

science, and culture, that would allow them the maximum participation in the work of the Commission. Direct representation did not seem possible since it would have meant the expansion of the Commission to an unworkable size and the exclusion of many bodies whose co-operation was essential to the work of UNESCO in New Zealand. The proposals finally adopted, which are set out in the Constitution printed as an Appendix to this report, have been approved by many of the most important educational, scientific, and cultural bodies in New Zealand.

At its meeting in February, 1948, the Acting Commission considered formal applications from eight important bodies for recognition as national co-operating bodies of the Commission, and recommended to the Minister of Education that they be recognized. Since February, a number of other bodies have applied for recognition, and it is expected that, by the end of April, most of the organizations interested in UNESCO's fields of work will have made their applications. The Acting Commission is of the opinion that the permanent Commission should be established well in advance of the next General Conference of UNESCO; and, to enable this to be done, June 1, 1948, has been fixed as the final date for accepting nominations from co-operating bodies of persons from amongst whom the Minister will select seven members of the National Commission.

The UNESCO Interim Committee held its first meeting in September, 1946. The programme proposals for 1947 were considered, and resolutions were passed which served as a guide to the delegation to the Paris Conference. At the second meeting, held in July, 1947, the Committee heard the reports of the delegates to the Conference, considered the implications for New Zealand of the programme adopted for 1947, made specific recommendations for action on a number of important matters and programme items, and referred others to specialized bodies for investigation.

The first meeting of the Acting National Commission was held in October, 1947. The Commission considered the progress report on the 1947 programme of UNESCO. It examined the programme for 1948 proposed by the Executive Board for the consideration of the General Conference, and framed recommendations for the guidance of the New Zealand delegates. This meeting also made recommendations concerning the New Zealand UNESCO Reconstruction Fellowship Scheme, which were later approved in principle by the Government. The agenda of the second meeting, held in February, 1948, included the consideration of reports of the New Zealand delegates to the Mexico City Conference, detailed examination of the 1948 programme, recommendations for action within