

UNESCO should sponsor in 1949 one seminar, preferably in the Far East, and lend assistance to a seminar in Latin America on measures to combat mass illiteracy.

The New Zealand delegation was in agreement with this decision. It believed that seminars were most valuable. If they were to be successful, however, they required careful preparation and comprehensive follow-up activities. It was essential that the findings of the seminars should be published, and material obtained in 1947 had not yet been made available to member States.

The department's programme for fundamental education was accepted without difficulty. Arrangements were made for regional study conferences "to be held at the request of a member State to consider a problem or problems of fundamental education put forward by that member State." Throughout this part of the programme there was a healthy insistence on the need for the initiative to be taken by countries which required assistance. Clearing-house activities, as visualized by the Secretariat, will be related strictly to immediate and practical requirements.

The proposal for an international conference of leaders and workers in adult education was adopted. An additional recommendation was that the conference should also be attended by leaders among workers in industry and agriculture. It was agreed that the invitation of the Danish authorities to hold the conference in Denmark should be accepted.

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

It was noticeable at meetings of this Sub-Commission, as in the meetings on education, that delegates were in an approving mood. The Secretariat was able to show that good work had been done in 1948 and that plans for the future were soundly based. UNESCO's activities in this field have been constructive, and should have valuable results.

Much interest was shown in the handbook now being printed on international fellowships, scholarships, and related opportunities. It is based on information received in answer to a questionnaire sent out in May, 1948, to which answers were received from about twenty different countries. Approximately 700 different types of fellowships and 10,000 specific opportunities have been listed as available in 1948-49, and additional information has been supplied for 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Resolutions were passed to authorize the work of the department along lines which have already been followed successfully. A new proposal, brought forward by the United Kingdom, and accepted by the Programme and Budget Commission, was that a small