

formulated a programme that was very general in character and that, unfortunately, had little relation to the budgetary provisions. The Mexico City Conference had to study this Paris programme in the light of the first year's working, and make such alterations as should appear necessary. It was obvious to the New Zealand delegation, even before it arrived in Mexico, that these modifications would have to be radical.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference was attended by about nine hundred delegates, experts, advisers, and observers. The biggest delegation was that from the United States of America, which contained some sixty persons. The United Kingdom delegation numbered twenty-six, the Australian ten, the Canadian fifteen, and the South African six.

New Zealand was represented by four delegates—

C. E. Beeby, Director of Education (Chairman of Delegation).

D. Forsyth, Headmaster, Dunedin North Intermediate School, and late President of the New Zealand Educational Institute.

Miss L. McPhee, Information officer at the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, London, temporarily attached to the Education Department as Secretary of the Acting UNESCO National Commission in New Zealand.

J. A. D. Nash, Scientific Liaison Officer at the New Zealand Legation in Washington.

During the Conference four new member States were admitted to UNESCO—Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland. For Austria the occasion was of particular significance, since UNESCO is the first agency of the United Nations to which she has been admitted since the War. The ceremony was not without its dramatic quality. In the course of the Conference the delegates of Salvador and Uruguay announced that their respective countries had adopted the Constitution of UNESCO. By the end of the Conference there were forty-one member States, as against thirty-one at the end of the Paris Conference. The additional ten member States are—Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Luxemburg, Salvador, Switzerland, Uruguay.

Twelve States that are not members were represented by observers—Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Siam, Sweden, Yugoslavia. The United Nations had a strong team of eight observers, and various international organizations, including the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the World Health Organization sent official observers.