

international, and whether or not the character of its work warranted official recognition. Debates within UNESCO on the merits of this or that body could well stir up bad feeling and prejudice the work of the Organization. On the other hand, it was generally agreed that UNESCO should not be merely an inter-governmental agency, and the Constitution expressly provides for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international bodies.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

There is provision for a General Conference, an Executive Board, and a permanent Secretariat.

The General Conference, which will meet annually, will consist of the representatives of the States members of the Organization. The Government of each State will appoint not more than five delegates, selected after consultation with a National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific, and cultural bodies.

The question of National Commissions provoked a great deal of discussion. It was proposed on one side that it be mandatory for each member State to establish a "National Commission on educational and cultural co-operation, broadly representative of the Government and the principal groups devoted to, and interested in, educational and cultural matters," and, further, that it be mandatory for delegates to be appointed in agreement with such Commissions. The Conference was, on the whole, sympathetic to the idea of broadly representative National Commissions—the success of UNESCO will depend on the active participation both of State and non-State bodies, and on the selection of delegations with a genuine claim to be representative of education, science, and culture in their respective countries. But discussion showed that it would be unwise to try to force one pattern on all States. The Constitution therefore, contents itself with a strong suggestion that National Commissions should, if possible, be established; there must, however, be consultation with non-State bodies.

The General Conference will determine the policies and main lines of work of the Organization; it may summon international conferences; it may adopt recommendations and suggestions and submit them to member States for approval; it will advise the United Nations on matters within its purview; it will receive and consider reports to be submitted to it periodically by member States; and it will elect the members of the Executive Board, and, on the recommendation of the Board, will appoint the Director-General.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board will consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates, together with the President of the General Conference, who is to sit *ex officio* in an