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PROGRESS REPORT ON EUROPEAN JOINT STUDIES AND  
TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT

(CC-79/WS/80)

PROGRESS REPORT ON EUROPEAN JOINT STUDIES AND  
TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT,

This study was prepared from available material  
at the Clearing House and Research Centre for  
Cultural Development, with the assistance of  
Pierre Moulinier, a member of Working Group  
No. 10.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe, which met in Helsinki from 19 to 28 June, 1972, recommended to European Member States that they engage in joint studies on cultural policies and "carry out .... studies of a comparative nature on well-defined problem areas of common interest". (Recommendation No.15. Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe. Final Report, 1972).

The co-operating States were to nominate from among themselves a person or body responsible for co-ordination of the project, the cost of which would be met by the co-ordinating State and the States participating. The latter would provide the necessary documentation and the co-ordinating country would assume responsibility for the study.

The recommendation requested the Unesco Secretariat to assist the participating countries, in particular by giving them appropriate information. It also invited Unesco to "publish the co-ordinators' final reports, it being understood that responsibility for their content rests entirely with their authors". A letter was sent by Unesco in 1972 inviting European countries to make their suggestions.

At an expert meeting held in Bonn in March 1975 at which nineteen countries were represented, it was agreed to launch fourteen projects, in respect of each of which note was taken of the States interested in participating, a descriptive sheet having been drawn up for each project (see final report of the meeting).

The subjects selected for the joint studies were as follows:

1. Cultural needs and aspirations
2. Cultural motivations and attitudes of the young
3. Preservation of regional cultures
4. Culture in the working environment
5. Cultural development in countries containing different national and/or ethnic groups
6. Agents of cultural action - Decentralization
7. Planning of cultural development
8. Financing of culture - Cultural accounts
9. The cultural content of education
10. Training of cultural activities organizers and administrators
11. Cultural programmes on television
12. Protection and cultural presentation of historic monuments, sites and towns in Europe
13. International thesaurus of cultural development
14. Artistic creation and contemporary technology.

Five years after the expert meeting in Bonn and less than seven years after the Helsinki Conference, an initial assessment should be possible. Evaluation of these joint studies was urged at the Seventh Regional Conference of European National Commissions, held in Helsinki from 18 to 25 April 1977. A tentative evaluation based on material available at Unesco Headquarters has accordingly been made.

This report makes use of documents in the possession of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development, and of the replies to a questionnaire sent out to the co-ordinating countries early in 1979 (CC/CD/DOC/2029). Unfortunately, the existing information is incomplete and the replies to the questionnaire intended to supplement it are few in number. This work is therefore intended to throw some provisional light on the subject and we trust it will be helpful.

### Purposes of the evaluation

The aims of this provisional evaluation have been set out as follows:

(1) to analyse and summarize the documentation in the possession of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development concerning the fourteen European joint studies;

(2) to prepare on that basis an information document taking stock of progress to date in the implementation of the joint studies; following on that descriptive part, the documents will also comprise an initial attempt at evaluation and a final, forward-looking part containing suggestions for future action.

For each of the fourteen groups a technical data sheet was prepared setting out existing documentation in a standard form;

- 1 - Co-ordinating country
- 2 - Participating countries
- 3 - Description of the project
- 4 - Method
- 5 - Meetings held
- 6 - Progress of work
- 7 - Output
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The fourteen data sheets are annexed to this report. It should be pointed out, however, that we have been unable to obtain all the requisite particulars of some of the joint studies.

On the basis of the data collected on the study groups, we have drawn up an analysis and assessment which will form Part I of the document.

A number of proposals regarding future action will be set forth in part II.

## 1 - ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF JOINT STUDIES

One limitation to this assessment needs pointing out: for a great many reasons (requisite time, varying competence according to the subjects covered, limited number of final reports available, etc.) no attempt has been made to judge the substance of the work carried out.

Rather than to weigh up the value of the joint studies, the aim has been to analyse the methods used and the progress of the work under way.

The following items will be presented in succession:

- A general assessment of the fourteen studies;
- Participation in the working groups;
- The objectives and methods adopted;
- Progress of work;
- Future projects drawn up by the groups;
- Unesco's role in the groups;
- Difficulties encountered by participating countries.

### 1.1 General assessment of joint studies

At the Bonn expert meeting on the joint studies, fourteen working subjects were proposed and outlined in data sheets prepared by the representatives of each co-ordinating country in consultation with the other representatives of the member countries of the working group. These fourteen subjects were approved by the participants in the meeting, who had been duly authorized to do so.

In view of that approval, implying as it did a definite commitment of the "co-ordinators" and of the applicant countries for the various groups, the fourteen joint studies should have been carried out. The general situation regarding these studies is in fact as follows:

- studies carried out or nearly completed: 5 (1-4-8-9-10);
- studies under way: 6 (5-6-7-11-12-14);
- studies not commenced: 2 (2-13);
- studies halted in the course of execution: 1 (3).

It is noteworthy that only two studies out of fourteen have not started, the others having been put in hand. It must be added, however, that only five studies have reached the final report stage.

It should also be noted that in most cases a rapid start was made on the work. The Bonn meeting was held in March 1975 and the first meetings of the working groups were spaced out between September 1975 and March 1976 (10 meetings held in less than a year after Bonn).

## 1.2 Participation in the working groups

In Helsinki recommendation No.15, the underlying purpose was to make the method of joint studies a means of "stimulating progress at the national level and at the same time of furthering closer co-operation between Member States".

At the Bonn meeting, it was recommended "that the number of participants should not be too large. At the same time it is useful that the participation in the working groups is flexible. New countries could be associated with the work but the group must not become too large. Several participants stressed the importance of including in the working groups countries representing different regions in Europe" (paragraph 6 of the Final Report). In this respect, there is perhaps room for regret that generally speaking the joint studies have not seen more balanced representation of the European sub-regions.

These joint studies have, it must be recognized, given rise to exceptional international work:

- Twenty European and North American countries have taken part in one or more working groups. Only four countries entered for various groups have not participated at all.
- Ten countries agreed to co-ordinate the work of one or more working groups, Belgium taking on three and France two. The others are: the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Greece, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Canada, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Some countries have taken part in several working groups: France (9 groups), Belgium (7), Yugoslavia (6), Hungary and Canada (5), and so on.
- The average membership of the working groups was five countries per group (12 for group 12, 7 for group 9). Some countries were unable to take part in all or part of the work for various reasons: distance for the American countries, financial considerations, health problems in some cases, and so forth. Some countries followed the proceedings but did not make any contribution to the work of the group.

With regard to the status of the persons representing their countries in their working groups, we made a rough check establishing that out of the 87 persons counted:

- 45, or 52 per cent, belonged to government bodies (ministries, Unesco National Commissions, cultural institutions, etc.);
- 33, or 38 per cent, were academics, teachers or research workers;
- 6, or 7 per cent, were cultural activities organizers;
- the rest (3 per cent) had a variety of backgrounds (e.g. trade unions).

The status of the group members obviously varied according to the subject: government bodies for subjects 7, 8 and 12, and research for subjects 1 and 9, for instance.

A great many people, it should be added, took a temporary part in the work of the groups without officially being members of them. To venture a figure, therefore, some hundred persons played their part in the work of the groups, which is by no means negligible. A note of regret, however, is the shortage of "grass-roots" people (community organizers, trade union members, local elected officials, etc.) as against the "administrators" and academics.

### 1.3 The objectives and methods adopted

At the Bonn Meeting the following recommendations were made (paragraph 5 of the Final Report):

"The participants stressed that the studies should, as far as possible, maintain their character of European co-operation throughout every phase of their execution: conception, collection of data, analysis and interpretation. To this end they will be based on increasing exchanges at the human and intellectual level between the participants in the same study. Clearly the degree of comparability of the studies will vary, as the objective aimed at will be at different levels.

"They may, for example, have essentially descriptive aims. In point of fact, as information on a problem is not always readily accessible at the international level, there is often a need to compile relevant basic documentation. The research may also aim at interpretation. For each study it is necessary to define criteria for analysis. There must be an agreement on working hypotheses, collection of basic data supporting the research, as well as investigation techniques, coding and presentation methods".

In general, this programme was adopted. The first meeting of each group provided an opportunity for defining a common approach to the subject covered or a common reading pattern or questionnaire. Many groups have nevertheless operated empirically by means of successive readjustments from one meeting to another.

The initial objectives were sometimes called in question, either because they were over-ambitious or to allow for national disparities and special features, or for work under way in the participating countries. Groups 7 and 8 accordingly confined their work on the planning and financing of culture to precise topics: cultural industries and the book industry.

The most usual method adopted was the following: each country drafts a "national contribution" on the basis of a jointly prepared work grid and the co-ordinating country is responsible for making the contributions consistent and producing the final synopsis.

The case study was a method adopted by some groups: Group 1 decided to study a town and a village, Group 3 wanted each country to study an island, Group 12 requested its member countries to carry out a case study, and so on. Group 10 on the training of cultural activities organizers and administrators went further in this respect by adopting the following method of work: each country selected one or more training cases and the members of the group carried out an on-the-spot visit, in turn, to the places of training previously presented in writing according to a standard plan.

For some groups in which the national contributions represented costly scientific research, work has not been completed except where such research was already financed nationally independently of the joint study group.

On the subject of the "outputs" of the joint studies, namely the documents produced as a result of the work of the group, five observations may be made:

- most of the groups produced reports of meetings and the national contributions;
- some groups drew up an interim report as an aid to discussion of the main contentions of the study group; this applies in particular to Group 4, whose "discussion report" was submitted in the participating countries to various national agencies and leading figures;
- the final report generally consisted of two parts:
  - . an introduction and a general synopsis drafted by the co-ordinating country and submitted for approval to the other countries;
  - . the national contributions;
- this drafting work as a whole makes very considerable demands on the co-ordinating country (we shall come back to this);
- in addition, many groups mention the fact that it is impossible or difficult to achieve any valid international comparison, owing either to the differences existing between national social and political systems, or to the scientific difficulties encountered in any attempt to compare national statistics.

Hence most of the final reports merely present the material side by side and are wary of overall conclusions.

#### 1.4 Progress of work

We have given a comprehensive survey above of the fourteen joint studies. What is now needed is to go further into the functioning of the groups.

According to the experts gathered in Bonn, the co-ordinating country would be responsible "for organizing and maintaining direct and frequent contact with each participating country, preparing meetings, reproducing and distributing the working documents, drafting records, keeping all the members of the group informed of the progress of the work in the participating countries" (paragraph 6 of the Bonn Final Report).

Such a considerable assignment obliged the co-ordinating countries to recruit a veritable working team (four or five members generally) and to incur substantial costs in respect of work requested of researchers, secretarial services, preparation and printing of documents, translation, written or telephone correspondence, and travel (some groups were only able to obtain the contributions of certain participating countries by dispatching people to the countries concerned).

The problem of funds for the joint studies was therefore a crucial problem for all groups and brought some of them to a halt. Yet according to recommendation No. 15 of the Helsinki Conference, these costs were to be borne either by the co-ordinating country or by the countries participating in the study. "Each country", added the Bonn report, "will have the main responsibility for financing the studies which it undertakes. The cost of meetings could be borne by the host countries. Each country could also meet travel expenses for its participants".

As to Unesco, its role was to provide finance for publication of the studies rather than for the work itself.

What happened in most of the groups? So far as we know, each co-ordinating country of a group which functioned found the necessary human and financial resources to work satisfactorily. The other member countries paid for the travel of their members and for the meetings which were held in their territory. All in all, this represents a considerable financial outlay.

Unesco participated essentially in the publication of some of the final reports (see below).

Financial problems were a stumbling block for some of the studies, but it is noteworthy that over half of them gave rise to exchanges between different and sometimes very distant countries, such as Canada. Ten or so countries admittedly dropped out for the reasons given earlier but, on the whole, the countries entered were extremely persevering.

The duration of the studies was certainly underestimated. At the Bonn meeting, "several participants preferred studies of limited duration. A period of two years was mentioned as a sufficient period for the work" (paragraph 6 of the Final Report).

Most of the studies begun in the autumn or winter of 1975/1976 were in fact completed in 1978 or are due to finish in 1979. At the time of writing, only three final reports have been completed (studies 1, 4 and 9) and four or five are at the drafting stage. The difficulty in the latter cases is for the co-ordinating country to obtain all the national contributions.

It may reasonably be hoped that by the end of 1979 the five completed studies will each have given rise to a report and that it can be circulated.

With regard to the quality of the participants, most of the groups expressed deep satisfaction. Personal contacts have been established, which, according to Group 4, are in themselves a gain. The diversity of the characters, approaches and backgrounds of the members of the groups has been rewarding to all and added a fresh dimension to their outlook. These contacts can be expected to have a favourable effect on the cultural policies applied in each country.

#### 1.5 The future projects drawn up by the groups

Most of the groups hope that circulation of their final document will bring about a shift in national cultural policies. Some consider it necessary to remain in touch or to introduce a more flexible relationship (Group 8). One group expressed the hope that its work would be continued in another form (Group 10).

No group having completed its assignment considers that its work has been pointless, though some finally acknowledged a relative degree of failure regarding the comparability of data (Group 8) or were unable to go beyond the stage of exchanges of experience and arrive at joint recommendations (Groups 9 and 10).

#### 1.6 The role of Unesco in the groups

The Bonn meeting (paragraph 7 of the Final Report) emphasized "the importance of Unesco's role in European cultural co-operation" and specified that the Organization "had a vested interest in the realization of the project of joint studies ... To facilitate this task the co-ordinators could send a performance report to Unesco every year. Furthermore, Unesco could publish summaries of the reports of the joint studies and ensure their dissemination.

"The important role to be played by the National Commissions in the execution of the joint studies was emphasized".

What can be highlighted here is the considerable effort made by the National Commissions of some countries to secure funds for these studies. The role of the Secretariat of Unesco, for its part, has been mainly to encourage execution of the work, to follow a great many meetings closely, to advise the co-ordinating or participating countries, and to finance the publication of some final reports by instituting a series for the purpose (Cultural Co-operation: Studies and Experiments).

Four reports are now in course of publication or will be in 1979: those of Groups 1, 4, 9 and 10.

#### 1.7 Difficulties encountered by the participating countries

It may be helpful, as a conclusion to this first part, to summarize the difficulties mentioned in the reports of the groups regarding the joint studies.

These difficulties seem to concern four points:

- ensuring the participation of applicant countries in the joint study;
- ensuring the work of the co-ordinator;
- ensuring two-way contact within the group;
- choosing sound subjects.

##### (a) - ensuring country participation

There should be no concealing the fact that the participation of a country in a working group requires of its representatives a very considerable commitment in time and financial resources. This survey has shown that some groups have not functioned or have ceased to meet through lack of participation. In addition, applicant countries have withdrawn their participation despite the wish of the other member countries of the group to include them in it. These uncertainties regarding participation mean wasted time for the group, do not make for uniformity and may compromise the quality of its work. It is consequently important that countries applying to join a group should enter into a firm commitment, particularly by stating the budget - in terms of time and money - that they are able to devote to the working group.

(b) - ensuring the work of the co-ordinator

This recommendation applies in particular to the co-ordinating country which undertakes a long and costly task and must be sure to establish a reliable and substantial team. The country must not underestimate the expenditure it will need to meet and the extent to which its efficiency will determine the efficiency of the work of the group. It is important, in particular, that it give an undertaking on the organization of work (with special reference to the secretariat, translation and documentation aspects) on the meeting of deadlines and on the commitment of the co-ordinating team. It must furthermore realize that only in isolated cases (e.g. organization of a meeting or a study trip, financing of a working document) can it call upon the resources of the participating countries, and that international co-operation is hampered by distances, by differences in attitude, by disparities in resources and by other factors.

(c) - ensuring two-way contact within a group

This is perhaps the most sensitive aspect. Some joint study groups seem to have had difficulty in striking upon a common language or a constructive method of work. There may be various explanations for this, including language and translation problems, difficulty in gathering together uniform material and making worthwhile comparisons, and difficulty in reflecting national realities.

It is very important that the countries should appoint good experts in the subject covered, for it is on them that the quality and the soundness of the national contributions depend. They assume full responsibility for this and the group can never make any value judgement on their work. The members of each group cannot of course be regarded as official representatives of their respective States but they must, in accepting their duties, ensure that the other countries enjoy the benefit of competent national representation.

Another point needs mentioning in this connection, which is that the extensive responsibility of the co-ordinating State is an essential feature of the study but involves risks, and particularly that of weighing heavily upon the records of proceedings.

(d) - choosing sound subjects

This recommendation seems very important to us.

This survey does not reveal whether the subjects which were not followed up were left aside through any shortcomings on the part of the co-ordinator or owing to lack of interest (except in the case of subject 13, the thesaurus, which was not thought worthwhile by the co-ordinating country). Likewise, we cannot tell whether the groups which did not carry through their assignments fell foul of internal and short-term difficulties or whether the subject involved too many difficulties in itself. It would be as well to question the countries concerned on these points. The list of subjects should be relevant to the real needs of Unesco's member countries and not just to the interests of a few persons.

## 2 - PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE

If the Member States of Unesco decide, as seems to be the case in particular in regions other than Europe, to continue the method of joint studies or to launch a new series of studies, it seems to us that such material should take account of a realistic evaluation of the European joint studies as an experiment.

The proposals for the future fall into three basic groups:

- participation in the study groups;
- objectives and methods;
- the role of Unesco.

### 2.1 Participation in the study groups

#### 2.1.1 The co-ordinating country

It seems to us that in view of its heavy assignment, the co-ordinating country must commit itself advisedly, draw up a budget covering foreseeable costs (secretariat, travel, correspondence, fees, etc.), secure funds in advance, recruit a team of competent persons and set itself realistic targets.

#### 2.1.2 The participating countries

It is likewise important that countries applying to join a study group should enter into a firm commitment regarding follow-through (budget, appointment of group members, participation in research, drafting of contributions and working notes, organization of meetings where applicable, etc.) as soon as the programme and the method for the study have been established.

The maximum number of participating countries could perhaps be set at five or six and account taken of the distances separating members of the study group.

A different status could be instituted for some countries, which would only be observers but should not through their presence involve the group in extra work or expenditure.

#### 2.1.3 The status of the members of the study group

Each country retains an entirely free hand in the appointment of its representatives to the study group, but the hope may be expressed that more emphasis will be placed on "grass-roots" people (community organizers, local administrators, etc.) as opposed to central government officials and academics.

### 2.2 Objectives and methods

#### 2.2.1 The choice of subjects

The subjects should be chosen with care by the countries concerned, avoiding anything over-ambitious or unrelated to felt needs. A point should be made of not recommending subjects unsuitable for international comparison. Research under way in various countries needs to be borne in mind and States engaged in similar research could be placed in the same study group.

### 2.2.2 Methods

The method must be suited to the purpose in each case, and not the opposite. It is therefore for each group to define the method freely, but some methods are obviously more expensive than others. For instance, a field case study requires travel and involves expenditure. Over-ambitious objectives should be avoided, such as the launching of "heavy" scientific research, and the utmost effort should be put into making use of current or completed research.

It would be regrettable, however, if any particular group were unable to operate for lack of the funds needed to apply the method it wished to use.

### 2.2.3 Duration of the studies

Three years seems to be a reasonable length of time for the work involved in a study. There should be a good deal of flexibility here, however, and a joint study may be split into two or more sequences.

### 2.3 The role of Unesco

Under the present system, the onus of the joint studies rests on the Unesco National Commissions and/or various ministries or government departments concerned. This "national" responsibility for the studies is thoroughly desirable and should be beyond question.

Unesco Secretariat should:

carry on its assistance;

continue to finance publication of the final reports;

and ensure that the members of the Secretariat are available to the study groups whenever this proves necessary.

CONCLUSION

What overall assessment can be made of this new form of international co-operation represented by joint studies?

Without making a judgement on the substance of the studies carried out, it is difficult to venture any pronouncement about the quality and usefulness of such work. Most of the persons involved in it have expressed their satisfaction. Will these studies have any beneficial influence on the trend of cultural policies? Will they have any impact on the countries taking part in them and on others? It is as yet too early to answer these questions.

The joint studies conducted in Europe have mustered a considerable human potential for over three years, despite the difficulties described and the risks inherent in any encounter between representatives of different social and political systems. In this respect alone, they constitute an original and innovative attempt which may markedly modify current thinking on cultural policies.

\* \* \* \* \*

GROUP NO. 1: CULTURAL NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

1. Co-ordinating country: Belgium. Project officer: Mr. E. Huysentruyt, Counsellor-Head of Department, Ministry of Education and Dutch Culture, International Cultural Relations, Kortenberglaan 158, 1040 Brussels - Tel. 735.91.50 -57-58-59, 735.61.40. and Professor Urbain Claeys, from the Institute of Sociology of the Université Catholique de Louvain, E. van Evenstraat 2 B, 3000 Louvain - Tel.(016) 22.56.01., with the assistance of Mr. Laweire and Mr. Penninckx.

2. Participating countries

Bulgaria, Institute of Culture, Sofia, Social Structures and Cultural Administration Section (Mr. Yordan Venedikov).

German Democratic Republic: Humboldt University of Berlin, Section Marxistisch-Leninistische Philosophie and Aesthetik und Kulturwissenschaften Berlich Kulturtheorie/Aesthetik.

Romania, Greece and the Ukraine withdrew their participation. Observers from the Netherlands (Boekman Foundation) attended the first meeting.

3. Description of the project

The first meeting was given over to defining and outlining the project in the following ways:

1) General overview of cultural policy at the national level including the following aspects:

- an insight into the population situation,
- a description of administrative structure,
- the role of non-official bodies in the cultural sector,
- national statistics on the cultural sector and on the different cultural expenditure.

2) The local cultural needs and aspirations analysed for each country in two types of district:

- an industrial district of approximately 40,000 inhabitants,
- a rural district, whose number of inhabitants was not determined, given the structural differences existing from one country to another.

The existence of a cultural infrastructure is considered as a vital criterion when selecting the districts to be used for the survey.

The co-ordinator put forward the following proposal concerning the detailed aspects of the local survey:

- an insight into the socio-economic and demographic situation,
- an analysis of cultural expenditure,
- an analysis of the decision-making process at the local level,

- an examination of the libraries,
- an examination of teaching in the art field,
- an analysis of the activities of the cultural centre,
- a survey of the population and cultural associations concerning their participation and assessment of the cultural life of their district.

#### 4. Method

In the first stage of the project, each country is to study the situation from the point of view of population figures, political systems, the economy and culture. Particular attention is to be given to the most recent statistics on the financing of cultural services and on cultural equipment in order to draw up an initial international comparison.

In the second stage of work, each country carries out a study on two towns: one industrial town of approximately 50,000 inhabitants and a village of less than 5,000 inhabitants. A survey guide is drawn up by the co-ordinating country(1)..

At the end of the study each country writes a report in its national language and a summary in English comprising:

- definition of the problem (cultural needs and aspirations)
- the country's cultural policy
- an introduction to the towns and villages studied and the methodology
- the results of the survey, particularly as regards leisure activities, participation of the population in cultural activities, associations, etc.
- conclusions.

A joint publication of these reports will be made, together with a summary of the results, and Mr. Van Pelt (Antwerp University Institution) will be asked to give an introduction.

#### 5. Meetings held

- Bruges (Belgium), 1-3 September 1975  
Organization and methods of work.
- Karl-Marx-Stadt (G.D.R.), 22-25 June 1976

The three member countries of the group completed the first part of the study. Preparation of the survey questionnaire on the town and village and methodology. In November 1976, the first two parts of the study to reach the co-ordinator.

- Knokke (Belgium), 23-24 November 1977

Discussion of the contents of the final report of group No.1 and on its publication.

- (1) The towns chosen are: for Belgium, the town of Turnhout, and the village of Sijsele; for Bulgaria, the town of Fernki and its village, for the G.D.R., the town of Freiberg and the village of Niederbobritzsch.

- Sofia (Bulgaria), 23-26 May 1978

Continuation of the discussion on the structure of the final report and on the last part of the survey conducted in each country, and organization of the final meeting to be held in Belgium. Preparation of the plan for the final report.

6. Progress of work

The two parts of the study have been completed, and an interim report was published on 29 January 1976.

Belgium and the G.D.R. published their contribution in 1978 (see below) according to the established plan.

The synoptic report has been completed.

7. Output

- Reports of the meetings in Bruges, K. Marx-Stadt and Knokke.
- Interim report of 29 January 1976.
- Université Catholique de Louvain. Institute of Sociology.

Cultural needs and aspirations. Belgian contribution.  
Report 1978/9. - Louvain, 1978, 123 p. multigr. (in English).  
This report is the Belgian contribution to the study of  
project no. 1: study of the two Belgian cases (Turnhout and  
Sijsele).

- Humboldt University Berlin (GDR). - Unesco cultural study  
no.1. Cultural needs and demands. - Berlin, undated (1978),  
147 p. multigr. GDR contribution: case study (Freiberg and  
Niederbobritzsch).

GROUP NO. 2: CULTURAL MOTIVATIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE YOUNG

1. Co-ordinating country: Romania

2. Participating countries

This group was non-operational.

GROUP NO. 3: THE PRESERVATION OF REGIONAL CULTURES

1. Co-ordinating country: Greece. Project officer: Dr. Vassilia Filias, National Centre for Social Research, 1 Sophocleous Street, Athens 122; telephone: 32.12.612.

2. Participating countries

France, Marc Netter, organizer of cultural activities

Italy, Professor Tullio Tentori

The Ukraine withdrew its participation in 1975. Yugoslavia was requested to participate, with no result.

3. Description of the project

At the first meeting (Athens, February 1976), it was agreed that the team would study only one region rather than all regional or local cultures of a particular country, and that the regions to be selected should be a large island. In the absence of well-established criteria for a more precise definition of the region, it was also decided that the selection could be based mainly on the way in which the local population of a given region identified itself. It was pointed out that taking local cultures of ethnic minorities as a subject should be avoided, given that this question was the subject of another joint study (study No.5). If, in the selected region, in accordance with the criteria set down by the team, there was an ethnic or minority group, it would nevertheless be worthwhile considering the culture of this group and the role that it played in the region.

Culture as a mental phenomenon is the notion, picture or model which fills the mind of the inhabitants of a region and which guides them in the world of their own reality and in their acts (prime conception of culture). Four culture models - international, national, dominant and regional - can have an influence on the action and behaviour of the population. What has to be discovered is why a certain model predominates in this population's mind and therefore in the way it acts.

This manner of conceiving culture has an effect on the methodology to be employed. Out of three possible methods - work on documents, enquiries through questionnaires, direct observation - the last was deemed the most appropriate in the first instance. The other alternatives could be used to supplement it.

The results of the study might be useful for those in charge of planning cultural policy.

4. Method

The Greek research team drew up a bibliography of the subject and each of the participating countries (Greece, Italy, France) conducted research (according to the methods indicated above) on an island (Corsica was chosen for France; Sicily or Sardinia for Italy).

The planned work was as follows: first phase, documentary research.

Second phase: October 1976 - May 1977. Field work; (a) static aspect: description of the cultural values specific to a certain period; (b) dynamic aspect: research on the systems of cultural functioning in the past, the present (the development which has occurred) and the immediate future (the expectations and views of the population).

Third phase: June - August 1977. Outward projection. The levels of national, dominant and international culture will be discovered as research extends to the entire region under consideration. As regards international culture, an attempt must be made to study how the "region" is viewed by outsiders.

Fourth phase: September - October 1977. Comparisons and recommendations.

Fifth phase: November 1977 - January 1978. Final report.

#### 5. Meetings held

Athens, 21-23 February 1976: finalization of method, on the basis of a draft form drawn up by the National Centre for Social Research in Athens. The meeting was confined to two countries (Greece, France), the Italian representative being absent for health reasons.

#### 6. Progress of work

Italy and France had not been able to obtain the necessary financial resources for the planned research and for creating a team of researchers, and therefore the work of Group No. 3 was halted. Hence, only the bibliographical research conducted by Greece has been completed.

#### 7. Output

- Report of the Athens meeting (February 1976). Gizelis (Gregory) and Antonakopoulou (Ilianna).
- Preservation of regional cultures: proposal for a joint research study.
- Athens, National Centre of Social Research, pp. 76-84.

This document puts forward a theoretical framework and the key concepts which should guide research.

#### 8. Subsequent projects

Nil.

GROUP NO. 4: CULTURE IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT.

1. Co-ordinating country: Sweden. Project officer: Mr. C.J. Kleberg, Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs (Statens Kulturråd), Fack, 103 40 Stockholm 40, Tel. 8-247260, and Mr. Blomkvist (Trade Union Confederation LO), Mrs. Breidensjö (Central Organization of Salaried Workers TCO) and Mrs. Liljenström (Institute of Sociology, University of Gothenburg).

2. Participating countries:

Belgium: Department of Social Communication, Université de Louvain.

France: Centre de culture ouvrière, (Metz)

Hungary: Institute of Culture (Budapest)  
Council of Trade Unions (Budapest)

Norway: Norwegian Cultural Council (Oslo), Federation of Working Class Culture

Yugoslavia: Institute of Research on Cultural Development (Belgrade),  
Institute for Culture (Zagreb)

3. Description of the project

This study's objective and scope were defined in the Gothenburg seminar (December 1975). The study will involve determining the relationships which exist between cultural activities and working life for different groups of workers, with particular attention to the situation of groups who have only limited cultural activity and those which have difficulty in withstanding the influence of commercialized culture.

The study will illustrate the problems and inadequacies which national or international cultural policies are facing today in the achievement of their objectives.

It will describe both negative and positive experiences (perhaps in the form of case studies). It should thereafter represent a wealth of ideas on measures likely to improve the situation and on the drawing up of strategies for action in this field.

The sharing of responsibilities and different ways of financing activities will be analysed in the study.

It should be remembered that places of work vary greatly in their material presentation, the nature of the work carried out and the way in which the work is organized. The conditions under which cultural activities are pursued depend largely on the dimensions of the place of work. Small firms, in particular, have great difficulty in finding the financial resources and other means necessary for the organization of cultural activities.

It will also be important to examine the problems which concern all categories of employees, whether on executive or salaried level.

The contents of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Working life and its relationships with cultural and other policies.
- "Democratization of culture" and "Cultural democracy": two different approaches to cultural policy.

Present problems and shortcomings. The need for mutual consultation on efforts aiming to promote culture and improve working life.

The various forms of cultural action at the place of work.

- Experiences and problems
  - . measures aimed essentially at promoting culture during working hours
  - . use of the place of work to encourage salaried workers to participate in cultural activities during their leisure time.
- Responsibility for cultural action at the place of work.

#### 4. Method

At the Gothenburg seminar, each participating country was asked to draw up its own national contribution which was to throw some light on the situation of working class culture in each country and to include some case studies.

From these contributions, Sweden drew up a draft "discussion report" bearing on "questions of principle" and endeavouring to use simple language. This draft was sent to the member countries and amended at the Dubrovnik meeting in October 1976. On this occasion, it was decided that the countries would collect material for the final report through a questionnaire. This collection of material was completed on the occasion of a visit paid by the project Secretary to participating countries.

The "discussion report" was published in February 1977 in Swedish, French and English (6000 copies in Swedish and 1,000 in each of the other two languages). In the various countries, this report was sent to the trade unions, to workers' committees, to educational and cultural organizations, etc. Some of these organizations sent back written reactions. A seminar on this question was organized in Paris (August 1977) and various trade union publications were issued on the subject in Sweden. Belgium and Norway sent comments and Norway drew up a Norwegian version.

These reactions were taken into account when writing up the final report, which aimed at being easy to read, with illustrations, and not too long (200 pages maximum), including a theoretical part and concrete examples.

#### 5. Meetings held

- Gothenburg (Sweden), 8-11 December 1975

Organization of work. Adoption of directives for joint studies.

- Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia), 11-14 October 1976

Discussion of the draft "discussion report" drawn up by Sweden and on the working group's plan for the final report. The discussion report was published in February 1977 (see below).

- Bergendal, 22-26 May 1978

Discussion on the draft final report previously sent to the members of the group by Sweden. Preparation and issue of this report. It is intended for active militants at various levels of the workers' unions, and also to those in charge of cultural administration and cultural organizations.

6. Progress of work

Completed. Publication by Unesco of final report is under way.

7. Output

- Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs - Guidelines for a joint study on culture and working life - 12.10.75. 15 p. + annexes (Also available in French).
- Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs - Memorandum. Swedish cultural policy and its relation to "culture and working life". - 12.1.75, 7 p.
- Reports of the different working meetings and preliminary texts for the meetings (particularly the outlines of the "discussion report" and the final report).
- Centre for the study of cultural development. Research department. Branimir Stojkovic. Culture and working life in "prvi maj". Yugoslav case study. - Belgrade, September 1977, 66 p. multigr.
- Belgium: Axel Grypspeerdt and J.P. Cornélis - Neuf études ponctuelles sur les activités sur le lieu de travail, to be published in the Cahiers JEB Collection, Ministry for French Culture, Brussels 1979.
- France: Pierre Belleville - Contribution à l'étude sur culture et vie de travail. Unpublished.
- Yugoslavia: Veselin Ilić - Culture et vie des travailleurs, Belgrade 1977. Communautés d'intérêt pour la culture et culture du travail en Yougoslavie, Belgrade 1976.
- Pal Andriská and Maria Szabo, La culture et la vie des travailleurs, Budapest 1977.
- Sweden: Bernd Hofmaier, Work and cultural activities, sociological investigation at three places of work. Stockholm 1977.
- Culture and working life. A discussion report - Stockholm, February 1977, 47 p.
- Culture et vie du travail. Un rapport-discussion. - Stockholm, February 1977, 49 p.

These two brochures, the original of which is in English, and for which Swedish, Serbo-Croatian and Hungarian versions should soon be published, constitute the final result of the first stage of the work of group No.4; they report on "attitudes adopted and principles agreed upon by the group" during this first stage.

#### Plan of the brochure

1. Foreword
2. Cultural democracy requires improvements in working life.
3. A cultural policy for cultural democracy.
4. Culture and working life.
5. Formulating plans of action for culture in working life.
6. Addresses.

- Final report. The final report is published in English, French, Hungarian, Serbo-Croat and Swedish. The English and French versions are published by Unesco. The Hungarian version is published and distributed by the Institute for Culture (Budapest), the Serbo-Croatian version by the Institute of Research on Cultural Development (Belgrade) and the Swedish version by the National Council for Culture.

#### 8. Subsequent projects

The participants hope that the final report will be sufficiently interesting to encourage concrete measures in the various countries.

They hope that "the debate will continue in particular at the place of work, among the rank and file, the staff associations in the columns of their journals and bulletins and at the level of company management. But this report is also intended to encourage other associations and union groups at the regional, departmental and national levels as well as the public authorities, to fulfil their responsibilities and to finalize a strategy".

GROUP NO. 5: CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN COUNTRIES CONTAINING  
DIFFERENT NATIONAL AND/OR ETHNIC GROUPS

1. Co-ordinating country: Yugoslavia. Project officer: Dr. S. Majstorovic, Director of the Institute of Research for Cultural Development, Belgrade, with the assistance of Mr. Gagro, from the Croatian Institute for Culture in Zagreb.

2. Participating countries:

Belgium: Louvain Institute of Sociology  
Ministry of Dutch Culture

Canada: Department of Sociology, York University, Toronto  
Directorate of Multiculturalism

Finland: Department of Social Psychology, University of Helsinki

Switzerland did not participate in the work.

3. Description of the project:

It was agreed that the study would comprise two parts: in the first, it was planned to make a careful examination of the characteristics peculiar to each participating country - environment, historical development, character of ethnic and related subjects, typology of the social system and typology of multicultural countries. Following the first section, a second section would deal with each subject in turn starting from the problems which it is decided are common to all. Selection of subjects to be decided at a later date.

4. Method:

After having adopted the study outline shown above at its first meeting in Belgrade, the participating countries sent the co-ordinators prepared proposals and projects for case studies; each country was required to report on its own experience, its existing cultural models and define fundamental concepts (for example, nation, ethnic group, culture, society) as well as a historical section on the development of the concept of multiculturalism.

On the basis of these contributions, the second meeting (Zagreb, March 1977) agreed that the joint study would comprise the following elements:

- an introductory section in which the bases for a joint approach would be outlined with regard to multiculturalism and the policy and practice of cultural development in the countries which include several nationals or ethnic groups.

- a section in which participating countries would present all the relevant facts to describe the fundamental characteristics and specific features of each country: historical origins of the national, ethnic or other groups, characteristics of their culture, nature of their cultural aspirations, socio-economic and political characteristics, prevailing legislation on their situation, phenomena and problems concerning their participation in community life.

- a section by theme on "multiculturalism and cultural identity" in which monographs would be given illustrating the following points:

- general socio-economic level and cultural equality as a factor of cultural identity (Finland)

- language in the practice of multiculturalism (Canada)
- Flemish immigrants in Brussels and problems of adapting to French culture (Belgium)
- communication in multinational communities, a factor of cultural penetration (Yugoslavia).

5. Meetings held

Belgrade, 28-29 April 1976: drawing up of conceptual and practical aspects of the study on the basis of the documents prepared by Yugoslavia.

Zagreb (Yugoslavia), 23-24 March 1976: discussion on the contents of the report on the study. Each country's contribution to be sent to the co-ordinating country by the end of 1977.

6. Progress of work:

7. Output

- Dr. Stevan Majstorovic. On the possible frame and subject of the study, 10 p. multigr.
- Centre for the study of cultural development - Yugoslav draft plan for the joint study "Cultural development in countries with several nations and/or ethnic groups", 8 p. multigr.

Preparatory documents to the Belgrade Conference.

- Reports of the Belgrade and Zagreb meetings.

GROUP NO. 6: AGENTS OF CULTURAL ACTION - DECENTRALIZATION

1. Co-ordinating country: Belgium. Project Officer: Mr. E. Huysentruyt, Counsellor-Head of Department, Ministry of Education and Dutch Culture, International Cultural Relations, Kortenberglaan 158 1040 Brussels - Tel. 735.91.50-57-58-59 - 735.61.40, with the assistance of Mr. Bollaert and Mr. Vanderborre, from the Free University of Brussels, and of Mrs. De Bock and Mr. Fache, from the University of Ghent.

2. Participating countries

Norway, Planning Department of the Ministry of Culture (Oslo)

German Democratic Republic (GDR), Ministry of Culture (Berlin)

Yugoslavia, Institute of Research on Cultural Development (Belgrade).  
Croatian Institute of Culture (Zagreb).

Italy did not participate in group No.6. Canada, the United States, Greece and the United Kingdom did not attend the first meeting.

3. Description of the project:

The Bruges meeting (November 1975) sealed its agreement to giving the project the form of a comparative study in the following fields:

- "traditional culture", also called "the fine arts";
- training of young people and adults;
- physical education, sport and open-air life, including the various forms of recreational leisure activities;
- the mass media: press, radio, television.

A restrictive meaning was given to the term "cultural agents" in such a way that only the various public bodies and associations, movements, action groups and private undertakings should be taken into account. The meaning of the term "organizer" should be omitted, because another joint study (No.10) will be specifically devoted to "organizers". As regards the content of the term "decentralization" and "deconcentration", although geographical deconcentration, which is a technical and administrative concept should not be ignored, it was decided to stress socio-cultural aspects; that is to say decentralization in the sense of a process of democratizing cultural action towards the population.

For the collection of data, a purpose-designed questionnaire sent to each participating country was to be used.

4. Method

Each participating country should send all relevant documentation to Belgium with regard to the questionnaire and the Bruges meeting report.

A further meeting was to be held in May 1976, probably in Yugoslavia. During this meeting the following points were to be on the agenda:

- consideration of progress of work,

- discussion about possible difficulties which have emerged in the drafting of basic documents,
- proposal for finalizing national reports,
- exchange of views about the inclusion of a partial study on decentralization.

5. Meetings held

- Bruges (Belgium), 13-14 November 1975

Discussion on objectives, method and planning of the study. A questionnaire was prepared by Belgium with a view to this meeting.

6. Progress of work

7. Output

- questionnaire on cultural decentralization, 13 p. multigr.
- report on the Bruges meeting.

8. Subsequent projects

GROUP NO. 7: THE PLANNING OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Co-ordinating country: Finland. Project officer: Mrs. A. Kalela, Cultural Affairs Secretary, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Education, Hauhankatu 4, 00170 Helsinki 17, assisted by various persons from the Finnish National Commission for Unesco, the Institute of Political Science, the Ministry of Education and the University of Tampere.

2. Participating countries

France, Studies and Research Section, Ministry of Culture.

German Democratic Republic, Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig. The Federal Republic of Germany did not take part in the work and Poland did not follow up its expression of interest in the study. The German Democratic Republic discontinued its collaboration in the course of the study.

3. Description of the project

A document prepared by the co-ordinating country contained a number of proposals concerning the objectives of the joint study and the subjects to be covered. The main subjects proposed were as follows:

- I.1 General survey of the planning of cultural development;
- I.2 Contribution of research and information technology to the planning of cultural development;
- II.1 Cultural policies concerning the industrial production and commercial distribution of culture for mass consumption;
- II.2 Role of voluntary associations in cultural development and the extent to which they are called upon in cultural matters.

All these questions were considered of major interest for the planning of cultural development. It was nevertheless felt that the study should have a central theme and the choice fell on theme II.1.

The subject matter of the study was laid down as follows: the study should provide information on the general objectives of the planning of cultural development in the participating countries, and on the forms taken by such planning in each of those countries. Question II.1, "Cultural policies concerning the industrial production and commercial distribution of culture for mass consumption", would be the central theme of the study.

Question I.1, "General survey of cultural development planning", would also be examined, with special reference to existing or potential relations between the cultural policy of the public authorities and culture industries.

As to question II.2, "Role of voluntary associations in cultural development and the extent to which they are called upon in cultural matters", it would only be broached if relevant to questions II.1 and/or I.1.

4. Method

The chosen subject of the study having been defined as indicated above, each of the three countries concerned carried out research on it:

Finland: Three research groups respectively on: the production and distribution of cultural goods from an organizational standpoint; consumption of culture; cultural content, with special reference to folklore.

France: Since 1975, a study on culture industries has been under way. It concerns the strategies of firms producing cultural goods (books, gramophone records and cassettes, television and cinema, audiovisual items).

German Democratic Republic: A team of seven research workers was to be set up with a view to the joint study. It was to study the following areas: books and newspapers, gramophone records, cinema and TV-radio.

At the second Helsinki meeting, a "frame of reference" drawn up by Finland was submitted for discussion to the member countries of the group. It clarified the purpose of the study ("National policies concerning the industrial production and distribution of cultural goods and services, and their appropriation by the people").

This research topic was divided into three sub-topics:

1. policies and the underlying ideologies;
2. situation and theoretical interpretation of production and distribution systems;
3. situation and theoretical interpretation of the consumption of cultural goods and services.

At that second Helsinki meeting, the member countries of the group expressed the hope that the study would give rise to a final report based on national reports produced by each of the participating countries and concerned primarily with items 2 and 3.

The third Helsinki meeting, which was between Finland and France only, enabled the participants to compare their respective contributions and decide on the form of the final document. The following outline was adopted:

1. Foreword and introduction;
2. Structure and processes of culture industries;
3. Social significance of culture industries;
4. Implications of culture industries for national cultural policies.

These various chapters will be drafted by the Finnish and French members of the group.

#### 5. Meetings held

Helsinki (Finland), 15-16 January 1976

Determination of working subjects.

Helsinki, 9-11 September 1976

On the basis of a "frame of reference" drawn up by Finland, definition of the general problem and of the academic framework of the study and of the work to be undertaken in each country in order to achieve the final report.

Helsinki, 15-16 February 1978

Submission of the reports prepared by France and Finland, discussion of the final report of the study (subject matter, authors of the various chapters).

#### 6. Progress of work

The final report is being drafted by France and Finland, which are in frequent touch. It should be out in the summer of 1979 and Unesco could publish it in the autumn of 1979.

#### 7. Output

- Study on the planning of cultural development: methods, strategies and research areas;
- Questionnaire on cultural statistics;
- The need for new structured data for cultural planning in Finland. The lessons of the 1970s (by Ilka Heiskanen);
- Reports of the three Helsinki meetings;
- The Studies and Research Service of the French Ministry of Culture presented two series of studies: on culture industries (5 volumes) and on cultural practices (2 volumes).
- Finland submitted two research reports:
  - . Leena Paldan-Tuomas Takala, "On the Consumption of Industrially Produced Culture in Finland. An empirical overview with some theoretical considerations on the concept of mass culture". (University team)
  - . Ilkka Heiskanen-Ritva Mitchell, "Finnish Culture Industries: Development, Present Institutional Structure and Public Control".
- The available Finnish data on the consumption of mass culture, 21 p.
- Finnish suggestions for organizational and institutional data for the analysis of commercial culture and its public control and guidance system. University of Helsinki, 12 p. + annexes
- Research on the planning of cultural development. Approaches, strategies and research areas, 10 p.
- The Unesco joint study on "the planning of cultural development". The project on "national policies concerning the industrial production and distribution of cultural goods and services, and their appropriation by the people", by the Finnish co-ordinating group, 16 p. multigr.
- A frame of reference for a Unesco joint study on cultural policies concerning the industrial production and commercial distribution of culture for mass consumption, 14 p., June 1976.
- Outline description of the activities of culture industries, by the French research group.
- Dr. Lothar Parade. The position of industrially reproduced cultural goods in the process of the socialist development of culture.

#### 8. Subsequent projects

GROUP NO. 8: FINANCING OF CULTURE - CULTURAL STATISTICS  
AND ACCOUNTS

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1. Co-ordinating country: France. Project officer: Mr. Jacques Antoine, Studies and Research Section, Secretariat of State for Culture, 4 rue d'Aboukir, 75002 Paris. Tel. 296.1040, assisted by his colleague, Mr. Rouet.

2. Participating countries

Canada, Division of Education, Science and Culture, Statistic Canada, Ottawa

Netherlands, Ministry of Culture, Rijswijk

Norway, Ministry of Education and Culture, Oslo

Sweden, National Council for Cultural Affairs, Stockholm.

Yugoslavia, Centre for the Study of Cultural Development, Belgrade

3. Description of the project

Examination of the statistical situation of the field of culture in the six participating countries reveals five preoccupations:

- delimitation of the field,
- cash flow analysis,
- cost-effectiveness studies,
- amplification of a sector,
- price problems.

Study of the "book" sector is proposed and emphasis is placed on knowledge of economic patterns and on the problems presented by pricing.

The above three themes, in common with the five types of preoccupation expressed, do not seem to be contradictory.

The joint project could concern a particular sector - the book industry - and study of this sector would provide the opportunity to cover questions of cash flows and cost-benefit analysis, together with those regarding prices, such questions in fact being "transversal" in contrast with the merely sectoral approach.

The methodology established regarding the book industry may in future prove helpful for the very conception of cultural statistics and accounting.

4. Methods

At the Yerres meeting, it was agreed to begin an initial phase of documentary exchange between participants. This phase would show up common points and the shortcomings in each country, and in such a manner as to assist clarification of the method for future work. A questionnaire based on the findings of this documentary phase would enable the next meeting to be prepared.

France undertook to co-ordinate work on the book sector, while Yugoslavia would initiate and follow up reflection on the question of prices.

After that meeting, France started on two series of endeavours: an international study on book statistics in twelve countries and an economic analysis of the book sector in France. Material was received from other countries, which meant that a bibliography could be drawn up. It was found that considerable work was under way along the lines of the project in Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

A second meeting was held in Paris in February 1977 on the basis of that material. It reached modest conclusions:

- compilation of truly comparative international statistics remains a remote goal;
- on the other hand, economic analysis may be regarded as a phenomenon explaining the disparities and differences in development levels from one country to another and as a decisive factor in the definition of suitable cultural policies, and comparisons between countries can be envisaged on this point;
- the example of the book industry bears out the fact that no common set of methods can be drawn up for national accounting; improvements can nevertheless be made to national statistical systems;
- all existing national statistics could be incorporated in a joint international framework sufficiently flexible to allow for the special features of each country.

#### 5. Meetings held

- Yerres (France) 12 December 1975

Determination of the subject matter and method of work.

- Paris, 15-16 February 1977

Comparison of the findings of studies on international cultural statistics and organization of joint work.

#### 6. Progress of work

On account of the difficulties explained above, and rather than decide forthwith on a time-table of future meetings, the participants preferred to institute a pattern of more flexible relations and keep in touch by sending one another material, with requests for reactions with a view to exchanges and discussions regarding methods.

The participants feel that even at this early juncture joint project No.8 has been of benefit to them: it has spurred on national studies by providing publication deadlines; it has made participants aware of the standards and procedures obtaining in other countries and prompted them to improve their own; and it has represented a step forward towards international harmonization and rationalization of data-gathering in the cultural field.

In a technical area it is this kind of benefit, more characterized by patience and persistence than spectacular, that can be provided by international cultural co-operation.

## 7. Output

Report of the Yverres and Paris meetings.

"La lecture au Canada" (article for the Revue statistique du Canada), 19 p.

L'édition du livre au Canada en 1974", in Bulletin de service. Division de l'Éducation, des Sciences et de la Culture, Vol. 5, No.6 August 1976.

"Bibliothèques publiques au Canada, 1974", ibid. Vol.5, No.4, July 1976

The Dutch situation, 1.1.1977

French document "Chantal" 1, 2, 3.

- . Bibliography of material sent by the Canadian participant as part of the Chantal project (No.1)
- . Statistical information on the book industry in France (No.2) December 1976
- . Statistical information on the book industry in France (No.3), December 1976

The financing of cultural activities in Norway, 1968.

Some features of book production in Yugoslavia (Dr. Branimir Markovic), February 1977.

## 8. Subsequent projects

GROUP NO.9: THE CULTURAL CONTENT OF EDUCATION

1. Co-ordinating country: German Democratic Republic. Project officer: the Secretary-General of the National Commission of the German Democratic Republic for Unesco (DDR 1017 Berlin, Strausbergerplatz, 1; tel. 533109. Project secretariat facilities were provided by the Zentralinstitut für Jugendforschung (Abteilung Freizeit-Massenkommunikation), Leipzig, with the assistance of research workers at the Institute and at Berlin University.

2. Participating countries

Bulgaria, National Institute of Culture, Sofia.

Cyprus, Ministry of Education, Nicosia

France, Institut de Psychologie, Université de Paris 5

Hungary, Institute of Culture, Budapest.

Poland, Institute of Culture, Warsaw

Yugoslavia, Institute for Cultural Development, Zagreb.

The USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, together with Czechoslovakia, did not follow the project throughout.

3. Description of the project

The participants adopted the following programme of work. The title of the study would be amplified: "The Cultural content of education. Problems of aesthetic education of children and young people". It would endeavour to clarify the relationships between the aims, the content, the methods and the tangible results of aesthetic education. National reports would be prepared on the following major issues: the importance of aesthetic education in forming a harmonious personality and developing a sense of humanism and of values; behaviour of children and young people; system of aesthetic education: attitude of children and young people to culture and their needs and motivations in this area - the basic criterion of the effectiveness of aesthetic education; synopsis of the most important experiments carried out in the field of aesthetic education; and the importance of the aesthetic education of children and young people for the development of cultural activities in the future.

4. Method

Each country was to draw up its own national report on the basis of the draft prepared at the first meeting. The draft reports would be sent to the co-ordinating country, responsible for consistency of presentation.

At the Rostock meeting, it was in fact found that it was difficult to go beyond the stage of exchanges of experience and to find common ground in the reports. Agreement was nevertheless reached on an outline for the final report:

- an introduction prepared by the co-ordinator from joint ideas approved at the meeting;
- a rapid and comprehensive presentation of the report, drawing upon the synopses to be sent by the various authors on their own work;
- the studies carried out by the countries working on the project.

5. Meetings held

Berlin, 27-30 January 1976

Definition of the programme of work and preparation of the outline for national reports.

Rostock, 30 May-5 June 1977

Examination of national reports and of the introductory note prepared by the German Democratic Republic; discussion on the publication of the final report, including its outline and form.

6. Progress of work

The final report has been completed and is in course of publication by Unesco. It will constitute the first volume of the collection "Cultural co-operation, Studies and Experiments". Publication in two versions: English and French.

This report comprises an introduction by Mr. Bisky (German Democratic Republic) and the seven national reports of Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.

7. Output

- Information note on the Berlin meeting, 4 March 1976
- To be published: the final report in English and French, see above, Progress of work.

8. Subsequent projects

"The authors of the reports express the hope that their work will arouse interest in the theory and practice of aesthetic education. They hold the view that continuing study of the specific issues of aesthetic education would give rise to intensified exchanges of scientific and practical experience in this field, which would be of benefit both to Unesco and to the participating countries."

(Excerpt from final report).

GROUP NO. 10: TRAINING OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ORGANIZERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

1. Co-ordinating country: Belgium. Project officer: Mr. Henri Ingberg, Ministry of French Culture, Department of Cultural Promotion and Dissemination, Galerie Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels, assisted by representatives of the Ministry of French Culture, The Director of the Belgian Media Library and a cultural activities organizer belonging to a women's movement.

2. Participating countries

Canada, University of York (Toronto). Unit for cultural promotion, University of Quebec, Montreal.

France, Ministry of Culture, Studies and Research Section. Director of the Montbéliard Centre for Cultural Action.

Hungary, Institute of Culture, Budapest.

German Democratic Republic, Ministry of Culture, Department for Unesco and other international organizations.

Switzerland, People's University of the Jura. Training of cultural activities organizers, Zurich.

Cyprus and Austria were unable to take part in all of the work. Ukraine never participated in the work.

3. Description of the project

It clearly emerges from analysis of the discussions that the two main points of concern to the participating countries are as follows:

- the need for training linked with action and rooted in reality;
- the need for training to be geared to a process of lifelong education.

These two problems are central to the following set of questions drawn up jointly to serve as a basis for the work of analysis:

- Why train culture activities organizers and administrators:
- For whom should they be trained?
- What kind of organizers and administrators should be trained?
- What kind of training should they be given?
- The content of courses.
- How can they be trained (methods)?
- Institutional facilities for training.

As they were anxious to compare experiences which are significant rather than representative, the participants decided to organize informal meetings in various countries in order to evaluate training activities before attempting to produce a conspectus of the current situation.

4. Method

The method of case studies was chosen by the group. Each country selects one or more examples of the training of cultural activities organizers and

administrators and presents them to the other participating countries on the basis of the set of questions jointly prepared at the first meeting. Then each country in turn receives the group and arranges for it to meet instructors, "trainees" and former trainees at the place where training is provided. As a result of the questions put to them, greater knowledge is obtained of each country's training system (training at specialized institutes, or training through action).

The co-ordinating team draws up a report after each visit and the case studies prepared by each country are supplemented by drawing on the information obtained from the visit.

On conclusion of the work, the co-ordinating team assumes responsibility for the publication of the final report which contains the contributions of each country and a synopsis of the main findings of the study.

## 5. Meetings held

- Brussels, 14-15 October 1975

Discussion on working methods and preparation of a work "grid" for the case studies.

- Montreal, Toronto (Canada), 14-18 June 1976

Visit and Canadian case studies: York University in Toronto, Quebec University in Montreal.

- Brussels, Louvain, Liège (Belgium), 24-26 November 1976

Five Belgian case studies

- Paris, Marly-le-Roi, Montbéliard (France), Swiss Jura and Zurich (Switzerland), 28 February - 5 March 1977):

French and Swiss case studies.

- Budapest (Hungary), Dresden and Berlin (German Democratic Republic), 23-27 October 1977):

Hungarian and East German case studies.

- Paris (Unesco) 12-15 June 1978

Last meeting of the working group. Preparation of final draft of the synoptic report and consideration of continuing the activity of the group.

## 6. Progress of work

The Belgian co-ordinating group drafted the synoptic report of the group's work and had it approved by the participants. Most of the national case studies have been drafted and are ready to be distributed.

The final report of group No.10 should be published in English and French by Unesco.

## 7. Output

- Case studies by each country in the group.

## 8. Subsequent projects

The case studies have been completed but the members of the working group, in response to a request by Unesco, are engaged in the preparation of a "teacher's handbook" to assist those with responsibility for the training of cultural activities organizers and administrators (work in progress, to be published by Unesco).

In addition, each country will publish individually the results of its research. More generally speaking, the group would like the information collected to be made available to all those actively engaged in training, either as students or instructors, not only in the participating countries but also in other countries in the European region. It would also like the work undertaken to be extended to take in other subjects, such as the training and function of artists in the organization of cultural activities, the preparation of international models for training, the training of "decision-makers involved on the fringes of cultural action", etc. This last point could, according to the group, serve as a subject for a future joint study.

GROUP NO. 11: CULTURAL PROGRAMMES ON TELEVISION

1. Co-ordinating country: France. Project officer: Mr. Francis Lafon, French National Commission for Unesco, assisted by Mrs. Annette Suffert, Mr. Souchon (Institut national de l'audiovisuel) and Mr. Barbier-Bouvet (Studies and Research Section of the Ministry of Culture).

2. Participating countries

Belgium

Bulgaria

Hungary

In addition, Finland, Sweden, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany showed an interest and wished to be notified of the decisions taken and kept informed of the state of progress of the project.

3. Description of the project

The joint study focused initially on the cultural policy governing television programmes, starting from analyses of the hourly distribution of programmes. The structure of the programmes broadcast, established on the basis of the various categories of broadcasts in each time-slot, seems in fact to be a relevant indicator. The second indicator of cultural policies is the structure of available programmes, which provides a means of highlighting instances of competition and complementarity and hence the real choices offered to television viewers.

4. Method

Each country in the group carries out its own study in the hourly distribution of programmes on the basis of the decisions taken at the first meeting (Paris, September 1978) and, in particular, the Unesco nomenclature for the classification of broadcasts. A further meeting should be held in Paris in May 1979 to review the work achieved and embark upon the second stage, which will consist of an audience survey (potential reception and actual reception).

A third meeting (in the autumn or early in 1980) will be necessary to bring together the data and start preparing the final synopsis.

5. Meetings held

- Paris, 28-29 September 1978

Determination of aims, method and timetable of work.

6. Progress of work

This joint study did not begin until autumn 1970 and is consequently still in progress. The timetable is given in paragraph 4, Method.

7. Output

- Report of the September 1978 meeting.

8. Subsequent projects

According to those responsible for the study, "the problem presented in virtually every country by the cultural value of television programmes warrants the research under way.

"The study should, starting out from observation of the current situation, lead to proposals that may be made to governments through the intermediary of Unesco with a view to assigning to television, all too often denounced as an instrument of cultural enslavement or passivity, the functions and the positive role that it should properly have".

GROUP NO. 12: THE PROTECTION AND CULTURAL PRESENTATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS, SITES AND TOWNS IN EUROPE

1. Co-ordinating country: Federal Republic of Germany. Project Officer: Dr. Gerd Albers, Technische Universität München, Lehrstuhl für Städtebau, Orts- und Regionalplanung, Member of the working group Preservation of Historic Quarters of German Commission for Unesco, Arcisstr 21, 8000 Munich 2, assisted by representatives of the Institute of Town Planning, Cologne, the Institute of History of Art, Berlin, the Town-Planning Department of the University of Dortmund, and the Bureau of Monuments of Bavaria.

2. Participating countries

Belgium, Ministry of Dutch Culture, Department of Monuments and Landscape.

Bulgaria, National Institute of Cultural Monuments.

Canada, Mr. Denhez, Legal Research adviser, Heritage Canada

France, Caisse nationale des monuments historiques.

Greece, Ministry of Culture

Italy, Architect, Secretary-General of Italia Nostra.

Netherlands, Institute of Sociology of the Universities of Leyden and Nijmegen.

Poland, Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

United Kingdom, European Vice-President of the World Crafts Council

Yugoslavia, University of Zagreb

Cyprus and the U.S.A. did not continue their collaboration.

3. Description of the project

The study was to focus on three main topics:

- legal and administrative aspects of the preservation of sites and monuments;
- presentation of historic places and monuments;
- the role of the public in the presentation and preservation of sites.

A large part of the study was to consist in a comparison between the legislation in several countries. Similarly, a comparison would be made between various approaches adopted for the presentation of historic places.

4. Method

At the first meeting, the experts expressed the wish that Unesco collect information in each of its Member States on the first topic being studied by the group. Furthermore, the participating countries were to send in studies according to a pre-established plan on the three topics indicated above. Lastly, they would elect to deal with either one or two of the following topics by means of case studies:

- functions of historical urban centres;
- utilization of unoccupied buildings.

The second meeting was devoted to a discussion of the respective contributions of the countries belonging to the group in relation to these different points. It decided that the national reports on the three topics mentioned above (not counting the case studies) should reach the co-ordinator no later than 1 December 1976. The co-ordinator would propose an outline plan for the formal presentation of the final report and the third session would be devoted to an evaluation of the work.

The Rome meeting had the benefit of a "Preliminary report 1" (see below), prepared by the Federal Republic of Germany. The purpose of that meeting was to take stock of the work achieved so far, to make the necessary readjustments and to adopt a timetable of operations with a view to the final presentation of the study.

A synoptic study will be submitted to the participating countries for their criticisms and suggestions. A final meeting (which should take place in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, in September 1979) will be held in order to approve the text of the final report and possibly to make recommendations to Unesco. This report will be published in English and French at the beginning of 1980 and a German version will be issued in the winter of 1979.

#### 5. Meetings held

- Regensburg (Federal Republic of Germany), 21-22 October 1975

Preparation of the work programme and determination of methods and timetable on the basis of reports sent to the co-ordinator by five of the participating countries.

- Ladenburg, 11-12 March 1976

Discussion based on the studies undertaken in each participating country and drawing up of a timetable for the dispatch of the reports.

- Rome, 8-11 July 1977

Exchange of experience and discussion of the final report.

#### 6. Progress of work

The co-ordinating country is currently preparing the final report, which will be discussed in Dubrovnik in September 1979. The co-ordinator is seeking by means of visits to the countries that have fallen behind to obtain their national contributions. Two or three countries will probably not be able to furnish their complete contributions.

#### 7. Output

- Reports of the three meetings of the working group.
- German Commission for Unesco. Protection and cultural animation of monuments, sites and historic towns in Europe. Preliminary report 1 - Cologne, July 1977, 74 p.

This text contains the contributions of the Netherlands, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with a detailed draft summary of the national reports and the report of the Ladenburg meeting.

8. Subsequent projects

The group has little in the way of suggestions to make, other than that in five or ten years an evaluation be made of the state of progress of the activities being conducted in each country. Likewise, a similar joint study could be carried out on the situation of rural villages in Europe.

GROUP NO; 13: INTERNATIONAL THESAURUS OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Co-ordinating country: France

This group has remained inactive, with no immediate justification for study of the subject.

GROUP NO. 14: ARTISTIC CREATION AND CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY

1. Co-ordinating country: Canada

2. Participating countries

France

Sweden

Italy

6. Progress of work

We have received no information concerning the work of this group other than the following extract from the Unesco newsletter "Cultural Development".

"Canada, acting as co-ordinator of Project No.14, 'Artistic creation and contemporary technology', organized a Meeting during the summer of 1977 in order to prepare the final stage of the project which deals, in particular, with 'musical composition'. In the spring of 1977 six studies were prepared by the countries participating in the study (France, Sweden, Canada and Italy) on the following subjects: 'Composition and synthesizer techniques', 'Computer-assisted analysis of performance and its relation to systems of musical composition by computer', 'Musical education and the computer' and 'Communications between man and the machine: the influence of a new technology.'

"During that meeting, the participants suggested that workshops be organized in the recording studios of various countries. The aim of such workshops would be to afford the participating composers an opportunity to carry out a variety of practical and theoretical work. These workshops would provide an occasion for multicultural exchanges, in that they would enable interested composers to gain first-hand experience of recording studios, working methods and equipment in other countries.

"The organizers hope that several countries will make their studios available to the participants. It is planned that these workshops will take place for two weeks in August 1978."

GROUP NO.14 ARTISTIC CREATION AND CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY

This information is a complement to pages 64 and 65.

1. Co-ordinating country : Canada

Responsible : Olga Jurgens, Canadian Commission for Unesco,  
P.O. Box 1047, Ottawa Ontario K1P 5V8 (Canada)

2. Participating countries :

France : Marc BATTIER, President

Italy : Walter BRANCHI

The Netherlands: Gottfried-Michael KOENIG

Sweden : Tamas UNGVARY

Hungary did not participate in the work of this group.

3. Description of the project :

The group agreed to work on the subject : "Musical composition assisted by computer". To this end, it decided:

- a) to record, by means of a questionnaire the information that exists on this subject in the countries concerned;
- b) to have prepared a series of detailed studies by specialists of member countries of group 14;
- c) to organize a workshop on Musical composition assisted by computer that will be open to composers of all countries.

4. Methods :

-Establishment of a directory of Musical composition by computer by means of a questionnaire drawn up by the group; replies to be compiled by Canada;

- Specialists of the member countries of the group are asked to carry out five studies:

Sweden : "Analysis of performance and the relation of this analysis to systems of musical composition by computer".

France : "Composition and synthesizer techniques"

Netherlands: "Composition systems by computer "or" Synthesizer techniques in actual time"

Italy : "Musical education and the computer"

Canada : "Communications between man and the machine : the influence of a new technology"

- the final workshop meeting is divided into two parts:

- two weeks of workshop study which will enable the participants to stay a short time in one or two studios of Musical composition by computer. the workshop meeting itself which will provide an occasion for a theoretical discussion of the subject. As regards the two weeks of workshop study, a number of studies from all over the world are being asked to receive the composers.

#### 5. Meetings held

- Toronto (Canada), 27 March 1976  
Adoption of the working programme of the group at the Canadian level.
- Paris (France), 3 - 4 June 1976  
Adoption of the working method at international level.
- New Richmond (Quebec), 8 - 12 August 1978  
Organization of the International Workshop and the study weeks.
- Aarhus (Denmark), 28 August - 1 September 1978  
International Workshop of computer music.

#### 6. Progress of work

- Canada has assembled the replies to the questionnaire. The results were published in October 1977 under the title : Computer music 1976/77 : a directory of current work (William Buxton, editor).
- the studies and the report of the group are in course of publication (1)
- Some 130 visitors took part in the workshop weeks and some 70 visitors in the International Workshop of Aarhus. They came from 13 countries (U.K, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and USA).
- these meetings took place from 14 August to 1 September 1978 in the USA, Canada, Denmark, in Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, in Sweden and France.

#### 7. Output

Please refer to : 6. Progress of work

#### 8. Subsequent projects

The International workshop of Aarhus is regarded as the final stage of the group's work. The group thinks that it has attained its goal in receiving what exists in the field of musical composition by computer and in making possible the meeting of the creators from both sides of the Atlantic. The study sessions and the International Workshop may be organised again in 1980 by several institutions.

(1) it could appear in both written and sound form.

Errata, Addenda

- P. 36 §2. Participating countries  
Please read : Switzerland was not register in Group 5
- P. 57 §2. Participating countries  
Please note that Canada joined subsequently the members of Group 11
- P. 58 §5. Meetings held  
Add :  
- Paris, 15 May 1979  
Closing of the first phase and organization of the dissemination of the work. Finalization of the second phase (study in depth of programmes and audiences).

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1979-05-15

# PROGRESS REPORT ON EUROPEAN JOINT STUDIES AND TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT

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