

that no binding decision could be taken. On this basis, the Canadian Delegation agreed to withdraw its point of order and a very lengthy discussion of the pros and cons of using Spanish as a full working language ensued. In the end, a Canadian proposal, amplified by the French Delegate and supported by the United States, United Kingdom and Belgian and most of the other delegations, was adopted. This proposal took the form of a request to the Director General and the Executive Board to study all the implications, budgetary and otherwise, of adopting Spanish as a full working language and a recommendation that the question be included on the agenda for the Fifth Session. Most of the Latin American countries, although voting against this proposal, appeared to be satisfied that they had been fairly treated, although they did not fully understand the procedural niceties.

15. However, the Delegate from Ecuador, a very fiery and bewildered individual, insisted that his protest against the distortion of the democratic rights of the Spanish speaking people should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

*Arrangements with Non-Governmental Organizations.—*

16. In the Official and External Relations Commission, for which Charpentier acted as Rapporteur, the United States stated that U.N.E.S.C.O. should not increase unreasonably its arrangements with and commitments to international non-governmental organizations. De Blonay, of the Secretariat, was quite caustic in objecting to the United States proposal that a thorough review of all existing relationships be presented to the Florence Conference. The United States Delegate stuck to his guns, however, and with our support managed to obtain the endorsement of the Commission.

17. The Director General tried to water down the meaning of the proposal, when the Commission's Report was presented to the Plenary Session. Nevertheless, the United States proposal was accepted and we may expect a considerable amount of paper which may or may not cast light on the murky tangle of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s relationships with non-governmental organizations.

*Activities in Germany and Japan.—*

18. The Poles, Czechs, and Hungarians objected strongly to the continuation and expansion of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s activities in Western Germany. Their reasons were Moscow's and logical within their limitations. U.N.E.S.C.O. was operating only in Western Germany and this tended to divide rather than unite Germany, which must of course be united. The Soviet Union's failure to reply to U.N.E.S.C.O.'s offers to extend its activities to the Soviet zone was explained indirectly by references to the Potsdam agreement in disregard of which the allied powers had set up the "so-called Western German State". During the period in which U.N.E.S.C.O. had been active in Germany, moreover, "the spirit of nationalism and revanchism had increased rather than diminished." The new Adenauer parliament had opportunely supplied disquieting evidence of this, which nobody was disposed to challenge, just as this Conference was getting started. The statements quoted in the Paris press from German members of parliament demanding the return of former German territory from Poland and Czechoslovakia and advocating the absorption of Austria had made all the other neighbours of Germany uneasy, but the Danes, Dutch, Bel-