

of Intellectual Co-operation, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

One of the most encouraging features of the Conference was the calibre of the delegates sent by most of the member States. If the interest of the nations in the future of UNESCO may be gauged by the quality of the delegates they sent to the first General Conference, there need be little fear that the Organization will die through lack of support. Most of the countries had obviously sent some of the best people they could find in the fields of education, science, and the arts.

It was no doubt due to the careful selection of delegates that the tone of the Conference in general was so very friendly and reasonable. There was, in all truth, no lack of discussion on the means towards the ends, but on the ends themselves, the goals towards which UNESCO should work, there was complete and substantial agreement. The most cynical attender of international conferences could scarcely fail to be impressed by the under-current of goodwill that made even lengthy and vigorous arguments entirely friendly in tone.

#### OPENING SESSIONS

After its formal opening at the Sorbonne the Conference met for four days in plenary session, during which the leaders of all delegations made their introductory speeches. In his opening speech the leader of the New Zealand delegation expressed New Zealand's faith in the objectives for which UNESCO stands, but stated that the New Zealand delegation felt some concern that the Organization might be tempted to undertake more than it could effectively carry out, at least in these early years. "The whole world," he said, "is admittedly our province, but not all the problems of the world are UNESCO's problems . . . As each project comes before us on the programme we should ask ourselves not only, 'Is this good?' but also two other questions, 'Is it a project that some national body or bodies could undertake?' and 'Would it interfere with the small solid core of tasks which no one else can do and which are essential if UNESCO is to justify its existence to the world?'" He urged the Conference not to forget that the main purpose of UNESCO is, in the terms of its Constitution, "to contribute to peace and security," and to give priority to those projects that give promise of contributing most directly. "In pressing for the limiting of UNESCO's immediate programme," he said, "I do not want to be misunderstood. The New Zealand delegation sees no bounds to the ultimate activities of UNESCO and its derivatives. We know it brings new hope to scholars, scientists, and artists, and we believe that, as it proves itself, it will bring the same hope to the common people of the world. To them we must, I think, admit