

A constitution for the Organization was drawn up by a conference which opened in London on 1st November, 1945. The New Zealand delegates to this conference were Dr. R. M. Campbell and Mr. A. E. Campbell. A Preparatory Commission was also set up and held its first meeting on 19th November. Further meetings of the Commission were held in January, February, and July of 1946.

New Zealand's Instrument of Acceptance of the constitution of UNESCO was the second to be deposited (on 6th March, 1946). The constitution became effective on 4th November, 1946, the date of deposit of the twentieth acceptance. The agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO bringing the latter into relationship with the former as a specialized agency was accepted by the first UNESCO general conference in November, 1946, and by the second part of the first session of the United Nations General Assembly on 14th December, 1946, from which date it entered into force.

The first general conference held at Paris in November, 1946, approved of the first annual budget of \$6,950,000 and the establishment of a revolving fund of \$1,000,000. New Zealand's share is 0.61 per cent. in each case, a total of \$48,495. The remaining recommendations of the Conference are set out in the report of the New Zealand delegation which is being prepared for separate printing.

Article VII of the constitution of UNESCO recommends the establishment of national commissions or national co-operating bodies in member States, and the Government have set up an interim committee to consider the form which such a co-operating body should take in New Zealand.

5. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the San Francisco Conference, the Economic and Social Council, in February, 1946, decided to convene an International Health Conference, and appointed a Technical Preparatory Committee. The International Health Conference met in New York from 19th June to 23rd July, 1946, the New Zealand representatives being Drs. T. R. Ritchie and H. B. Turbott.

The Conference adopted a Final Act recording the convening and decisions of the Conference, a Constitution for the World Health Organization, an Arrangement for an Interim Commission, and a Protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène Publique. The objective of the Organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

The decisions of the Conference were approved by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the second part of its first session. The Interim Commission has held its first meetings, being financed by a loan from the United Nations.

The Constitution of the World Health Organization will come into force when twenty-six members have notified their acceptance. New Zealand has deposited Instruments of Acceptance of the Constitution and of the Protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène Publique which transfers to the Organization the duties and functions of the Office.

6. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

The Conference convened by the late President Roosevelt at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May and June, 1943, established an Interim Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The first report of the Interim Commission, including its recommendations for a Constitution of the Organization, has been published.

The first session of the Conference of FAO, at which New Zealand was represented met at Quebec from 16th October, 1945, and adopted the Constitution.

The first part of the first General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution requesting international organizations concerned with food and agriculture to intensify their efforts to obtain as full information as possible on the world food position in order to assist Governments in determining their short- and long-term policy. It was suggested that the initiative in this task should be taken by FAO.