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CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Friday, 3 August 1951, at 3 p.m.

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E/AC.24/L.23) (continued)

Present:Chairmen: Mr. KOTSCHNIGMembers:

Belgium	Baron de KERCHOVE d'EXAERDE
Canada	Mr. ROGERS
Chile	Mrs. FIGUEROA
China	Mr. YU
Czechoslovakia	Mr. TAUBER
France	Mr. HESSEL
India	Mr. DESAI
Mexico	Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG
Pakistan	Mr. Atwar HUSSAIN
Poland	Mr. BIRECKI
Sweden	Mr. CARBONNIER
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. KOBUSCHKO
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. ANDERSON
United States of America	Mr. BLAISDELL
Uruguay	Mr. QUADROS

Representatives of specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation	Mr. COX
Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. McDOUGALL
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. TERENCE
World Health Organization	Dr. FORREST
International Refugee Organization	Miss BAVERSTOCK

Secretariat:

Mr. Martin Hill	Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters
Mr. Sze	Secretary to the Committee

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (item 49 of the Council agenda) (continued):

(a) RELATIONS OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES (E/1999, E/1999/Corr.1, E/2022, E/AC.24/L.23) (continued)

Polish draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.23) (continued)

The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue its consideration of the Polish draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.23).

Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia) said that the Czechoslovak delegation wholeheartedly supported the Polish draft resolution. The situation had not changed since the General Assembly had in 1946 adopted resolution 39 (I) regarding Franco Spain. The subsequent admission of Spain to several inter-governmental organizations was the direct outcome of United States policy, an outcome that was incompatible both with the Charter of the United Nations and with the decisions of the General Assembly.

The Czechoslovak delegation urged all members of the Committee to remain faithful to the purposes and principles of the Charter by supporting the Polish draft resolution.

Mr. YU (China) said that the Chinese delegation was unable to support the Polish draft resolution. On 4 November, 1950, the General Assembly, by adopting resolution 386 (V), had decided to revoke resolution 39 (I) debarring Spain from establishing relations with the United Nations. It would be improper, in view of that decision, to adopt the Polish proposal.

Furthermore, the Co-ordination Committee was dealing with technical organizations, in which the membership of Spain was of no political significance.

For those reasons, his delegation would vote against the Polish draft resolution.

Mr. QUADROS (Uruguay) maintained that the Spanish issue could be discussed only in the General Assembly itself. His country's position in the matter was perfectly clear, and had not changed since 1946. The Polish draft resolution, however, raised the issue from a special angle, and the Uruguayan delegation would

be obliged to abstain from voting since it wished neither to lay itself open to a charge of inconsistency nor to create a precedent.

Mr. KOBUSCHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that the Polish draft resolution, which had been strongly supported by his own and the Czechoslovak delegations, was a reasonable proposal based on the spirit of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 39 (I). It simply recommended the exclusion from the list of inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social field all the organizations of which Franco Spain was a member, until those organizations had expelled that country from their membership. World public opinion, and the United Nations itself, had condemned Franco and, so long as he remained in power, Spain should not be recognized by the United Nations. To include in the list of inter-governmental organizations those of which Spain was a member constituted open and flagrant recognition of Fascist Spain. When a different political system had replaced the one now existing there, co-operation could be encouraged between the organizations concerned and the United Nations.

The gist of the statement made at the previous meeting by the United States representative was simply that the United States Government had followed the lead of the United Nations in abandoning its original attitude to Franco Spain, not because there had been any fundamental change in the regime in that country, but simply because the United States delegation to the General Assembly had changed its mind. The arguments advanced to justify that change had been extremely weak.

The Soviet Union delegation would vote for the Polish draft resolution.

Mr. CARBONNIER (Sweden) emphasized that the task of the Co-ordination Committee was simply to draw up a list of those technical inter-governmental organizations that existed in the social, economic and other fields. The idea was simply to record their existence, and the list was very valuable. If, however, all those organizations of which Spain was a member were excluded, the list would lose its value. The Swedish delegation could not support the Polish draft resolution.

Mrs. FIGUEROA (Chile) considered that the Spanish issue should not be

dealt with by the Co-ordination Committee, which was simply called upon to approve a list of inter-governmental organizations of a technical non-political nature. Moreover, if the matter were indeed one for discussion in the Council, it would have been preferable for it to have been taken up while General Assembly resolution 39 (I) had still been in force. In view of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 386 (V), the Polish draft resolution was even less in order; the Chilean delegation could not therefore support it.

Mr. BIRECKI (Poland) said that he would not revert to the fundamental issue, since his Government's position with regard to Franco Spain was well known. However, the Polish delegation was surprised to find that some delegations, though in sympathy with the substance of the Polish draft resolution, considered that they could not support it. Only a short time since, the Spanish people had demonstrated its opposition to the Franco Government, and it was desirable that the Committee should adopt a similar attitude.

The Polish draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.23) was rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia), recalling the statement he had made at the seventy-second meeting, said that the Czechoslovak delegation would not submit a formal proposal on the subject of the so-called Bonn Government. Czechoslovakia would, however, consider illegal any action taken by an inter-governmental organization; of which the so-called Bonn Government was a member.

Report by the Secretary-General

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Committee to the report by the Secretary-General on Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations (E/2022). It should be noted that in the case of the Inter-American Indian Institute and the Inter-American Radio Office negotiations were still in progress. It was for the Co-ordination Committee to decide whether any action was required.

Mr. BLAISDELL (United States of America) was glad to note that the

Secretary-General had been in consultation with the Organization of American States on the lines recommended by the Council, and that good progress had been made. He would submit no formal resolution in the matter, but would propose that the summary record of the meeting should embody an invitation to the Secretary-General to continue his work with a view to bringing the negotiations to an early conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would pursue his consultations with the Organization of American States, and, in so far as might still be necessary, make a further report to the Council.

The United States proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN invited proposals concerning other inter-governmental organizations that might be included in the list.

Mr. HESSEL (France) thought that the Secretary-General should be asked to study the question of the Council of Europe, and the advisability of its being included in the list. The Council of Europe was quite definitely an inter-governmental organization, and the only question that might arise was whether its activities in the economic and social fields were sufficiently important to justify its inclusion. The substantial number of measures recently adopted by the Council of Europe in those fields suggested, however, that the answer to that question was in the affirmative.

The French delegation was not asking the Committee to make any formal recommendation on the matter, but only to request the Secretary-General to study the possibility of including the Council of Europe in the list of inter-governmental organizations.

Mr. KOBUSCHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked that any decision should be deferred until the following meeting. Even if no formal resolution inviting the Secretary-General to continue the studies on which he was engaged was tabled, there should be an opportunity for reflection before further discussion in the Co-ordination Committee. There was no objection to the form of the French proposal, but the Soviet Union delegation reserved the right to intervene, if it should see fit, at a subsequent meeting.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the French representative had not asked that a decision should be taken, but simply that the Secretary-General should be requested to provide material on which a decision could be based. There would be ample opportunity for full discussion before the inclusion of any organization in the list.

Mr. HESSEL (France) thought that as the Committee had no recommendation to make, there was no need to discuss the matter at the present stage. If, however, certain delegations wished to make statements on his delegation's suggestion, they should be afforded an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia) thought that if the Secretary-General was to be asked to prepare a report on the subject, the Committee must necessarily take a decision, and must equally, to a certain degree, take a position towards the French proposal.

Mr. DESAI (India) pointed out that the French proposal was merely that the Secretary-General should be invited to continue his study of inter-governmental organizations for inclusion in the list. It would be for him to decide which to recommend for inclusion, and his recommendations could be discussed at the next session. There was no need for an immediate decision by the Committee.

Mr. ROGERS (Canada) asked whether any action proposed in connexion with the International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control should be a matter for report at the present session, or in 1952.

Mr. SZE, Secretary to the Committee, replied that the further report by the Secretary-General concerning the establishment of a formal inter-governmental plant protection organization in Europe, which was to supersede the International Committee, would be prepared in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization for an early session of the Council in 1952.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, as there were no further recommendations for the inclusion of inter-governmental organizations in the list, the business for the meeting was concluded. The Secretariat would draft a preliminary report on action taken by the Committee for approval at the next meeting.