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Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

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

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 Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Report of the Commission on Human Rights
(E/4184)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4261)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 21 (E/4261) and to vote on draft resolutions A to I in paragraph 29 thereof.

2. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that his delegation attached great importance to the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world. Under the Constitution of the United States, every individual could exercise all the fundamental rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without any distinction as to race, colour, sex or religion. It was in that spirit that important legislation had been enacted in the United States to ensure the better protection of individual rights, particularly in the matter of racial discrimination. The United States Government had decided to become a signatory to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination because it believed that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be condemned wherever they occurred. Since, in his view, the question of religious intolerance was of exceptional importance, he regretted that the United Nations had not yet completed the draft convention to be drawn up on the subject. In that connexion his delegation had listened carefully to the comments of the observer for Israel relating to persecution of Jews (1430th meeting). His delegation agreed with those comments.

3. In conclusion, he said he would be able to vote in favour of all the draft resolutions recommended by the

President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of

Social Committee for adoption by the Council, with the exception of draft resolutions E, H and I.

4. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said it was gratifying that the Council should have before it, at such an opportune moment, nine draft resolutions giving a comprehensive picture of the work of the Social Committee relating to the various United Nations activities in human rights. The Council had just undertaken, for the first time, a re-evaluation of its role in co-ordinating the Organization's economic, social and human rights activities, which were now recognized as being of equal significance. The nine draft resolutions thus formed a whole, and their sole purpose was to stress the growing importance which the United Nations in general and the Council in particular attached to the promotion of human rights as an essential factor in the maintenance of world peace.

5. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the USSR had always protested against violations of human rights whatever their nature and wherever they occurred. It was essential to ensure respect for human rights throughout the world, as their violation was a serious threat to international peace. A category of human rights which was of great, if not supreme importance, was composed of all the rights which were violated as a result of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid. On the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, the United Nations should concentrate on denouncing and condemning those serious infringements of human rights. Draft resolutions C and D, concerning the International Year for Human Rights, did not, however, contain any recommendation to that effect, despite the repeated requests made by his delegation. As his views on the subject had not been accepted by a majority of the members, he would be obliged to abstain in the vote on draft resolutions C and D.

6. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said he agreed with the representative of the Philippines that the nine draft resolutions formed an important compendium of the work done by the Commission on Human Rights and the Council. His delegation would vote for most of those draft resolutions. It wished, however, to comment on the remarks made by the USSR representative concerning racial discrimination. While it was true that the elimination of racial discrimination was one of the most important tasks now facing the United Nations, other forms of violation of human rights should not be neglected. The right of freedom of expression and opinion, and to life, liberty and security of person should also be ensured. The United Kingdom Government had always taken steps to ensure that those rights were respected in all the territories for which it was responsible, and they should certainly not be neglected for the benefit of another category of rights which appeared more important to the USSR representative. He did not agree with the USSR representative that violations of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights occurred more particularly in the colonies and other dependent territories; it was for that reason that he had abstained in the vote on draft resolution H at the Social

Committee's 554th meeting. He agreed with the United States representative that all forms of religious intolerance should be given serious attention.

7. Before concluding, he had a comment to make on paragraph 8 of the Social Committee's report. The phrase "on the understanding" used in that paragraph suggested that all members of the Social Committee agreed that after the Commission on Human Rights had carried out its study on the prosecution and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity, it should proceed with the preparation of a suitable international instrument on international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity. Such was not in fact the case and it was regrettable that the wording of the paragraph did not correspond to the facts.

A. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

8. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) pointed out that at the Social Committee's 552nd meeting the USSR representative had agreed to withdraw his amendment to draft resolution B on condition that the views of his delegation were reflected in the Committee's report. Those views accordingly appeared in paragraph 8 of the report, but that did not mean that they had been shared by the Committee as a whole.

9. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he did not understand the objections raised by the United States and the United Kingdom representatives to paragraph 8 of the report of the Social Committee. That paragraph seemed sufficiently clear and specific and it might be asked whether the intention of the United Kingdom and the United States representatives in making reservations was not to take up a position on the matter forthwith. At the Social Committee's 552nd meeting, the French representative had pointed out with reference to the USSR amendment that it would first be necessary to decide what form the international instrument in question should take. That was one of the reasons why he had not pressed his amendment to the vote.

10. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), replying to the USSR representative, said that he had no preconceived views on either the need for or the nature of the international instrument referred to in paragraph 8 of the report of the Social Committee.

11. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) stressed the fact that the Social Committee had reached an agreement on draft resolution B, but that there had been no agreement on the preparation of an instrument on international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity, as was in fact implied by the existing wording of paragraph 8 of the Committee's report.

12. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution B to the vote.
Draft resolution B was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

C. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Draft resolution C was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

D. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution D was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Draft resolution E was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

F. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

G. QUESTION CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH A UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OR SOME OTHER APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY

13. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) said that they would vote in favour of draft resolution G on the understanding that it in no way prejudged the issue concerning the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution G, taking account of the reservations made.

Draft resolution G was adopted unanimously.

H. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

15. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that Panama's new Constitution had been adopted in 1946, two years before the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and already at that date had guaranteed all the rights set forth in the Declaration. No one could therefore criticize his delegation for abstaining in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution H. That paragraph referred to racial discrimination and apartheid in a number of countries and territories. There were, however, many other countries in which violations of human rights occurred and there was no reason for not mentioning all of them. Neither could he vote in favour of operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, for he had not had time to consult his Government on the matter. He therefore requested a separate vote on the fifth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution.

16. Mr. CHAND (India) said that he would vote for the draft resolution as a whole, but wished to place on record the reservations which his delegation had expressed at the 554th meeting of the Social Committee concerning the passage in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution reading: "... the question of the Commission's tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, including ...".

17. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that he approved of the aims of the draft resolution as a whole. He would, however, be compelled to abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. He would also vote against operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution, because, in his view, the General Assembly was not competent to take a decision on the application of diplomatic sanctions. If that paragraph was not put to the vote separately, he would have to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

18. Mr. SOLORZANO CALDERON (Venezuela) said he supported the comments of the Panamanian representative and endorsed the objections he had made.

19. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would have liked the draft resolution to stress the violations of human rights which were specifically connected with racial discrimination and which occurred particularly in colonies and dependent countries and territories. The Tanzanian representative had pointed out that the Council had already considered that matter from a general point of view in connexion with agenda item 24. It was therefore logical that the draft resolution should draw particular attention to the situation in colonial countries and dependent territories. He accordingly maintained his reservations with regard to operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of draft resolution H and operative paragraphs 4 and 8 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

20. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) requested a separate vote on the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly; he would abstain in a vote on that paragraph, as he had previously done in the Social Committee, since he could not accept the phrase "particularly in colonies and dependent territories".

21. With regard to the USSR representative's reference to the observations of the Tanzanian representative, he wished to point out that the Commission on Human Rights and the Council had paid particular attention to the struggle against apartheid, but had done nothing to deal with violations elsewhere than in colonies and dependent territories.

22. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) appealed to all members of the Council who sincerely wished to ensure the defence of human rights to give serious consideration to the problem of racial discrimination. In view of the gravity of the situation in southern Africa, the time had come for the United Nations to take

a firm stand on the matter and to defend the African peoples, particularly those of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea, who had been suffering from racial discrimination for many years.

23. Mr. NAJERA (Ecuador) said he would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole. He would, however, abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, for he believed it was necessary to combat all violations of human rights and not only those related to racial discrimination. He also reserved his position with regard to operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution.

24. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), after re-emphasizing that his Government strongly condemned all forms of racial discrimination in any country whatsoever, said that he would be obliged, to his deep regret, to abstain on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, for reasons already stated by many representatives. He would also abstain on operative paragraph 5, which dealt with a question that did not lie within the competence either of the Council or of the General Assembly. The United Nations could not carry out its work unless its various organs remained strictly within their own sphere of competence. He would, accordingly, abstain on the draft resolution as a whole.

25. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that, for the reasons already given by the Panamanian representative, he would abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

26. Mr. DAVIN (Gabon) asked that a roll-call vote should be taken on all the paragraphs on which a separate vote had been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

The United States of America, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America, Canada, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The third preambular paragraph was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

Dahomey, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Dahomey, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ecuador, France, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Chile.

The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

A vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

Sierra Leone, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania.

Against: Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France.

Abstaining: United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Chile, Greece, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions.

27. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution H as a whole.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

28. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation's position regarding the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly was based on the same reasons as those stated by the representatives of Panama and Sweden. He had not taken part in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph because his delegation had previously followed a similar course when the General Assembly had adopted resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX), which were mentioned in that paragraph.

I. REVISION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution I was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Housing, building and planning (E/4124 and Corr.1, E/4212, E/4217)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4268)

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 18 (E/4268) and to vote on draft resolutions A to E in paragraph 17 thereof.

A. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

30. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that the Social Committee had failed to suggest that the Council should take note of the relevant report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He therefore proposed that the following new paragraph should be inserted between the first and second preambular paragraphs: "Noting the report of the Secretary-General on this question (E/4217)".

It was so decided.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

31. Mr. LE DIRAISON (France) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it approved the establishment of an international institute for documentation in principle and had no wish to prolong the discussion unnecessarily. It considered, however, that the resolution adopted was less satisfactory than the text originally submitted to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, for it no longer ascribed any role to the institute. If any radical changes were subsequently made in the functions of the institute, the French delegation would no longer consider itself bound by its vote. The text of the resolution contained no commitment with regard to the financing of the institute, but that problem could not be considered until the institute's precise functions had been determined.

32. Mr. NAJERA (Ecuador) said he had voted for the draft resolution for the same reason as the French representative; he wished to mention, however, that his delegation had consistently expressed itself in favour of setting up a number of regional institutes in preference to an international institute for documentation on housing. In his view, that would have been a much wiser course. Owing to the great variety of factors involved, there could be no single universal solution to housing problems.

33. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) explained that he had abstained in the vote for the reasons which his delegation had already stated at the Social Committee's 555th meeting.

B. TRAINING OF SKILLED CADRES AND PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

E. FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

34. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) observed that the draft resolution had been submitted to the Social Committee by four of the five Latin American countries which were members of the Council and had the full support of the fifth. It was essential to combat the uncontrolled spread of non-functional buildings, which was one of the scourges of modern times both in Latin America and in many other developing countries. It was mainly a question of studying the possibilities of increasing the flow of domestic and foreign capital for financing housing and community

facilities, and of requesting the Secretariat to make a study of the problem.

Draft resolution E was adopted.

35. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that he wished to reiterate the reservation made by his delegation at the 555th meeting of the Social Committee in regard to the financial implications of the resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 3

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole

(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4267)

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 3 (E/4267) and to vote on draft resolutions A to F, which were contained in the annex thereto.

A. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW OF AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. ARRANGEMENTS FOR STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution D was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG INSTITUTES CONCERNED WITH PLANNING, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELATED FIELDS

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

37. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he welcomed the adoption of the resolutions. With regard to operative paragraph 3 of resolution B, he hoped that the Special Committee on Co-ordination would examine in depth the programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and that the Secretariat would provide the Committee with the documentation necessary for that purpose.

38. Where resolution F was concerned, he thought that, if United Nations activities in those fields were to receive all the support they deserved, it was necessary to improve

public information practices so as to reach the general public in all the countries of the world, irrespective of their stage of development. The resolution was a step in the right direction.

39. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation reserved its position on some provisions of the six resolutions just adopted by the Council. It had explained its point of view in detail in the Co-ordination Committee and, if necessary, would revert to the matter in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

40. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council had to take a decision on the recommendations made by the Co-ordination Committee in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its report.

The recommendations were adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 31

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4232)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4266)

41. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 31 (E/4266)—and in particular paragraph 3 thereof—and to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6.

The draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

42. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he had voted in favour of the resolution. He wished, however, to make it clear that the text just adopted came within a series of reforms initiated by Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII) on the comparative review of programmes and budgets; it could not be regarded as marking the final stage of a reform which was difficult to plan and implement, and the Council would very probably have to consider that important problem again.

43. The Secretary-General had provided the Co-ordination Committee with information on the budgetary implications of the resolution (E/AC.24/L.302), a matter on which his delegation felt compelled to express some reservations. It was not in fact certain that the additional staff requested could not be found in other departments of the United Nations. He urged that old practices, the drawbacks of which had been recognized, should be abandoned once and for all.

44. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote because it considered that the proposed new studies relating to the work programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields were not absolutely necessary for the time being. The Governments concerned had not yet had the opportunity to study the report of the Secretary-

General on the work programme (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) with all the attention it deserved and that was a field in which it was necessary to proceed with great caution. Since the resolution would have financial implications, his delegation might wish to make a statement on the subject in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

45. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said he had abstained in the vote because of the financial implications of the resolution. He had already explained to the Council why his delegation was obliged to reserve its position on any decisions with financial implications. That did not, however, prevent it from approving the substance of the resolution which the Council had just adopted.

46. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) stressed the importance of the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme, which, despite a few shortcomings, should enable the Council to carry out its functions more effectively. In order to achieve that result, it was, however, necessary for the members of the Council to acquire the habit of referring to that document whenever they had to evaluate the budgetary implications of their decisions. Moreover, the Secretariat, in submitting to the Council statements of financial implications, should relate them to the programme document, showing in detail the changes that would result from the adoption of a Council decision.

47. With regard to the financial implications of the resolution, his delegation would give that matter careful consideration before it came before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Industrial development activities

(resumed from the 1443rd meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(E/4255 and Corr.1)

48. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 10 (E/4255 and Corr.1) and to vote first of all on the recommendation contained in paragraph (3a) that the Council should take note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and of the draft resolution adopted by that Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly.

49. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) observed that Guyana, the youngest independent nation, had been omitted from the list of States in part C of the annex to the *Ad Hoc* Committee's draft resolution, although it met the requirements stated in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution since it was already a member of the ILO—a specialized agency.

50. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that the draft resolution had been adopted before Guyana's accession to independence. It would be for the General Assembly to make the necessary change in the list of States in part C of the annex.

51. Recalling that at its 395th meeting the Economic Committee had decided to recommend that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report, he observed that the omission of the words "with satisfaction" from the recommendation as drafted was doubtless simply an oversight.

52. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had approved the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the understanding that it would be considered in detail by the General Assembly. He wished to reiterate that, if the future United Nations Organization for Industrial Development was to be genuinely universal, both in membership and functions, it would have to be open to all States which approved of and complied with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, even if they were not members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies. His delegation therefore thought that the list of States contained in the annex to the draft resolution adopted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee was not complete and was not in accordance with the principle of universality.

53. Moreover, the draft resolution did not take sufficient account of one particular aspect of the transfer of technical knowledge, that of exchanges of information among developed countries. That point must not be overlooked if the principle of universality was to be effectively applied.

54. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said a number of delegations had requested that their observations should be brought to the notice of the General Assembly at the same time as the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He therefore proposed that the words "together with the observations made on the subject in the Economic Committee" should be inserted after the words "of resolution 2089 (XX)" in the text of the Economic Committee's recommendation.

55. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said he did not think the addition just proposed by the United Kingdom representative was very felicitous.

56. He agreed, however, with the Peruvian representative that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the draft resolution.

57. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he was prepared to accept the latter suggestion on the understanding that it implied no value judgement, as it was not for the Council to express any opinion on a draft resolution recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for adoption by the General Assembly.

58. It should be noted that the draft resolution provided for the abolition of the Committee for Industrial Development; in other words, if the General Assembly adopted the resolution, the Secretariat would have to take steps to include an item entitled "Abolition of the Committee for Industrial Development" in the provisional agenda of the Council's resumed forty-first session.

59. During the consideration of the question both at the joint meeting of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in the Council, most delegations had expressed a desire to reach a compromise acceptable to the General Assembly. In his opinion, the Council should leave it to the President to convey that attitude by including an appropriate passage in the Council's report to the General Assembly so that the discussion in that body might start in the most favourable atmosphere.

60. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) suggested that the best way to meet the point made by the United Kingdom representative would perhaps be to transmit to the General Assembly the summary records of the meetings of the Economic Committee at which the question had been considered.

61. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he accepted the suggestion just made by the Secretary of the Council and hoped that the United Kingdom representative would not press his request.

62. During the debate on the question in the Economic Committee, a number of delegations, including those of most of the developing countries, had drawn attention to the comments and reservations they had made in the *Ad Hoc* Committee. The Algerian representative had said that, as he was not a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, he had been unable to express his delegation's reservations in that body; he had therefore requested the Economic Committee to make provision for having them taken into account in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

63. He agreed with the French representative that the best solution would be to leave it to the President of the Council to include a brief account of the Economic Committee's discussion of the subject in the Council's report.

64. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said he did not see what useful purpose was served by the suggestions of the United Kingdom and French representatives. The question would be reconsidered by the Second Committee in a broader context, in which the views expressed in the Economic Committee's summary records would carry little weight. Moreover, the President might have difficulty in finding a sufficiently clear and precise formula to convey the various positions taken on the question.

65. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that he also could not support the French representative's suggestion. He proposed that the debate on the question should be closed.

66. Mr. VIAUD (France) and Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) withdrew their proposals.

67. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the draft resolution.

It was so decided.

The Economic Committee's recommendation, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

68. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the recommendation contained in paragraph 3(b) of the Economic Committee's report, that the Council should take note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development.

69. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) suggested that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development.

It was so decided.

The Economic Committee's recommendation, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

70. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft decision concerning the site of the international symposium on industrial development, contained in paragraph 4 of the Economic Committee's report.

The draft decision was adopted unanimously.

71. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the five draft resolutions, (i) to (v), in paragraph 4 of the Economic Committee's report.

- (i) INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES, INCLUDING POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

- (ii) INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

- (iii) REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

- (iv) ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

- (v) STANDARDIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Financing of economic development

- (a) International flow of capital and assistance

- (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital
(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4270)

72. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 8 (a) and (b) (E/4270) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 7 thereof. Part A of the draft resolution concerned the flow of external resources to developing countries and part B the measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital.

73. Mr. MACDONALD (Canada) said that in the Economic Committee his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole because many of the objectives which it set forth were in accordance with the policy pursued by the Canadian Government. It was not, however, satisfied with certain passages, because they

referred to matters which had not been adequately considered either in the studies before the Economic Committee or by the Committee itself. It would therefore vote in favour of the resolution as a whole but would abstain in the vote on a number of paragraphs, on which it requested a separate roll-call vote, namely, preambular paragraph 17 and operative paragraphs 3 (b) (vii) and (viii) and 5 (b).

74. Mr. Y. J. AHMED (Pakistan) proposed the addition at the end of preambular paragraph 3 of the words "and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development".

75. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Government had consistently followed a policy of aid to developing countries and would continue to do so, since measures of assistance to those countries were provided for in the new five-year plan, but that some developed countries did not adopt the same attitude. The draft resolution before the Council made no distinction between developed countries from the standpoint of their interest in other countries' development. That was why his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution in the Economic Committee, but had not voted against it in view of its great importance.

76. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that Iran and a number of developing countries were extremely grateful to the Soviet Union for the assistance it had given them and appreciated the beneficial relations which they maintained with that country. The only reason why the draft resolution under discussion did not distinguish between developed countries according to the extent of their interest in the development of the under-developed countries was because the draft resolution dealt with a specific problem peculiar to the developing countries. In view of the angle from which the problem was approached, he could see nothing in the draft resolution which could give offence to the Soviet Union.

77. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he welcomed the co-operative spirit shown by the developing countries during the discussion of the draft resolution and their willingness to understand the problems which some industrialized countries had to face in carrying out detailed recommendations in the field of economic aid.

78. The United States had always favoured an increased flow of external resources to developing countries, to be utilized, together with their domestic resources, for the speediest possible improvement in their living standards. His Government had supported various resolutions adopted for that purpose by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

79. It was a recognized fact that the United States had a monetary system on which numerous monetary systems throughout the world were based, a position which entailed many obligations and particularly that of maintaining the system in as sound a position as possible. That obligation had sometimes forced the United States to take certain measures which it would have preferred not to

have taken. For instance, in 1960/61, after following a policy of untied loans for thirteen years, it had been compelled to abandon that policy in order to assist in restoring a balance in its balance of payments. The United States hoped to return to its previous policy when circumstances permitted.

80. Moreover the United States, which was essentially a free enterprise country, could not subscribe to all the recommendations made in the draft resolution. It had neither the legal nor the institutional capacity to accept payment in goods. As a country with a congressional form of government, it could not agree to reinvest loan repayments in the borrowing country. Much the same economic effect was obtained, however, by the United States policy of extending loans on very long terms.

81. Moreover, while he would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, he wished to say, with regard to operative paragraph 5, that his delegation hoped the study which the Secretary-General was requested to undertake would be based on similar studies made by other bodies, for instance, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

82. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution, which he regarded as an important step forward in the work of the United Nations for the advancement of economic co-operation on a global scale, with particular reference to the problem of the transfer of capital resources for development. His delegation had also voted in the Economic Committee in favour of the draft resolution and of each paragraph on which a separate vote had been taken. As it had explained at the Committee's 399th meeting, however, his delegation was unable to take upon itself the commitment inherent in operative paragraph 3 (a), viz. to reach the 1 per cent target at a precise date.

83. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he would vote in favour of the resolution as a whole out of sympathy for its objective, which was also that of France, as was demonstrated by the extent and nature of the multilateral and bilateral assistance it supplied to developing countries.

84. His delegation would nevertheless abstain on certain provisions of the draft resolution which could not be applied to France on account of its national legislation and its possibilities of action. In addition to the paragraphs on which the Canadian representative had requested a roll-call vote, he requested a separate vote on the last phrase of operative paragraph 4: "and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased".

85. His delegation would abstain in the vote on operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii). It was not feasible, either legally or politically, to ask a Government to associate itself with a recommendation on possible additional purchases of agricultural products or to provide for the possibility of purchases in addition to normal imports.

86. Referring to operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii), he said his Government was not in a position to oblige private

investors to reinvest in developing countries the proceeds of the repayment of their initial loans.

87. With regard to the last part of operative paragraph 4, on which he had requested a separate vote, negotiations with a view to increasing the contributions mentioned had just been opened and it was not for the Council to prejudge the outcome.

88. His delegation would also be unable to vote in favour of operative paragraph 5 (b) because his Government could not agree to the progress made by France in implementing the recommendation in operative paragraph 3 (b) (ii) being the subject of a study by the International Monetary Fund or the International Bank. The latter were technical agencies of the United Nations which were not competent to express opinions on decisions taken by France as a sovereign Power, even though France was a Member of the United Nations and the assistance it supplied to developing countries met the requirements laid down in the draft resolution.

89. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the Pakistan amendment, to add the words "and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development" at the end of preambular paragraph 3.

The Pakistan amendment was adopted unanimously.

90. The PRESIDENT put to the vote preambular paragraph 17 of the draft resolution.

The vote was taken by roll-call.

India, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France.

Preambular paragraph 17 was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

91. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Ecuador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii) was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

92. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

France, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ecuador.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Greece, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

93. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the last phrase of operative paragraph 4: "and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased".

The phrase was adopted by 18 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

94. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 5 (b).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Ecuador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Greece, Luxembourg, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 5 (b) was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

95. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution as a whole, as amended. A roll-call vote had been requested.

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Venezuela, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

96. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that he had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution for the reasons which his delegation had already explained at the 399th meeting of the Economic Committee. The United Kingdom was well aware of the need to find ways of increasing financial assistance to developing countries and bridging the gap which separated them from developed countries. His Government's position was not, however, determined solely by its current balance-of-payments difficulties. His delegation had decided to abstain because the resolution, though containing some very sound provisions, included various other proposals which his delegation had not yet had time to study closely in order to assess their implications.

AGENDA ITEM 2

World economic trends

(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4271)

97. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 2 (E/4271) and to vote on the recommendations in paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

The recommendations were adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.1118)

98. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1118) concerning the report which the Economic and Social Council was to submit to the General Assembly. He believed the Council would authorize him to prepare that report in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.

It was so decided.

99. Mr. VIAUD (France) assured the President that the Council had complete confidence in him. Referring to the statement by the representative of Iran concerning agenda item 8, he said that the resolution on the financing of economic development was certainly one of the most important which the Council had adopted in recent years. It was regrettable that it had not been adopted unanimously, but that showed how much progress still had to be made in the matter. A proposal on which the Western countries had so many reservations on points of detail and on which the planned economy countries had reservations in general could not be regarded as perfect. In that connexion, it would be desirable for the President to ensure that the Council's report indicated the points on which it had not been possible to achieve complete agreement. That would make it possible to review the reasons for the divergencies and enable the Council to consider them at its next session in the full knowledge of the facts with a view to finding satisfactory solutions.

Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/4262)

100. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Secretary-General (E/4262), which gave in tabular form a summary of the financial implications of actions of the Council.

101. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), referring to resolution 1141 (XLI) on the research-training programme on regional development in the social field, said he hoped that the additional appropriations of \$10,000 required for the balance of 1966 could be obtained by means of genuine savings without affecting the implementation of other projects.

102. With regard to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on questions relating to science and technology, it seemed to him that the proposed estimate might result from a misinterpretation of resolution 1155 (XLI), which had been adopted at the 1444th meeting. The Council had not followed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that it should approve the projects proposed; instead, it had requested that further work should be done to sharpen up the programme proposals. He therefore considered that the adoption of the resolution could not result in the additional expenditure shown. At all events, the United States delegation reserved its position with regard to all the financial implications set out in the document.

103. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), after a reference to his delegation's general reservation concerning the financial implications of actions of the Council, said that he wished to endorse the observations of the United States representative, since resolution 1155 (XLI), for which the United Kingdom had voted, clearly could not have the financial implications shown in the Secretary-General's report. The United Kingdom delegation therefore reserved its position on the matter.

104. Mr. VIAUD (France) noted that the statement of financial implications provided for additional expenditure of almost \$400,000 as a result of the establishment of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the Asian Industrial Development Council. Before taking such a decision, it would perhaps have been desirable to wait until the General Assembly had taken a definite decision on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, which would be world-wide in scope. There was a risk of duplication which the French delegation intended to bring to the attention of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

105. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), replying to the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, said that the financial implications of actions of the Council relating to science and technology had already been set out in a document submitted to the Co-ordination Committee on 4 July 1966 (E/4178/Add.1). Furthermore, the Council, in its resolution 1155 (XLI), had endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. Since it was a

question of a purely general recommendation, the situation tended to appear somewhat confused, a fact which yet again demonstrated the defects of the existing procedure and the need to modify it on the basis of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18).

106. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed that the Secretary-General's report on the financial implications of actions of the Council was incomplete, fragmentary and inaccurate. In future, steps must be taken to ensure that, by the end of the session, the Council had before it an exhaustive document on all the action taken, and could at least have an approximate idea of the expenditure which such action would entail. The Soviet delegation reserved the right to revert to the matter in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

107. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), referring to the explanation given by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, said that the statement of financial implications of the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178/Add.1) had been prepared on the basis of the draft resolution suggested by that Committee, and should have been revised to take account of the decisions of the Co-ordination Committee.

108. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran), replying to the French representative, pointed out that it had been the Asian Conference on Industrialization, at its meeting in Manila in December 1965, that had decided to become a permanent organ of ECAFE and to establish the Asian Industrial Development Council, which was to meet in the interval between its sessions. He was convinced that both those bodies were essential to the rapid industrialization of the Asian countries, and that they would co-operate closely with UNOID in order to avoid any duplication of work.

Adjournment of the session

109. The PRESIDENT said that he did not intend to make an analysis or balanced assessment of the Council's work, but to confine his remarks to reflections inspired by the concern of the Third World at its present situation.

110. The most disquieting feature—the slowing down of international aid—had been stressed on many occasions. It might, however, be questioned whether the community of nations and the General Assembly had had sufficient data available to them before the Council had tackled the question at the current session. In his opinion that was not so, and resolution 1183 (XLI) on the financing of economic development ought to help considerably towards a keener awareness on the part of all concerned.

111. As background to its debates on that question, the Council had heard the Secretary-General's statement on what he had called the current crisis in international aid to the developing countries. It had also had before it the *World Economic Survey, 1965* with figures based on a global view of the situation and heard the observations of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The

ensuing discussions had involved twenty-seven delegations, whose convergent and divergent views reflected the variety of interests to be found within the United Nations.

112. The discussions had thrown the harshest light on the fact that international aid was stagnating while the wealth of the already affluent nations was growing faster than ever before, despite the endeavours of the General Assembly to harness the two together. The resolution adopted by the Council should stimulate the efforts of all concerned, encouraging the donor countries to increase their aid and the beneficiary countries to intensify their efforts—which remained the essential condition of progress—and the appropriate institutions, organizations and associations to tackle more conscientiously their task of promoting solidarity between the hemispheres and progress in each of them.

113. The complexity and intricacy of the problems implicit in the notion of a gulf between the northern and southern hemispheres had been reflected in the number of resolutions that had been adopted and the multiplicity of the subjects on which Governments had been urged to take action, and the Secretariat to supply information and expert advice. Resolutions had been adopted on, among other subjects, industrial development—a strategic element of development—on the key role of agricultural progress, and on the need, during the next five years, for systematic surveys of world resources in minerals and energy.

114. The discussions on the social aspects of the difficulties confronting the world had given rise to resolution 1143 (XLI) on popular participation in development, and resolution 1140 (XLI) on the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare. To those who were dismayed by the all too frequent dichotomy between economic and social questions, he would point out that it was in the Social Commission—which had been given a new name, role and terms of reference—that the development recommendations and projects which the Council wished to see implemented under its auspices had taken shape. The importance of vocational training, of the development of human resources and the relationship between development and education, had also been considered in the course of the Council's work.

115. Not content with efforts to raise living standards, the Council had laid the foundations for a vast programme of work in the field of human rights, which should help the General Assembly to continue to be the conscience of the world. The Council, which rejected and condemned every form of racial discrimination, and had forcefully denounced segregation and apartheid, would like to see the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination brought into force without delay. In many sectors of human rights—the elimination of the last vestiges of slavery, the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity, the access of women to equal partnership in society—the Council had adopted resolutions which answered the wishes of humanity and laid down programmes of practical action for the Council's subsidiary bodies.

116. Another feature of the resolutions adopted by the Council was the number and variety of the authorities and

organizations involved and of the bodies to which the Council referred or appealed. The Council was a cross-roads where organizations concerned with international co-operation for development met to express their views, and those organizations had become stronger, more numerous and more varied in the course of the past few years. Apart from the preparatory work done by its various committees and functional commissions, the Council had had the benefit of the reports of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and of the heads or representatives of the organizations belonging to the United Nations family, presented not merely as evidence of how they had executed their mandate, but as a contribution to the achievement of the Council's objectives. It had also heard a statement from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the problems of international financing.

117. However, despite the multiplicity of the tasks, the resolutions, and the bodies involved in its work, the Council now seemed more sure of itself than last year, confident that it was not just a letterbox for the General Assembly but an essential stage in its proceedings. That new-found confidence was explained not simply by the fact that the Council was now fully representative, but by the realization that it alone was in a position to supply the over-all view which was all the more necessary the greater the vitality displayed by the United Nations agencies.

118. To that should be added the new mission which had devolved on it, now that the disappointments of the first part of the Development Decade had led to a desire to treat the Decade as a framework for the organization of efforts and the measurement of results. The remarks of the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on that subject had been confirmed by the interest and the quality of the discussions to which the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the first report of the new Committee for Development Planning had given rise. Resolutions 1155 (XLI) and 1148 (XLI), to which those discussions had led, were among the most important that the Council had adopted, since their aim was to give everyone, in his own sector of activity, a clearer idea of the way in which his efforts might most effectively be integrated in the joint action of all. Even if, in that respect, the Council was still feeling its way, it was indispensable that such steps should be taken and efforts made to achieve coherence and efficacy, in view of the complexity of the process of development.

119. Though it was still too early for any forecast, there was reason to hope that, with the assistance of the two Committees concerned, the Council would be able to encourage those engaged on development work to look ahead and to assist Governments of developing countries in preparing suitable methodology and in executing their national development plans. Accordingly, within the framework of its resolution 1152 (XLI) on the Decade, the Council should start next year to set up guideposts for the following Decade.

120. The Council, which had always urged the need for better organized and more coherent action at all levels,

had had the merit of endeavouring, during the current session, to take a dose of its own medicine, with results which, if not spectacular, were none the less significant. Thus the meetings of members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, had given very encouraging results. The discussions in the Co-ordination Committee had shown that co-ordination was taking a new direction; its function was becoming clearer and it was now regarded as developing and dynamic and as consisting in the marshalling of available resources and in concerted action in the increasing number of fields where such action was required.

121. It was encouraging that the Council had dealt with the problem of reviewing its role and functions without feeling compelled to question its final purpose, but simply aiming at greater efficiency by better organization of its work. The provision contained in resolution 1156 (XLI) for dividing up the agenda items between the spring and summer sessions according to functional criteria should, by setting a better balance between the sessions, help to solve a difficult problem.

122. In addition, thanks to the decisions taken at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1090 E (XXXIX)), the Council's documentation had been more punctual in the current year, less voluminous and considerably better presented. Much, however, remained to be done: the practice of distributing analyses, summaries, and position papers on time and in all the working languages should be extended. The studies and reports intended for those in the field should, of course, be numerous, detailed and widely distributed, so that technical co-operation activities might derive the fullest benefit from the Secretariat's accumulated experience.

123. In addition to continuing its evaluation of technical co-operation programmes, the Council had made a serious effort to programme the activities within its purview with the help of a report provided by the Secretariat (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) setting out the activities in question and the corresponding available resources. That submission had made the Council aware of a number of problems: of the fact, for example, that reducing the gap between programme and budget involved rearranging the budget so as to bring out clearly the cost to the United Nations of its economic and social activities and provide a correct breakdown of those costs; and of the question raised by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (1431st meeting), whether the decentralization of responsibilities following the differentiation of functions should not also entail a decentralization of administrative authority in order to provide the necessary flexibility for the efficient management of the Council's affairs. Although those problems lay outside the Council's competence, it was nevertheless obliged to draw the attention of the appropriate authorities to the need to abandon methods of management designed for much simpler situations than those that had to be faced now. Among those authorities, the General Assembly should be glad to note the great care with which the Council had examined the financial implications of its decisions. But

the Council should be careful not to go to the opposite extreme and forget that its task was to help not to spend less money, but to spend it to better purpose by carefully comparing the merits of the various proposals submitted to it, taking into account the expenditure they were likely to involve. That task would be greatly facilitated, if the programme could be accompanied by a budget drafted and executed on the basis of a functional classification of expenditure.

124. Apart from certain programmes that were provided for under the regular United Nations budget, technical co-operation activities were financed by voluntary contributions; and the Council had clearly expressed its desire that voluntary contributions should sustain the development of the work undertaken by UNDP, UNICEF and the World Food Programme. The other peace-building activities, on which the implementation of the resolution depended, constituted for Member States a solemn duty arising out of the Charter and the pledge to make the current decade a Decade of Development. Although, unfortunately, the United Nations budget was affected by the vicissitudes of international politics, if it were made clear in the budget what sums were allocated to economic and social affairs, that would at least have the advantage of bringing out the extent and the limits of the collective desire to fulfil that pledge.

125. He was convinced that the Council's work had been fruitful, but it must not be forgotten that resolutions had no real effect unless they were followed up by the goodwill of Governments. It was an excellent thing that, for the first time, the Council had tackled the question of the dissemination of information on the international problems confronting it and the solutions it was trying to apply (resolution 1176 (XLI)). Agencies were worth no more than the spirit of co-operation which moved them and the political will of Member States to translate their recommendations into decisions. The fact that the dramatic events which so burdened the future of the United Nations had not as yet called into question the principles of international co-operation for development, of which it was the active instrument, gave reason for hope and a spur to further activity. Unfortunately it had to be recognized that world public opinion was apathetic with regard to economic and social development. But whatever efforts the United Nations family might make towards greater international co-operation for development would still be inadequate so long as there was no general realization of the true dimensions of the crisis in which the world was living. The need for systematic and effective action to arouse public interest in that problem deserved the Council's attention.

126. Finally, it was thanks to the spirit of co-operation shown by the members of the Council that its forty-first session had proved so fruitful and harmonious. In particular, he wished to thank the two Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Committee on Co-ordination for their untiring efforts, and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and his collaborators, the Secretary of the Council and all members of the Secretariat for their valuable contributions, without which the Council could not have successfully completed its work.

127. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran), speaking on behalf of the seventeen developing countries members of the Council, thanked the President for having conducted the debates in so able and understanding a manner; he also thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their excellent work.

128. One of the distinctive features of the session had been the way in which the developing countries had succeeded in defining the common denominator of their essential interests and had endeavoured to work together for a cause on which the whole future of mankind depended. It was worthy of note that at no time had the group of developing countries yielded to the temptation to use its numerical superiority to impose decisions. The resolution on the financing of economic development was a good illustration of the catalytic action of the Third World countries which had helped to strengthen the Council's authority and enable it to work along lines more in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

129. The Council's forty-first session had provided the opportunity for a fruitful dialogue between developing and developed countries. He was grateful for the understanding shown by many of the industrialized countries, particularly Sweden, the United States of America, France and Canada. Despite their disappointment at the position taken by the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom in the vote on the resolution on the financing of economic development, it must be recognized that the representatives of those two countries had spared no effort to stimulate discussion and make quite clear to the Council their views on the question of financing international assistance.

130. The Iranian delegation was particularly gratified by the Council's welcome of the initiative of the Shahinshah of Iran, in connexion with the literacy campaign. Although that exemplary gesture had not yet led to any practical collective action, he wished to thank those Member States which had underlined its importance.

131. Mr. VARELA (Panama), speaking on behalf of the Latin American delegations, congratulated the President and the Officers of the Council on the skill with which they had guided the work of the session. It was very encouraging to note the spirit of collaboration shown by all the delegations which had participated in the work of the Council, whatever the stage of development or the economic and social system of their country. Such a spirit of collaboration was essential for true coexistence, which was the most important objective towards which all the efforts of the United Nations should be directed.

132. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) congratulated the President on the masterly way in which he had summed up the work of the Council. The enlargement of the Council had given it new vigour and, though the increase in the number of representatives of developing countries might have created fresh problems, it had also made it possible to consider some novel solutions. It was

accordingly more urgent than ever to take steps to ensure that, throughout the world, the public was better informed of the work and achievements of the Council and other United Nations bodies. He thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the smooth running of the session's work.

133. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he wished particularly to congratulate the first African President of the Council on the ability with which he had guided the work of the forty-first session. The skill and dexterity he had shown symbolized the historic mission of North Africa, which was to provide a bridge between the nations of the north and the south whose ideas and aspirations, while sometimes different, nevertheless shared the same objective. He also wished to thank the Council's Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the Council's work.

134. Mr. VIAUD (France), speaking also on behalf of the delegations of Canada, Greece, Luxembourg and Sweden, thanked the President for having displayed so much understanding and political acumen in guiding the Council's discussions. He congratulated him likewise on the clarity with which he had summed up the session that was now ending. It was not altogether a coincidence that the first session of the enlarged Economic and Social Council had been presided over by the representative of an African country.

135. The forty-first session of the Council had been particularly fruitful and, despite differences of opinion on a number of points which it had been impossible to remove, it had led to general agreement on some major problems. The Council had shown that it was an indispensable United Nations organ, despite the doubts which, only recently, had been expressed on that subject. Finally, he wished to thank all the Council's Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the Council's work.

136. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovak and Romanian delegations as well as his own, said the President was to be congratulated on the statesmanlike manner in which he had guided the work of the session. He thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their untiring efforts which had enabled the Council to hold a very fruitful session despite the new problems raised by the increase in the number of members. But those problems had been solved, and the enlargement of the Council had given a new impetus to the work of a body which would be called on to play a more and more active role in international life.

137. The PRESIDENT, after thanking members for their kind words, declared the forty-first session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 9.15 p.m.