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*President* : Mr. Daniel COSÍO VILLEGAS (Mexico).

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Israel, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Peru, Philippines, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Viet-Nam.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the United Nations Children's Fund.

AGENDA ITEM 6

**International co-operation on cartography (E/3209 and Add.1-4; E/L.821/Rev.1, E/L.827, E/L.829) (*continued*)**

1. The PRESIDENT invited the observer from Japan to make a statement on the item under consideration.
2. Mr. YAMANAKA (Japan) said that the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,<sup>1</sup> held at Tokyo in the autumn of 1958 and attended by many representatives of Governments and observers from international organizations from virtually every part of the world, had proved most successful. The Conference had

<sup>1</sup> For the report of the Conference see United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.I.9.

broadened the scope of United Nations activities in the field of cartography, and had made a substantial contribution to international co-operation for the economic development of Asia and the Far East. The economic development of a region depended largely upon geographic conditions, and cartographic surveys were therefore an important factor in economic planning. In Asia and the Far East there were still large areas in which no substantial cartographic surveys had ever been made. Maps dealing with special subjects such as mineral resources, fisheries resources and population density were available, but the main need was to complete a base map of the region as a whole rather than a series of specialized maps. The United Nations could greatly assist by supporting the efforts of the Governments concerned.

3. The Japanese delegation at the Tokyo Conference had joined the Burmese delegation in submitting a draft resolution concerning the establishment of a regional inter-governmental cartographic organization. The resolution had been adopted without opposition, and had been transmitted to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which had stated that the question might be considered at a later date in the light of the conclusions reached at further ad hoc meetings of experts in the various fields of research. The Japanese Government was well aware of the financial implications of the establishment of regional machinery, and intended to confine itself for the time being to proposing symposia, seminars or working groups on selected cartographic aspects of the study and development of natural resources. That suggestion was in keeping with paragraph 20 (c) of the Secretary-General's report (E/3209). It hoped that the members of the Council would give the matter their careful attention.

4. The Japanese Government warmly supported the convening of a third United Nations regional conference and was gratified that the delegation of Afghanistan had submitted a draft resolution (E/L.821/Rev.1) to the Council providing for preparatory work, in accordance with the recommendation of the second conference, for the convening of the third conference not later than 1961. It had also noted with satisfaction the interest of countries outside Asia and the Far East in the question of international co-operation in cartography as indicated by the fact that they, too, had submitted proposals (E/L.827 and E/L.829).

5. Mr. HUTCHINSON (International Civil Aviation Organization), speaking at the invitation of the PRESIDENT, said that ICAO had followed with great interest the work of the two United Nations regional conferences and of other organizations such as the Pan-American

Institute of Geography and History. The attention of the Aeronautical Charts Division of ICAO, which was to meet shortly, had been drawn to the resolutions and recommendations adopted during 1958 both by the second conference and the eighth Pan-American Consultation on Cartography.

6. The recommendation made by the second conference concerning the use of the Lambert conformal conic projection, included in the draft resolution before the Council (E/L.827), would certainly facilitate the work of national cartographic departments.

7. The ICAO was very much interested in the organization of regional cartographic conferences, the exchange of cartographic data and the training of qualified cartographic personnel. It was prepared, to the extent its budget permitted, to support any United Nations programme designed to ensure uniformity in the writing of geographic names.

8. Mr. CHA (China) said that the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East was undoubtedly the body best qualified to say whether a third conference should be held. Its recommendation in the matter should therefore be endorsed, it being left to the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities and to make suggestions concerning the date, place and agenda of the conference. The Chinese delegation would therefore vote for the revised draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan and Pakistan (E/L.821/Rev.1).

9. The Chinese delegation approved the recommendations of the second conference with respect to international uniformity in the writing of geographic names, and supported the Secretary-General's suggestions in the matter as set out in paragraph 20 of his report. However, in view of the fact that countries belonging to the same region might have different languages, the question should be approached from a linguistic rather than regional point of view. Each language should be studied separately by a working group and, in case of differences of opinion between the working group and the Government concerned, the latter's decision should prevail. Moreover, national standardization should be ensured before the problem was dealt with on an international basis. The Chinese delegation would gladly support part A of the draft resolution submitted by Mexico, Netherlands and the United Kingdom (E/L.827) which reflected most of its views on the question.

10. The Chinese delegation felt that flexibility should be the keynote in proposals for amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. The amendments proposed in part B of the draft resolution were not essentially different from the recommendations of the second conference which were reproduced by the United States in the text it proposed for paragraph 15 of the specifications (see E/3209, para. 26). In view of the optional character of the amendments, the Chinese delegation would vote for part B of the draft resolution. It would also vote for part C, which was a most useful proposal in view of the relationship between the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale and the

economic and social development of every country. The French amendment (E/L.829) to that part of the draft resolution was acceptable to the Chinese delegation.

11. Mr. DE PINIÉS RUBIO (Spain) emphasized the importance which his delegation attached to international uniformity in cartographic work as a whole. In its reply to the Secretary-General (see E/3209, annex I), the Instituto Geográfico y Catastral de España had drawn attention to the need for the exchange of technical data and the convening of regional conferences; the institute, which was currently attempting to standardize the toponymy of Spain, suggested the possibility of agreeing to the adoption of special symbols in the case of languages using the roman alphabet. While the Secretary-General had received only a few communications, most Governments were clearly desirous of standardizing the writing of geographic names. The Spanish delegation hoped that it would be possible in the near future to adopt measures which would reconcile the existing differences of opinion.

12. The Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East had dealt with matters which were not strictly regional and had formulated conclusions which should be considered by the competent organs of Member States. For its part, the Spanish Government awaited with interest the results of the Conference's recommendation that full information on recently developed techniques for map and chart production and reproduction should be made available to all interested cartographic agencies.

13. In view of the fact that the communications contained in the Secretary-General's supplementary report (E/3209/Add.1) related to technical problems, the Spanish delegation would make its views known to the Secretary-General in due course.

14. Lastly, the Spanish delegation would prefer to see part B of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 referred to the Council for consideration at its twenty-eighth session. If the sponsors insisted upon a vote, Spain would have to abstain.

15. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) expressed satisfaction with the work of the second conference and congratulated the Secretary-General on his excellent report to the Council. The United States delegation was enthusiastic about the value of such meetings in furthering exchanges of information on recently developed cartographic techniques and would have preferred the Council to decide at its present session to convene a third regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East not later than 1961, in accordance with the recommendation made at the second conference. The revised draft resolution before the Council on that point (E/L.821/Rev.1), while more limited in scope, was nevertheless satisfactory, and his delegation would therefore support it.

16. The question of international uniformity in the writing of geographic names had been under consideration by the Council for a number of years. Following the consultations which he had held at the Council's request, the Secretary-General had prepared a draft

programme which he had submitted to Member States. It appeared from the general debate and from the comments on the draft programme that there was a definite desire to bring about as much international uniformity as possible. However, the first problem to be solved was that of internal standardization. His delegation did not believe that the problem could be solved by the establishment of a standing international committee on geographic names with wide authority over national cartographic agencies. The most desirable way to proceed would be through working groups representing countries which used the same system of writing. In the meantime, the Secretariat could, as was envisaged in part A of the draft resolution in document E/L.827, provide guidance and technical assistance to Member States and serve as a clearing-house for the collection and dissemination of geographic names and information on the transliteration of geographic names.

17. Part B of the draft resolution took account of the views expressed by Member States on amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. Many countries were finding it increasingly difficult to produce both the ICAO World Aeronautical Chart Series and the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale series. The two series were nevertheless necessary, and the proposed amendments would make it possible to use certain information from the ICAO series which was common to both series, thus effecting some economy in producing the map. The proposal for a closer relationship between the two series had received strong support at the second conference. His delegation would vote in favour of part B of the draft resolution in view of the need to accelerate the production of the map series. It would also vote in favour of part C because, in a matter as technical as cartography, the Secretary-General should consult the competent organizations on the possibility of indicating by means of suitable symbols such features as woods, pasture land and scrub.

18. Mr. Zahiruddin AHMED (Pakistan) said that discussions with various delegations had shown him that several countries shared Pakistan's doubts as to the advisability of taking a decision on part B of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 at the current session. He was not in the least convinced by the arguments which had been put forward regarding the urgency of the question and the optional nature of the proposed amendments. In his view, it would be better to defer adoption of those amendments for a while, rather than take a decision without having had time to study them carefully. Although it was true that they were not obligatory in nature, a resolution by the Council such as that in part B of the draft would give them considerable authority, and in practice they would be treated as if they had the full sanction of the Council. His delegation therefore proposed, as an amendment to part B of the draft resolution, that the operative part should be replaced by the following text:

*“Requests the Secretary-General to urge Governments to furnish their views on the draft proposal for amendments to the existing specifications for the*

*International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale and, after considering the replies and in consultation with appropriate experts, to suggest specific recommendations for such amendments to the Council at its twenty-ninth session.”*

19. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) said that his delegation was pleased with the results of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, and viewed with favour the idea of convening a third conference.

20. Like the Pakistan delegation, it thought that consideration of the proposed amendments to the map specifications should be postponed. The question was a technical one and only a small number of Governments had sent their comments. It was essential to give Member States time to carry out a thorough inquiry. If the majority of the members of the Council thought that to postpone consideration of the draft amendments until the twenty-ninth session would mean too great a delay, his delegation would propose that it should be deferred until the twenty-eighth session.

21. Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom) pointed out that the provisions with which part B of the draft resolution was concerned were practically identical with those put forward by the Secretary-General and the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, the only difference being a greater precision in the provision on sheet lines. Furthermore, the only purpose of the provisions was to specify what was permissible: they did not impose any restriction at all on Governments, in fact they made possible a greater measure of flexibility for those who took advantage of them. Moreover, it would seem that any formal modification of the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale would entail convening a new conference of plenipotentiaries. His delegation had never envisaged anything of that kind. Part B of the draft resolution was the result of several years' work, which the Council had initiated by resolution 600 (XXI). Since the number of Governments which would send comments during the months to come would in all probability be very small, it would be a pity to lose valuable time by putting off a decision to the twenty-ninth session. He hoped that the representative of Pakistan would not maintain his amendment.

22. Mr. SERRANO (Chile) said that he did not share the views of the United Kingdom representative. On the contrary, a delay would allow Governments to study the question in detail and to decide their position with a full knowledge of the facts. He therefore formally proposed that the text before the Council should be replaced by the following:

*“The Economic and Social Council,*

*“Having examined the report submitted by the Secretary-General in documents E/3209 and Add.1 to 4,*

*“Decides to postpone consideration of the question until its resumed twenty-eighth session.”*

23. Mr. DE PINIÉS RUBIO (Spain) supported the proposal. Governments should in his view have further time to study what was an extremely technical question.

24. Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom) pointed out that the proposals for achieving international uniformity in the writing of geographical names, with which part A of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 was concerned, had on the whole been very favourably received by delegations; nor had any objection been raised to part C. It would be very regrettable if adoption of those parts of the draft resolution had also to be deferred. In addition, the resumed twenty-eighth session would be mainly administrative in nature and would hardly be a suitable occasion to consider such a specialized question.

25. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his Government had not been able to give sufficient consideration to the question and that he would not be able to vote for part B of the draft resolution. On the other hand, he shared the view of the United Kingdom representative with respect to part A, especially since it involved a procedural rather than a substantive decision and was intended to set essential work in motion. There also seemed no reason to delay the adoption of part C since it merely requested the Secretary-General to hold certain consultations.

26. After an exchange of views, in which Mr. Zahiruddin AHMED (Pakistan), Mr. KAUFMANN (Netherlands), Mr. DE PINIÉS RUBIO (Spain), Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom) took part, Mr. SERRANO (Chile) stated that the text which he had read out was intended to replace the whole of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 and not just part B. Although the latter was the most controversial part, the other two had implications which would necessitate detailed consideration by Governments.

27. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) stated that the essential purpose of the revised draft resolution submitted by his delegation together with that of Pakistan (E/L.821/Rev.1) was to fix the date, place and agenda for the third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East.

28. The PRESIDENT put the revised draft resolution (E/L.821/Rev.1) to the vote.

*The revised draft resolution was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

29. Passing on to the draft resolution in document E/L.827, the PRESIDENT, applying article 66 of the rules of procedure, put to the vote first the oral amendment submitted by the Chilean delegation (see para. 22 above).

*The amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.*

30. The PRESIDENT put part A of the draft resolution to the vote, with the incorporation of an amendment proposed by the French delegation and accepted by the sponsors (1063rd meeting). By that amendment,

in operative paragraph 2 (a) the words "committee of experts" were to be replaced by the words "group of consultants", and in operative paragraph 2 (b) the words "experts to serve on the above committee" were to be replaced by the words "consultants to serve on the above group".

*Part A of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

31. After an exchange of views, in which Mr. VIAUD (France), Mr. Zahiruddin AHMED (Pakistan) and Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) took part, the PRESIDENT put to the vote the amendment to the operative paragraph of part B of the draft resolution, submitted orally by the representative of Pakistan (see para. 18 above).

*The amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.*

*Part B of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.*

32. The PRESIDENT put part C of the draft resolution to the vote, as modified by the French amendment (E/L.829), which had been accepted by the sponsors.

*Part C of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.*

33. Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted for part A of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 because international co-operation to standardize the writing of geographical names would contribute to progress in cartography and would be particularly useful for many Asian and African countries. On the other hand, his delegation had abstained on parts B and C because, in view of the lack of data for some areas of the world, particularly Africa, the proposals contained in those parts seemed to him premature. Instead of considering a map on the millionth scale, it would be wiser, quicker and cheaper to organize the preparation of a map on the scale 1: 2,500,000.

#### AGENDA ITEM 11

##### United Nations Children's Fund (E/3136 and Corr.1, E/3223 and Add.1; E/L.830)

34. The PRESIDENT invited the Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to present the two reports of the Board (E/3136 and Corr.1, E/3223) to the Council.

35. Mr. RYAN (Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board) said that at the present time UNICEF aid was being provided to 368 projects in 105 countries and territories.

36. Mexico had been the first country to receive UNICEF support for a national malaria-eradication campaign. Thus far, UNICEF had allocated a total of \$7.6 million to the campaign, and the sum appropriated for counterpart costs in the Mexican Government's budget amounted to \$5.5 million for 1955 alone. The previous day he had visited the Mexican National Com-

mission for the Eradication of Malaria, and he had been impressed by the energy with which the campaign was being prosecuted and by the results already obtained.

37. The projects in which UNICEF was participating were intended to meet the existing needs of children, but in most cases UNICEF expected that they would encourage Governments to make provision, in their general programmes of economic and social development, for the establishment of permanent services for children. At the last session of the Executive Board it had been pointed out that UNICEF's influence could not be measured solely in terms of direct child beneficiaries; its effect on government action to promote the welfare of the family and the community should also be taken into consideration. In that respect UNICEF aid was a useful complement to technical assistance activities.

38. Referring to the comments in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Executive Board's report (E/3223), he said that since 1949 the total allocations approved by the Executive Board had increased every year. In 1959 the Board was expected to approve a total of \$27 million, and it was to be hoped that with the continued support of Governments the target of \$32 million would be attained.

39. Increasing attention was being given by UNICEF to determining how its resources could be used most effectively to achieve results of lasting benefit to children throughout the world. To this end the Executive Board had examined the possibilities for UNICEF aid in new fields of assistance; it also planned a periodic appraisal of the results of various types of aid, an annual examination of the balance of aid among various programmes, and a review of forecasts of future requests for allocations of various types of aid in the light of estimated resources.

40. Until recently the activities of UNICEF, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), in the field of nutrition had been principally concerned with supplementary feeding programmes and milk conservation and the finding of other manufactured high-protein foods. In 1957, the Executive Board had approved the granting of aid for teaching rural families how to make the best possible use of local resources through community development, agricultural extension, home economics, schools, and health and social centres. To that end the Board had approved UNICEF aid in nutrition surveys and the training of nutrition workers.

41. In co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, UNICEF helped Governments to improve the quality of social services for children and to develop new services, including those of a preventive nature. It foresaw the possibility of allocating some \$150,000 a year for the following two years for projects in that field. In that connexion, he drew the Council's attention to the statement of the financial implications for the United Nations budget (E/3223/Add.1).

42. With regard to aid in the field of primary education, there was general agreement in the Board that UNICEF aid would be valuable for teacher training in such sub-

jects as health and nutrition education and home economics.

43. He said that UNICEF maintained close relations not only with WHO, but also with FAO, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and would welcome suggestions from members of the Council on the co-ordination of UNICEF activities with those of the other bodies concerned.

44. In conclusion, he said that UNICEF was continually extending its programmes for the training of national personnel, particularly those responsible for the direction and supervision of services benefiting children, since, as stated in the Executive Board's report (E/3223), children needed not only to be saved from hunger and disease, but also to be better prepared to play their part as citizens in the world of the future.

45. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) noted with satisfaction that UNICEF's activities and resources had increased during the previous year, and hoped that, through close co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies, future achievements in the programme would be even greater.

46. Although UNICEF resources were very limited, the benefits of its achievements had been clearly felt in the under-developed countries, especially in the fields of health, nutrition and education. Afghanistan had benefited greatly from disease control and maternal and child welfare programmes. In that connexion he pointed out that Afghanistan had received aid from UNICEF and the specialized agencies mainly in the form of guidance and advice, the financial burden being borne by the Government, under the country's development plans.

47. The Afghan delegation was pleased that UNICEF was now placing more emphasis on training in its programmes, because the scarcity of trained specialists in the under-developed countries was the chief obstacle to carrying on the projects initiated with UNICEF assistance. Afghanistan was also gratified that there was close co-operation between UNICEF, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and believed that, if the respective areas of responsibility were clearly defined, such co-operation could not but be fruitful.

48. Although UNICEF income was continually increasing, it could not keep pace with the increased needs resulting from population growth. In that connexion, he referred to the comments in paragraph 24 of the Executive Board's report (E/3223), and quoted a striking passage from a United Nations report, *The Future Growth of World Population*.<sup>2</sup> It was clear that in those circumstances UNICEF's existing resources would be insufficient for the successful carrying out of the projects undertaken.

49. The Afghan delegation appreciated UNICEF's efforts to give more help to Governments in organizing

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XIII.2.

their own institutions and programmes for the care of children, and hoped that there would be special emphasis on the training of midwives, trainers and teachers, and the establishment of centres to increase food and milk production.

50. He stressed the importance of education in UNICEF's sphere of activity, and the consequent importance of co-operation between UNICEF and UNESCO.

51. Mr. REVOL (France) said that UNICEF, which had been created in the special circumstances of the immediate post-war years in order to meet urgent needs, might be considered as one of the most valuable achievements of the United Nations. Skilfully administered by a small staff who maintained the highest standards, and by a board in which Governments ignored their partisan differences, it had become a model international body, using a novel system which brought together in specific fields of action the resources of Governments, specialized agencies and private organizations.

52. He referred to the success of the Executive Board's last session held at Geneva in March 1959, and recalled that both WHO and the UNICEF secretariat were to prepare reports on the important question of malaria eradication, for submission to the Board at its next session (see E/3223, para. 48). The purpose of the reports

was not to limit activity in that field, but rather to allay any doubts that might have arisen as to its effectiveness. The French Government earnestly hoped that the documents in question would be distributed early enough to allow delegations ample time to study them before the Executive Board's next session.

53. At Geneva the French Government had pointed out that as UNICEF was now a permanent body, responsible for the execution of long-term programmes, it was perhaps no longer necessary for the Executive Board to meet twice a year. It might be desirable, however, that the Programme Committee should meet twice a year, in order to ensure the necessary continuity in the preparation and approval of programmes, and that one of those meetings should take place immediately before the Executive Board's session. The French delegation was putting forward those ideas merely as suggestions, in the hope that it would be possible to agree on a formula that would take properly into account the development of UNICEF's activities.

54. He drew the attention of Council members to the draft resolution submitted by France, New Zealand and the United States (E/L.830) which would meet the need to provide the strongest possible technical and administrative foundation for anti-malaria activities.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.