

"One would think UNESCO was being sold at auction", declared Mr. Carneiro of Brazil in an eloquent appeal. He was strongly supported by the delegation from Colombia, which argued that "those who do not step forward step backward", as well as Liberia, the Philippines, the German Federal Republic, Lebanon, Mexico and Burma.

France suggested a compromise figure of \$19,000,000 and Belgium and Greece suggested \$18,000,000.

A fifteen-minute suspension of the meeting to allow delegations to consult with each other was prolonged to 50 minutes. Finally the vote was taken on the United Kingdom's proposal and it was rejected by 32 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions. A vote was then taken on the Belgian compromise proposal of \$18,000,000 and adopted by 29 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions.

### **Resignation of Director-General**

Although a compromise had been achieved, the decision of the Conference regarding the budget gave rise to new problems. The very next day, November 22, the Director-General feeling that he could not undertake a programme of development without increased finances, tendered his resignation. Mr. Carneiro, Chairman of the Executive Board, and Mr. Rikorikar (Yugoslavia), a member of the Executive Board, also resigned. Several speakers, including representatives of Colombia and Switzerland, urged that these resignations should not be accepted, but the Director-General stated that his decision was irrevocable.

The Director-General's resignation caused both surprise and consternation. Some delegates felt that it symbolized the growing tensions and disunity in the world. Unlike the United Nations, UNESCO has no member from the Soviet bloc, so that the main issues did not divide themselves into the usual East-West pattern.

At the time this article is being written (that is, well before the General Assembly has ended), the Conference is seeking to find a solution to the crisis. Since President Radhakrishnan has left for India, one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Sharif of Pakistan, has been chosen as acting president of the Conference. He has proved a tactful and even-tempered chairman, and through his efforts some of the bitter feelings aroused by the budget debate are being calmed.

In the meantime, the main work of the Conference, which consists of the Commissions (notably the Programme Commission, which is broken down into working groups on specific subjects) is continuing. Groups are meeting to discuss natural science, social science, mass communications and culture, and their recommendations will be made known to the General Conference in due course.

Considerable time having been devoted to general discussion of the section on education, the Programme Commission has set up a Working Party to discuss the proposed programme and resolutions and to report to the Commission at the end of the week. Long hours are being devoted to studying detailed plans for UNESCO'S educational programme; but we are encouraged by the remarks of Mr. Muang Pin Malakul of Thailand, who says: "Philanthropy in education is the best philanthropy. Education is the basis of a lasting peace." He reminds us also that the best things cannot always be accomplished quickly: "Education is a big undertaking and a slow process. Teaching is like the cultivation of an orchid. It takes time, but the flower it bears surpasses all others. We hope our efforts will bear flowers sooner than we expect."

In spare moments between sessions and during the noon hour at UNESCO House, delegates manage to gain much first-hand information. One may visit the Documents and Publications Division and discuss with Mr. Vranek the problems of the distribution of material. At lunch in a nearby restaurant, the Gift Coupon plan