

South-eastern Asia, and Latin America. The New Zealand delegate supported the more limited scheme. He opposed an Indian resolution for an Institute of Cultural Co-operation for South and East Asian countries, on the grounds that the declared aims of the Institute involved duplication of UNESCO's work, and that of the National Commission in the area. After being referred to a special committee, the resolution was adopted. Certain delegates argued that it was better that an Institute should be established under UNESCO's guidance than without it. The New Zealand delegation is of the opinion that encouragement of cultural regionalism is to be regretted.

In general the scheme proposed under the heading of Cultural Questions, and the discussion of them, lacked the clarity and precision of those in the Natural Science Sub-Commission. This is unfortunate, since it is clear that the arts have much to contribute to UNESCO's work. The New Zealand delegation consistently urged that, as far as UNESCO is concerned, the Arts in Education should be included in the Education Section. This proposal was finally adopted by the Programme and Budget Commission.

CULTURAL QUESTIONS AND NATURAL SCIENCE

A joint Sub-Commission considered a proposal for establishing a foundation to prepare a scientific and cultural history of mankind. A board of directors, one or two of whose members would prepare the main draft, would be assisted by consultants and research fellows. It was hoped that finance would be provided by some of the well-known private foundations and large publishing firms, so that UNESCO's contribution would be small. The scheme was subjected to considerable criticism. The non-Western States were afraid that a proper balance might not be struck between the contributions of different cultures. The New Zealand delegate questioned the vague financial proposals, and asked for a critical examination of the project before a decision was taken. The Sub-Commission adopted a resolution asking for a further report at the next session of the General Conference. The full Commission later reversed this decision and adopted the original proposal. The New Zealand delegation considers that the plan in its present form is far from satisfactory.

NATURAL SCIENCES

The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences was essentially a body of specialists, all delegations having at least one scientist member. The work of the Field Science Co-operation Offices in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia, and South Asia was generally approved. A proposal from the United States that their activities should be extended was opposed by New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and