provisional ceiling because of two factors: (a) minor savings achieved by the Administrative Commission in the area of salary scales; (b) the effort of many delegations and the Secretariat to ensure that new items with budgetary implications were added to the draft programme.