

to establish and maintain personal contacts and cordial relations with government departments concerned with science and with scientific societies, university faculties, research institutions and associations as well as with individual scientists and technologists of the countries of the region. Furthermore, the Office wishes to act as a clearing house and information centre for the supply and distribution of scientific literature, essential scientific equipment and material, ensuring that they reach the proper recipients. Even unpublished data and raw ideas and suggestions should be supplied and distributed whenever possible. The office wishes to assist with all problems of scientific documentation, e.g., translations, abstracts, microfilms, reprints, etc. It wishes to facilitate the outward flow of scientific and technical reports from laboratories and other sources as well as scientific journals. From time to time the Office will inform the scientific world about interesting work being carried out in the sub-continent. A further aim is to arrange the exchange of scientific correspondence and manuscripts, scientific papers, articles and reviews for publication. A scientist once said, "A scientific post office requires the qualities of a 'department of insufficient addresses' for its aim should be to ensure that every communication reaches its proper destination, a destination which the author himself may only vaguely know." The Science Co-operation Office of UNESCO wishes to be such a post office too. It will also assist in the exchange of persons by making suggestions for travel grants to UNESCO or to the International Unions, as far as such grants are available. Of course, the Office will collaborate with

bilateral scientific missions and scientific attaches within the region and will co-operate with and advise when possible other specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as FAO, or WHO. The Office will also assist, whenever possible, in the exploration of the possibilities of the foundation of international scientific laboratories and observatories in the region. (For South Asia, at the moment, projects of an International Institute of Fisheries on the shores of the Indian Ocean, the internationalization of some of the Indonesian research institutions and as a later scheme the establishment of an International High Altitude Research Institute on the slopes of the Himalayas are under consideration.) Assistance will be given in the study of the feasibility of international stock-rooms, e.g., pure chemicals, new materials, radioactive isotopes, type-cultures, pure line strains of laboratory elements and of plants, etc. Finally, an important aim is to assist in the compilation of a world register of scientific institutions and scientists.

There are several means by which these aims and tasks may be realized. But the most important of them is the active help and willingness to co-operate of all the scientists and scientific institutions mentioned above. If this will be granted, the UNESCO's Science Co-operation Offices will be able to do their share in bringing scientists of the world closer together, and by this aiding the maintenance of peace and improvements of living conditions of the peoples of the world.

---

†"UNESCO" Modern India Series, I, 1946.

---

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF DAIRY SCIENCE

**WE** have received a copy of the two numbers (March and June) of the *Indian Journal of Dairy Science*, the official organ of the Indian Dairy Science Association. This quarterly according to the Editor, is "the outcome of a long-felt desire on the part of all persons concerned with Dairy Science in India to find a satisfactory medium of expression to cover the large and growing developments in the science and practice of dairying in this country and to serve as a link between scientific workers engaged in different parts of the world."

The issue contains six original contributions on various aspects of Dairy Research, viz.,

Studies on Cotton Seed Feeding to Milch Animals, Composition of Milk Fat of Various Species of Animals, Phosphatases in Milk, Comparative Study of the Ten Minutes' Resazurin Test, Storage of Indigenous Butter and Studies on Vegetable Rennets. Some of the articles, however, do not appear to have received the same degree of editorial scrutiny as the rest.

The get-up of the Journal, considering the present conditions of printing in this country, should be regarded as excellent. We wish the Journal an eventful and uninterrupted career in the service of the pure and applied aspects of Dairy Science.