

preparatory to the consideration of labour inspection as one of the main questions on the agenda of a projected First Asian Regional Conference.

The governing body of the ILO has accepted an invitation from the New Zealand Government to hold the second meeting of the ILO Committee of Social Security Experts in New Zealand early in 1950. It is expected that the Committee will consider the lines along which the various ILO conventions and recommendations concerning social security should be revised in view of modern trends in social-security practice.

The several industrial committees appointed by ILO have continued their individual work, while other subjects which have received particular attention include vocational guidance, wages, women in industry, agricultural workers, and various maritime conventions.

During the year, Mr Percy Coyle, of New Zealand, attended a meeting of the governing body of ILO as an employers' representative.

3. THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

During the period under review UNESCO has expanded its activities and consolidated its position as an international organization. Its membership has increased and its activities have been extended to Germany and Japan. The scope of the programme of UNESCO is very wide and much of it consists of long-term work, the results of which cannot be immediately estimated. The report of the first Director-General, Dr Julian Huxley, on the progress of the organization during its second year indicates that much valuable work has already been done to foster a spirit of international co-operation in the educational, scientific, and cultural fields.

This spirit has been achieved at the meetings and conferences held to discuss various UNESCO projects. It was particularly apparent at the three educational seminars held during 1948, and at the Utrecht conference of representatives of universities. UNESCO sponsored an International Summer School for Librarians in London in 1948, which was considered valuable for the opportunities it afforded for the interchange of methods and ideas, and the discussion of problems among the nationals of the different countries represented.

In the scientific field, UNESCO took an active part in the organization of the Pacific Science Congress, which was convened in Auckland and Christchurch in February, and provided funds to enable several scientists from other countries to attend. In the field of natural sciences, UNESCO has now established four regional offices for international co-operation—at Cairo, Shanghai, New Delhi, and Montevideo—to create closer contact between scientists and scholars, who sometimes work far from their main centres of research.