

mation designed to encourage the production of broadcasts, films and publications on subjects related to UNESCO's purpose.

With respect to the internal organization of the mass communications department, the sub-commission adopted a French recommendation that three divisions, dealing respectively with press, radio and films, be established

within the department. In the field of radio, the General Conference adopted a United States proposal instructing the Director-General to make greater use of the broadcasting facilities provided by the United Nations and by national broadcasting organizations. The idea of establishing a separate UNESCO radio network was dropped from the programme.

III ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

BUDGET

Early in the Third Session the General Conference considered the maximum amount of the budget within which the Programme and Budget Commission would set the programme for 1949. The draft budget presented by the Director-General called for the expenditure of \$8,250,000, a figure which appeared too high to most delegations. In the General Conference, France and the United States jointly submitted the following resolution:

"The General Conference decides to fix the temporary ceiling figure for the 1949 budget at the sum of \$8,000,000.

"That the Budget Sub-commission be requested, in its review of the budget for 1949, to make every effort to effect economies within the total figure which would bring the final total presented to the Conference to an even lower figure than \$8,000,000."

Following the joint French-United States proposal, delegates from Lebanon, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa addressed the conference in favour of the \$8,000,000 ceiling. A Lebanese criticism that too much money was being spent for administration was answered by Mr. Hardman of the United Kingdom, who reminded the Conference that the term "administration" should not be misused. He pointed out that although the salaries of UNESCO personnel were included under administrative headings, they could in no way be considered as "administrative", since the Secretariat was the effective executor of the UNESCO programme.

Before the vote was taken, the Director-General made a plea for the acceptance of the figure of \$8,250,000 which he had asked in his draft budget. He explained that the proposed \$600,000 increase over the 1948 budget arose from the increased cost-of-living in France and from maturing costs of the Organization. He stressed that with the \$8,250,000 budget figure, the Executive Board and he were presenting not a maximum figure which could be reduced without difficulty, but rather the absolute minimum budget necessary for the Organ-

ization to carry out its work during 1949. He concluded by reminding the Conference that during the Preparatory Commission stage, a suggestion had been approved for an annual UNESCO budget of \$9,000,000, but that this had been cut at the time, with the understanding that the Organization should look forward to steady budget expansion in the following years.

The budget ceiling of \$8,000,000, which was the same as that set at Mexico City, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 0 with one abstention. After the Programme and Budget Commission had completed its work, a budget totalling \$7,780,000 was approved by the Conference. The appropriation resolution and tables are reproduced in Appendix III of this report. Canada's share of the 1949 budget is approximately \$296,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

Severe criticism was directed at the administrative practices of UNESCO in 1948, and as a consequence, national delegations at the Beirut Conference gave close attention to the work of the Administrative Commission. Efforts were made by the Commission to ensure permanent supervision of the general and financial administration of the Organization, and to guarantee to members of the Secretariat satisfactory general living and working conditions. In its report the Commission expressed the view that while considerable improvement had been brought about in administration in general, and in financial administration in particular, it was essential that "further progress should be made in the course of the next fiscal year, and that a quicker and therefore more effective implementation of the programme should be brought about by greater flexibility in working methods". The Commission further noted:

"As regards the officials' living conditions, these should be in harmony with those of the officials of the United Nations, so that UNESCO should not appear as a poor relation in the United Nations family. Regard should also be had to the