

What is a good Eye Lotion?

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Secondly, it is a Lotion which is prepared, not in the factory, not even in the home, but in the aseptic conditions of the laboratory.

Thirdly, it is a Lotion that is kind to the eye—like its own natural fluid.

Fourthly, it is a Lotion that can safely be used for all eyes of all ages, at all times, whatever their state of health or sickness.

Fifthly, it is a Lotion that your eyes can go on using, however frequently or copiously it is applied.



EYE LOTION

answers all these requirements, but some essential ingredients are still hard to get and supplies are not plentiful at the moment.

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NO ROWS MARRED UNESCO MEETING

Good Conference That Had a Poor Press

ARNOLD CAMPBELL, who was a deputy-leader of New Zealand's Delegation to the international conference held in London last November to establish a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, has just returned to Wellington, and *The Listener* called on him on his first day back at work in the offices of the Council for Educational Research. We found that he was glad to talk at once about the conference, because he felt it had had a bad press in London (apart from some well-informed articles in *The Times*), and not much publicity elsewhere.

"Do you mind if I start by going over its origins?" he said. "Its origins were several, but partly in the San Francisco conference—there was general agreement there about the need for something of the kind, and Paragraph 3 of Article 1 in the Charter carries a general reference to it. But before that there were the meetings during the war of Allied Ministers of Education, convened by the British Minister, R. A. Butler, and some of the seeds of the idea were sown then.

"A Breath of Hope"

"Our job at the conference was simply to frame a constitution for an organisation; not to go into details of organisation or possible duties. We did this, in something less than the time we thought it would take—about a fortnight altogether—and we did it smoothly and pleasantly. A lot of people who had had previous experience of international conferences said it was the pleasantest they had ever attended. Leon Blum said he felt there was a breath of hope in the atmosphere."

"Blum was there?"

"Yes; Ellen Wilkinson, the British Minister of Education, was our president, and Leon Blum was associate president. He made a very impressive speech at the opening—I thought he looked very well, and he spoke with great force.

"There were 44 nations represented, some only by observers. The Russians didn't send anyone. And there were about 300 people altogether, including technical advisers and secretaries. The Americans sent a very strong delegation, about 40 people all told—that includes secretaries and couriers and so on—and Archibald MacLeish was their leader. Harlow Shapley, a very famous astronomer, was another of their party. They were almost a conference in themselves; they had their own committees going all the time. Britain was represented mainly by Ministry of Education and Foreign Office officials, and Gilbert Murray was there as an observer. The countries were seated in alphabetical order, so we were next to the Norwegians and saw quite a lot of them.

"Who made up your party in the end?"

A Small Team

"Well, Dr. Beeby, as you know, couldn't go at the last moment, so there



Spencer Digby photograph
A. E. CAMPBELL
He was glad to talk

was Dr. R. M. Campbell at the head; Captain W. W. Mason, who used to be a teacher in the Hutt Valley; Miss Lorna McPhee, of the High Commissioner's Office; Lt.-Col. W. E. Alexander, of A.E.W.S., Flt.-Lt. A. C. Arneson, and myself. We were a small team, but we managed to see that New Zealand was represented at all the committees.

Mr. Campbell said that he went without knowing what the feeling of the conference would be, and not expecting too much. But he found what he now feels justified in calling a "genuine and widespread desire for something like UNESCO; a real conviction among the countries of the need for it."

"Particularly for the countries that had been occupied during the war, and cut off so long from the rest, it was a big thing," he said. "You could see that they felt the need desperately. And the same for the countries with special problems, such as mass illiteracy. India and China were both represented.

"There were some people with fascinating stories to tell, but it was rather tantalising—we were too busy all the time to get to know each other really well. There was Hu Shih, of the University of Peking, who has done a tremendous job adapting the classical written Chinese to the vernacular—I hope I've got that right, I don't know anything about Chinese—and then there was the former Mexican Minister of Education, who was responsible for passing a law in Mexico to compel every literate person to teach one illiterate person; and so on—people with extraordinarily interesting backgrounds. But we were so busy that we had to have, for instance, first-rank philosophers deciding whether there'd be 15 men on a committee or 16, and things like that, things that just had to be done."

How It Will Work

"However, I suppose you want me to tell you what we decided, and what the upshot of it all is. Well, the Constitution provides that there is to be a general conference once a year, attended by not more than five persons from each member-State. There's to be an executive

board of 18 members elected by the conference from the delegates, which will meet twice a year, and a Director-General and Permanent Secretariat in the UNESCO headquarters. They're to be in Paris. So the pattern of the thing is rather similar to the International Labour Office.

"But it differs from the corresponding attempt made after the last war, the 'International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations,' in two ways. First, in its representative character. (Ellen Wilkinson used the phrase, though I wouldn't use it myself, 'an Educational Parliament of the World.') And second, in that it is directly concerned with education as such, in the schools, which was expressly excluded from the other show, the 'International, etc.'"

"And what is its status in relation to the United Nations Organisation?"

"Article X of the Constitution covers that. UNESCO will be one of the 'specialised agencies' referred to in the San Francisco Charter, and there will be an agreement, subject to the approval of the UNESCO general conference, to fix

(continued on next page)

UNESCO CONSTITUTION Article I.

Purposes and Functions
(Summarised)

1. The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture, to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the people of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.
2. To realise this, the Organisation will:
 - (a) Collaborate in advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication, and recommend international agreements . . . to promote the free flow of ideas.
 - (b) Give fresh impulse to popular education and the spread of culture. (By collaborating with nations, instituting collaboration between nations, and suggesting methods to prepare children for the responsibilities of freedom).
 - (c) Maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge.
3. To preserve the independence, integrity, and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the members, UNESCO is prohibited from intervening in matters within their domestic jurisdiction.