

Conference by a small majority. He could not carry on unless he thought that a large majority of member states were whole-heartedly behind him in his endeavours. His resignation was followed by that of Dr. Paulo Carneiro of Brazil, the Chairman of the Executive Board, who associated himself fully with the Director-General's statement.

It is too early to judge whether the crisis of the budget and the resignation have been successfully surmounted. As was pointed out, after the resignation of Dr. Bodet, by Mr. Malik, Indian Ambassador to France and Head of the Indian Delegation in the absence of Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the repercussions in distant countries, particularly less-developed ones such as his own, could not be gauged by those sitting in the conference rooms of UNESCO. In the narrowest sense, the problem is unresolved. The choice of a suitable successor to Dr. Bodet presents a real problem. To carry on in Dr. Bodet's place, the General Conference appointed Dr. John W. Taylor, Dr. Bodet's deputy, to serve as Acting Director-General until a new Director-General is appointed. This will take place at an extraordinary session to be held in the spring of 1953.

Sequel to Dr. Bodet's Resignation

The day before Dr. Bodet's resignation, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the President of the General Conference, had left hurriedly for India at Mr. Nehru's request. To succeed him as Acting President, the steering committee chose Mr. S.M. Sharif, the Head of the Pakistan Delegation and a senior official in the Pakistan Ministry of Education. During the course of the next three days, Mr. Sharif worked tirelessly to bring about agreement on a course of action for the remainder of the conference. In these efforts he was able to achieve much success. Those who had voted for the higher budget ceiling were not happy about the necessity of cutting the